



CITY OF  
MONASH

# Multi-Unit and Commercial Developments Waste Management Plan

Guide for Applicants





This Waste Management Plan (WMP) - Guide for Applicants has been developed to provide planning permit applicants with information on how to prepare a Waste Management Plan to manage the waste and recycling needs of their development. The WMP identifies the waste and recycling arrangements during occupancy where a planning permit requires a WMP. It must comply with this guide.

# What is a Waste Management Plan?

A Waste Management Plan is a document which outlines the waste management system, and the assumptions and building design elements that have driven the design of the waste management system. A WMP can be updated and endorsed as the requirements of the development change.



## The Purpose of the Waste Management Plan (WMP) is to:

- » Demonstrate the development of an effective waste management system that is compatible with the design of the commercial or multi-unit development (MUD) and the adjacent built environment. An effective waste management system is hygienic, clean and tidy, minimises waste going to landfill, and maximises recycling
- » Provide a waste management system that is supported by scaled drawings to ensure the final design and construction is compliant with the WMP, and is verifiable
- » Form a document that achieves effective communication of the waste management system so that all stakeholders can be properly informed of its design, and the roles and responsibilities involved in its implementation
- » Stakeholders are defined (but not limited to): owners, occupiers, body corporate, property managers/real estate agents, Council, neighbours and collection contractors
- » Ensure residents of MUD's are not disadvantaged in their access to recycling and other responsible waste management options
- » Avoid existing legacy issues that plague many MUD's due to poor design and insufficient consideration for waste management.

Applicants and site operators should note that failure to comply with the endorsed Waste Management Plan (WMP) can attract a fine under the City of Monash Local Law No.3.

A WMP must be provided if Council determines that failing to adequately plan for waste is likely to result in amenity or health impacts to occupants or the local community. A WMP may be required on lodgment of a planning application or through conditions of a planning permit.

## A: WMP and Development Details

The WMP must include a section at the beginning describing the definition and purpose of the WMP as stated on page 3 in this guideline. The WMP must include full details of the development proposal including:

- » The total area of the premises in m<sup>2</sup>
- » The number of dwellings including whether they comprise of a studio, one bedroom, two bedrooms, 3 bedrooms or more
- » The number of levels proposed in the development, and the breakdown of uses of each level, e.g. 4 resident levels plus 2 basement levels for car parking, building plant and waste storage
- » Describe the area in m<sup>2</sup> and likely use of the commercial premises
- » Whether any pre-application discussions were held with Council
- » The current Town Planning Application (TPA) number should be stated, any previous TPA numbers associated with the application should also be referenced
- » Previous revisions of the WMP must be referenced to ensure version control. Version numbers and dates should be used. Version names such as “Final” should be avoided
- » Existing land use
- » Proposed direct vehicle access streets.

## B: Waste Generation (Per Week)

### B1 Waste Volume Calculation

- » An estimate of the weekly volume of different types of waste generated by the development must be provided
- » Figures used in calculating waste volumes need to be shown
- » An explanation of what allowances have been made to ensure suitability for the future collection of food organics is essential.

Council’s residential waste entitlement per dwelling is 120 litres per week of garbage, 120 litres per week of recycling and 120 litres per week of organics.

Likely occupancy numbers must be considered when estimating waste generation rates. If the dwellings are likely to be a share house then maximum likely occupancy must be assumed to prevent common issues of share houses such as insufficient bins.

The WMP must clearly state the likelihood of dwellings being share houses compared with family occupancies. This consideration is critical in achieving a suitable waste generation rate estimate.

If separate recycling and paper/cardboard collections are not provided, the generation volumes for these two waste streams must be combined into a commingled recycling service. Currently commingled recycling includes paper and cardboard, plastic, glass, steel and aluminium containers and milk and juice cartons.

A guide to Commercial Waste Generation Rates is included in Appendix 1.

## B2 Provision for Food Organics Recycling

Provision for future collection of food organics must be planned for as per the Monash Waste Management Strategy 2017. Council's food and green waste recycling collection service commences July 2020. Food waste recycling must be designed for any development, even if a private service is required.

### Waste Entitlement per Dwelling (Litres/Week)

The following rates should be used to estimate residential waste generation in multi-unit developments.

Type	Garbage	Commingled Recycling	Paper/ Cardboard (if separate to commingled)	Food Waste/ Organics (if applicable)	Hard Waste (if applicable)
<b>3 bedrooms or greater</b>	120L/week	120L/week	60L/week	25L/week	2m <sup>3</sup> /year
<b>2 bedrooms</b>	100L/week	100L/week	50L/week	20L/week	2m <sup>3</sup> /year
<b>1 bedroom or studio</b>	60L/week	60L/week	40L/week	10L/week	1m <sup>3</sup> /year
<b>Student accommodation per studio</b>	60L/week	60L/week	40L/week	10L/week	1m <sup>3</sup> /year

An applicant may propose alternate waste and recycling generation rates should they have evidence that alternate rates are more appropriate for the land use. Evidence supporting this position must be provided within the WMP. In these circumstances, a more comprehensive WMP is likely to be required.

### Waste Volume Calculator Example

A development with 2 x 3-bedroom, 14 x 2-bedroom and 8 x 1-bedroom dwellings generates 2,280 litres per week of garbage and 2,560 litres per week of recycling. In this case no garden waste is to be generated from the dwellings. Public area landscaping will be managed by a private landscape management company arranged through the building managers. The waste volumes generated are calculated as follows:

Number of dwellings and bedrooms	Garbage (litres per week)	Commingled Recycling / Paper / Cardboard (litres per week)	Green Waste (litres per week)
<b>2 x 3-bedroom or greater</b>	2 x 120L bins = 240L	2 x 120L bins = 240L	_____ = ____L
<b>14 x 2 bedroom</b>	14 x 100L bins = 1,400L	14 x 100L bins = 1,400L	_____ = ____L
<b>8 x 1 bedroom or studio</b>	8 x 80L bins = 640L	8 x 80L bins = 640L	_____ = ____L
<b>Total Waste Generated</b>	2,280L/week	2,280L/week	_____ = ____L



## Shared Accommodation and Student Housing

Waste generation rates in the previous two tables are based on assumption of family occupancy, i.e. 2 adults in a master bedroom, and single occupants in each remaining bedroom.

Where occupancy is based on a share house arrangement, a revised WMP may be required (as directed by Council) to cater for the extra occupants and the corresponding extra waste generated.

For example a 3 bedroom house with more than 5 occupants will need to allow for an extra 40L of garbage and 40L of commingled recycling waste per extra occupant.

For student accommodation and other rooming houses, waste generation rates apply to number of rooms or occupants, whichever is greater. If waste services are deemed by Council to be inadequate due to the presence of overflowing bins, an audit of occupancy and an updated WMP is required to be submitted to Council for approval.

Number of bedrooms	Potential number of adult occupants	Garbage	Paper/Cardboard (if separate to commingled)	Food Waste/Organics (if applicable)
<b>1 bedroom studio</b>	1 bedroom x 2 adults = 2 adults	2 adults x 40L = 80L	2 adults x 40L = 80L	2 adults x 10L = 30L
<b>2 bedroom apartment</b>	2 bedroom x 2 adults = 4 adults	4 adults x 40L = 160L	4 adults x 40L = 160L	4 adults x 10L = 60L
<b>3 bedroom apartment</b>	3 bedroom x 2 adults = 6 adults	6 adults x 40L = 240L	6 adults x 40L = 240L	6 adults x 10L = 90L
<b>4 bedroom apartment</b>	4 bedroom x 2 adults = 8 adults	8 adults x 40L = 320L	8 adults x 40L = 320L	8 adults x 10L = 120L

# C: Collection Frequency, Number, Size and Colour of Bins

## C1 Waste Collection and Bin Numbers

Details of the number and size of bins and collection frequency that will be used to meet the needs of the calculated waste volume (Total Waste Generated under Section B) must be provided.

The City of Monash waste collection service is a kerbside collection service only, servicing 120L and 240L bins.

Bin	Colour	Frequency	Size
Garbage	Red lid and dark green body	Weekly	240L or 120L
Recycling	Yellow lid and dark green body	Fortnightly	240L
Organics	Green lid and dark green body	Fortnightly	240L

*Shared Bins: Shared bins should be avoided as they invariably attract increased litter and contamination problems due to the reduced household accountability attached to sharing bins.*

### Bin Number Calculator

The number of bins required is calculated below. The development requires 10 garbage bins and 11 recycling bins based on a once per week collection.

Garbage				Recycling			
Collections per week	Bin size	Number of Bins	# Bins (rounded)	Collections per week	Bin size	Number of Bins	# Bins (rounded)
1	240 L	$\frac{2280}{1} \div 240 = 10$	10	1	240 L	$\frac{2560}{1} \div 240 = 10.6$	11

TOTAL LITRES PER WEEK

TOTAL BIN SIZE

NUMBER OF COLLECTIONS PER WEEK

## C2 Waste Collection Service Provider

A Council collection is preferred where possible; however, a Council collection must be compatible with the development's waste collection requirements. Council collections are limited to kerbside side-lift collections only.

If you are unsure whether the proposed waste management plan will be compatible with the Council's waste and recycling collection/s, the applicant should discuss the proposal with Council prior to submitting an application. Where a private waste collection is proposed, the WMP should provide an explanation for using an alternative collection service.

Every rateable property is currently liable to pay for municipal charges irrespective of the level of collection service provided by the Council.

Collections via on-site basements and waste rooms will require private collections.

Collections by Council over Body Corporate/private land will require a Section 173 agreement prior to collections occurring. All preparation costs of preparing and registering agreement are borne by the applicant.

The quality or level of waste services must meet Council expectations irrespective of the service provider. Hard waste collection, commingled and food waste recycling services must be planned for irrespective of whether the Council is providing the services or not.

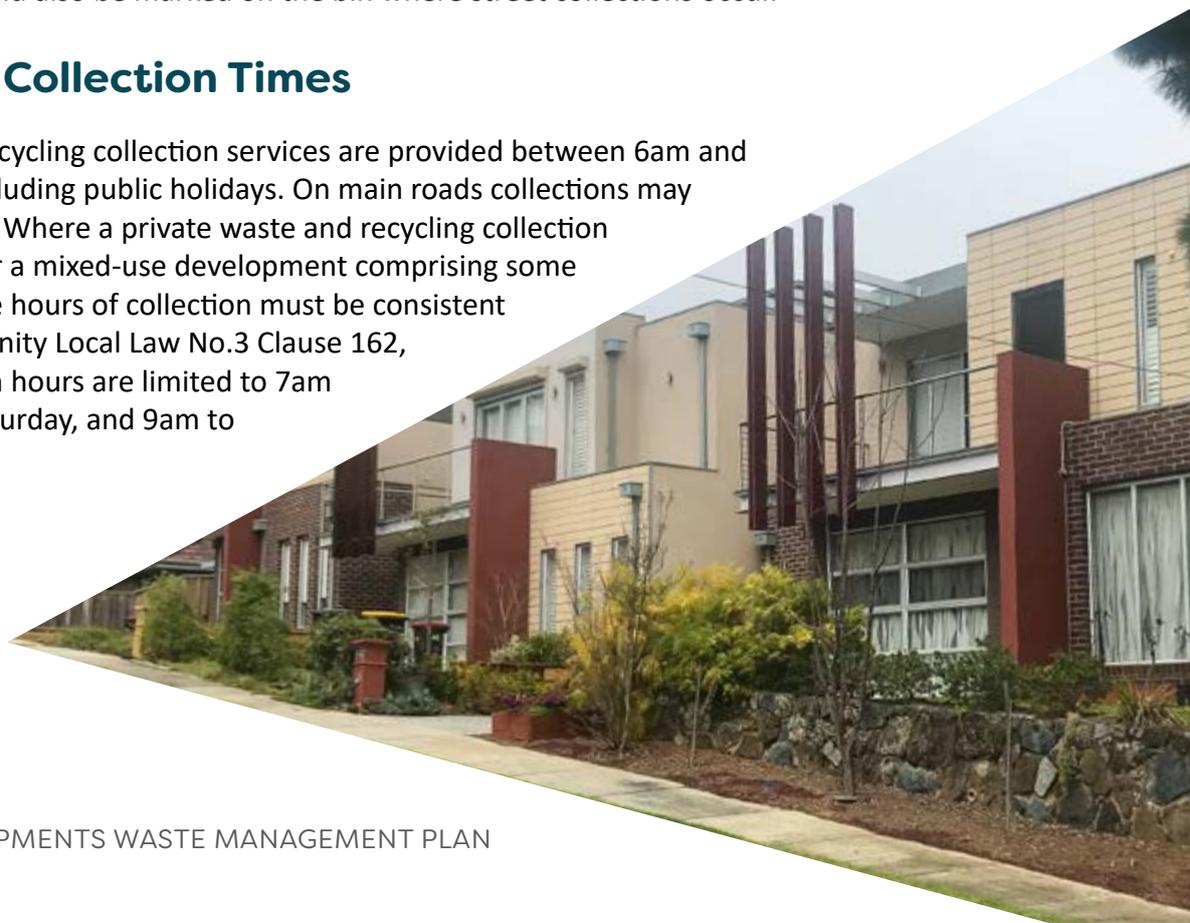
## C3 Compatibility of Council Collection Service and Development Waste Collection Requirements

The WMP should state clearly the level of compatibility between the Council collection service and the needs of the development. This should support the proposal for Council or private collections, and demonstrate a clear understanding of the suitability of the proposed collection arrangement.

Private services must ensure the bins are clearly marked with details of the collection company in order to avoid confusion with Council services, and to allow easy identification of the bin owner. Residential address numbers should also be marked on the bin where street collections occur.

## C4 Permitted Collection Times

Council's waste and recycling collection services are provided between 6am and 5pm on weekdays, including public holidays. On main roads collections may commence from 5am. Where a private waste and recycling collection service is proposed for a mixed-use development comprising some commercial waste, the hours of collection must be consistent with Council's Community Local Law No.3 Clause 162, which states collection hours are limited to 7am to 8pm Monday to Saturday, and 9am to 8pm Sundays.



# D: Bin Storage and Waste Disposal Process for Occupiers

## D1 Bin Storage Equipment (Inside Premises)

The individual bin storage equipment for waste and recyclables (e.g. separate bins) to be provided within each dwelling or commercial site should be specified. Adequate space for separation and storage of waste streams must be provided (e.g. bin storage space inside kitchen cupboards). Provision for recyclables inside dwellings is mandatory.

## D2 Bin Storage Areas

Details of bin storage areas must be provided. In particular, whether bins will be stored within individual premises (e.g. yard areas, internally) or whether a communal bin area is to be provided within the development.

Residential garages are not an acceptable storage space for bins due to the potential for odour and spills as well as the potential to impede parking. They must be avoided wherever possible.

Whether the bin storage area has provision for an expanded service with the introduction of a food waste collection should also be taken into consideration.

Adequate space for manoeuvring of bins within any enclosed bin storage areas (if provided) must be allowed for. Capacity and size of bin storage areas must be sufficient to accommodate the number of bins specified in the WMP. Allowance for bin room space must not be limited to the current waste generation rate but instead allow for an extra 25% of space to accommodate future changes to waste management systems or site conditions.

Bin storage areas should provide appropriate visual screening, and must include ventilation (if enclosed) and drainage, noise, odour and stormwater pollution protection, water supply and equipment for bin washing.

Details of all these elements must be shown on attached drawings (refer to Section I of this guide). The drawings should be referred to by their correct drawing name and submitted within the WMP.

The Sustainability Victoria Better Practice Guide for Waste Management and Recycling in Multi-unit Developments should be referenced for guidance on suitable waste room design and waste system considerations.

## D3 Site Accessibility

For onsite collections only, details (e.g. distance, height and space measurements) of site access arrangements including site accessibility, gradients, vehicle movements, swept paths and access to bin collection locations, including hard waste and charity bin locations, must be provided. All these elements must be indicated on attached scale drawings.

## D4 Bin Transfer Obligations – Street Collections

To comply with the City of Monash Local Law No.3, bins must not be presented for collection more than 24 hours prior to the scheduled collection, and must be returned to the property the same day of the completed collection. This must be stated in the WMP.

# E: Waste Collection Process

## E1 Bin Collection Areas

Details of the bin collection areas must be provided, including whether the collection location will be on-site or on-street (i.e. on-street collection from council nature strip).

Any potential obstructions or hazards identified on or around the site and collection areas must be identified and mitigation measures outlined (refer also to Section F). These include, but are not limited to: street furniture, street trees, power or light poles and lines, on street parking, bus stops, one way streets, court bowls, landscaping, and pedestrian, vehicular and cycling interactions.

Potential amenity impacts of collection (noise, odour, visual impact) must be considered (e.g. to reduce visual impact, site maintenance personnel will return bins to the designated storage area within 24 hours of the collection service).

All bins must always be stored on-site between collections. It is illegal to store waste and recycling bins permanently in the public space.

### On-street Collections

Multi-unit developments may use an on-street collection location if the following conditions can be met:

- » minimum 500mm spacing from
  - › other bins
  - › vehicle crossings
  - › street signs (this applies to the vertical clearance required from the plate and pole of the sign)
  - › tree canopies no greater than 3 metres high
  - › other infrastructure or obstructions
- » bin presentation area required is no more than one-third of the total naturestrip frontage (not including vehicle crossings)
- » Court Bowls - on street collections must be avoided due to access and space restrictions. On-site collection must be designed for.

Due consideration must be given to potential traffic hazards. As a guide, on-street collections is normally only possible for up to 4 dwellings per typical residential lot, depending on trees and other obstructions.

Bins that are permitted at the kerbside for collection must not obstruct pedestrians, street furniture, bus stops or bike lanes etc. (as indicated under E1) and must be returned to the property on the same day after collection.

***Scale drawings must be provided as part of the WMP indicating each bin (and the corresponding dwelling) at its collection point on the naturestrip.***

## E2 Bin Transfer from Storage Area to Collection Point

The method and route for transfer of bins/waste from the bin storage room to the collection point (on-site or on-street) must be provided. Details including gradients of access paths must be shown on scaled drawings – refer to Section I.

The WMP must clearly state whether the resident or building manager or equivalent is responsible for putting the bins out for collection or providing access for waste collectors to the bin room (to be confirmed under Section G of this guide).

The applicant and the building manager must consider the occupational health and safety of the building management staff and the waste and recycling collectors. Policies, procedures and equipment must be developed or purchased to ensure Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) is maintained. An OH&S risk assessment must be provided in support of the proposed bin transfer method. This must be included in the WMP.

Mechanical equipment – does the need for multiple bin transfers or the ramp gradient force the need for mechanical assistance such as a bin tug and trailer? If so, this needs to be included in the WMP.

Scale drawings must be provided as part of the WMP indicating:

- » Each bin in collection location where applicable for offsite collections
- » The storage waste room or corral where applicable
- » Transfer routes and swept paths for waste truck collection point
- » Confirmation of access door widths to confirm access possible for 660L/1100 skip bins.

If a Body Corporate is responsible for the movement of bins, a handover plan (including timeline for handover, and documentation detailing the responsibilities and any costs for the Body Corporate) must be provided to the Body Corporate before the Body Corporate is appointed to manage the development. This plan must be provided in a finalised WMP that is submitted to the Council for their records.



## E3 Hard Waste Management

Historic multi-unit development design is incompatible with the best practice management of residential hard waste. Therefore design with hard waste in mind is critical to avoiding the functional failures and corresponding amenity, safety and cost associated with poor management of hard waste from a multi-unit development.

Based on expected or target buyers/occupants, estimated levels of occupant transience from rented properties needs to be outlined and an assessment of the hard waste generated from the associated occupancy changes. This is particularly important for properties targeting students or other highly transient occupancy such as share housing. Provision for a suitable shared space within the development to store and collect hard waste is essential.

### Annual Hard Rubbish and Bundled Prunings Collection

Monash Council provides an Annual Hard Rubbish and Bundled Prunings Collection to eligible households around the months of July/August and September. Multi-unit developments will likely require special arrangements for collection from a designated communal hard waste storage area. This can be arranged with Council's Waste Services team in the few weeks prior to the scheduled collection. Numerous conditions apply to this service, which are provided in a flyer distributed to mailboxes two weeks prior to the scheduled collection week, and on the Council website.

Most MUD's are ineligible to access the Annual Hard Rubbish Collection due to insufficient naturestrip space for each household, and the associated problems with accountability for non-compliant materials and quantities presented for collection.

Households can access the User Pays At-Call Hard Waste Collection Service.

Body Corporates should arrange private hard waste collections to ensure waste is not dumped on the naturestrip. The Body Corporate may be held liable for waste dumped on the naturestrip.

A Section 173 Agreement will be required in order for on-site waste collection services to be conducted by Council.

### **User Pays At-Call Hard Waste Collection**

Council provides an at-call service that is paid for at the time of booking via Council's website. A 2m<sup>3</sup> limit applies and other conditions are explained during the booking process.

For a complete overview of waste management and recycling within the City of Monash check out the website at <https://www.monash.vic.gov.au/Services/Rubbish-Recycling>

### **e-Waste**

If it has a plug, battery or a cord and is broken or unwanted, it's e-waste. E-waste is now banned from landfill so cannot go into the garbage bin.

### **Where can I take it?**

Instead, you can drop off your e-waste at the Monash Waste Transfer Station, save it for your next hard waste collection, or recycle your items at the other locations.

Monash Waste Transfer Station: 380 Ferntree Gully Road, Notting Hill. FREE drop off: Anything with a plug, battery or cord (e.g. TVs, computers, microwaves, household appliances, garden tools, toys, batteries, DVDs, CDs, mobile phones, solar panels, light fittings, light globes). Charged items: Large mixed-material electronic items like electric chairs, massage chairs and beds, incur a processing fee.

Civic Centre foyer: limited drop-off of small items for free - mobile phones & chargers, batteries, light globes and small e-waste items (things you can carry with one hand under 30cm long).

### **Why recycle e-Waste?**

E-waste contains valuable materials that we can recover and reuse such as tin, nickel, zinc, aluminium, copper, silver and gold.

Find out where you can recycle your e-waste below or find more recycling locations at [ewaste.vic.gov.au](http://ewaste.vic.gov.au)

For further info <https://www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/Campaigns/eWaste>

### **Charity goods**

Monash Council recommends all residential multi-unit developments with more than 20 apartments provide space for one charity bin. Charity bins are available in various sizes, however 1m<sup>2</sup> is adequate for most developments.

Most charities offer a free service, including bin supply and collection, and will generally collect clothing, used furniture and home-ware in good condition.



# F: Waste System Management

Details of operational resourcing for managing waste on-site must be provided. In many multi-unit developments, the responsibility for maintaining bins and bin storage areas, as well as transferring bins for collection, will be the responsibility of the occupier. In some larger developments, it may be appropriate for a Site Manager or elected person of the Owners Corporation to undertake these waste management tasks. The responsibilities for each component of the waste system needs to be clearly detailed.

# G: Communications Strategy

Describe how you are going to ensure that residents understand the waste management requirements of the property. The Owners Corporation must provide and publish 'house rules and guidelines' for waste management applicable to all tenants, including but not limited to the following:

- » Educational materials on correct use of the recycling and rubbish bins
- » Locations of key waste disposal areas (all waste streams, including hard waste storage).

Signage is required at communal bin storage areas (if provided) to encourage correct recycling and reduce waste going to landfill. Wherever applicable, signage should be obtained from the Council to ensure consistency of messaging across developments. Include images or examples where appropriate.

Once occupancy commences, the Body Corporate must contact Council to ensure the Waste Services department has a record of the Body Corporate's contact details. This is irrespective of whether Council provides waste collection services. This needs to be stated in the WMP.

All occupants should also be aware of the WMP and receive a copy. How this will be managed needs to be outlined.



# H: Local Contextual Analysis Plan

A Local Context Analysis Plan should be submitted outlining how the WMP has been developed to suit the existing conditions of the local urban and natural environment (e.g. how has local traffic/infrastructure, road widths, proximity to intersections, bus stops, bike lanes, width of pavement and verge, kerbside landscaping including tree canopies, and kerbside parking areas been accommodated in the WMP).

The details must include details of the local road system from which the site is accessed, including road widths, proximity to intersections, width of pavement and verge, on street bin placement locations (where applicable) and streetscape (roadside landscaping).

Details must be shown on scaled drawings.

# I: Supporting Information and Drawings

The applicant must provide scaled drawings to support the WMP.

Marked-up drawings to scale (1:200) must be contained within the WMP to demonstrate how the waste management requirements for the development have been met. The following plans indicating but not limited to the details listed should be included within the supplied documentation:

## **Swept Path Diagrams prepared by a qualified traffic engineer:**

- » for collection vehicles, demonstrating manoeuvrability for turning circles, entry and exit
- » to show clear traffic flows for non-collection vehicles during collections

## **Waste Drop-off Points (for Communal Bin Storage only):**

- » location of all communal bin storage areas (garbage, recycling and garden waste)
- » access routes for occupiers

## **Bin Storage Areas:**

- » bin storage area/s size (m<sup>2</sup>)
- » bin types/layout (show bins clearly labelled or coloured for each waste stream) screening and amenity measures
- » stormwater pollution prevention

## **Bin Collection Points, Bin Transfer Routes and Site Access:**

- » for on street collection: street frontage plan identifying bin presentation location with bin

alignment shown, and indicating all street furniture, poles, signs, street trees

- » for on-site collection: bin collection area
- » transfer paths and gradients from bin storage to bin collection areas, as relevant
- » waste collection areas demonstrating adequate space for temporary bin storage at the collection point/s
- » size and location of bin pads/corrals (townhouses/units)
- » swept paths for collection vehicles, demonstrating manoeuvrability of collection vehicles
- » basement clearances, if applicable
- » location of hard waste storage/green waste storage/charity bins and bin transfer routes to collection points
- » hard waste, e-waste and charity bin locations
- » site access arrangements including site accessibility, gradients, vehicle movements, loading bay clearances, swept paths and access to bin collection locations (ensure alignment with a traffic impact assessment).

# Appendix 1: Commercial Waste and Recycling Generation Rates

- » Residential waste generation rates
- » Council collection times
- » Any criteria for Council collection.

## Waste Drop-off Points (for Communal Bin Storage only):

TYPE	GARBAGE GENERATION	RECYCLING GENERATION
<b>FOOD PREMISES</b>		
Restaurants	660L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	200L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Supermarkets	660L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	240L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Convenience Store	300L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	150L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Café	300L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	200L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Takeaway/Café (pre-packaged food only)	150L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	150L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Butcher	80L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Delicatessen	80L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Fish shop	80L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Greengrocer	240/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	120L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
<b>COMMERCIAL (NON-FOOD)</b>		
Education/Training (teaching space)	5L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day or 1.5L/student/week	5L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day or 0.5L/student/week
Offices	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Licensed club	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Shops (non-food)	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Showrooms	40L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Warehouse (office)	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Childcare	350L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	350L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Gym	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
Hairdresser	60L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	60L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day
<b>OTHER ACCOMMODATION</b>		
Boarding house/guesthouse	60L/occupant/week	60L/occupant/week
Hotel/Motel	5L/bed/day	5L/bed/day
Serviced Apartment	35L/apartment/week	35L/apartment/week
Retirement Village	60L/apartment/week	60L/apartment/week
Independent Living Unit	80L/apartment/week	80L/apartment/week
<b>OTHER</b>		
Religious/social	50L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day	10L/100m <sup>2</sup> floor area/day

Source: Sustainability Victoria "Waste Management and Recycling in Multi-Unit Developments – A Better Practice Guide 2018".

# Appendix 2: Useful Resources

- » [Local Law No.3 Community Amenity](#)
  - » [Monash Planning Scheme](#)
  - » [City of Monash Waste Management Strategy 2017](#)
  - » [Sustainability Victoria “Waste Management and Recycling in Multi-Unit Developments – A Better Practice Guide 2018”](#)
  - » [Recycling Victoria - A new economy \(February 2020\) Dept Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Victoria State Government](#)
- » [Planning Policy Framework](#)
    - › Clause 15.02-1S Sustainable Development
    - › Clause 19.03-6S Waste and Resource Recovery
    - › Clause 55.07-11 and Clause 58.06-3 Waste and Recycling Objectives.