

North London Waste Development Plan Document

Preferred Options

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Foreword

What to do with the waste that is generated in North London raises a lot of big issues for our Boroughs, such as:

- how to stop waste being generated in the first place?
- how to promote more reuse and recycling?
- how to get best value out of what is left?

We face big challenges in how we manage and treat our waste as we begin to treat it more as a resource than a nuisance.

As a group of boroughs we are determined to make the best decisions for our area. That is why we are collaborating on the North London Waste Plan to find sites that are suitable for waste facilities that are fit for the 21st century. We want to see waste facilities that are well designed, good neighbours, fit for purpose and that create opportunities for jobs, for new types of green industries and for decentralised heat and energy systems that can help in the fight against climate change.

Now we want you to tell us if this Preferred Options report, which sets out proposed policies and options on sites, is heading in the right direction. We will listen to your views and make changes before we prepare a final version next year. When we submit this final version, there will be another opportunity to give your views. These views will then be passed onto the Inspector who will hold a public examination of the Plan.

Finally, we would very much like to thank all those people who took the trouble to comment on the previous Issues and Options report.

Cllr Terry Neville	Cabinet Member for Environment and Street Scene, Enfield Council and Chairman North London Waste Plan Planning Members Group
Cllr Melvin Cohen	Cabinet Member for Planning & Environmental Protection, Barnet Council
Cllr Chris Knight	Executive Member for Environment, Camden Council
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Executive Summary

The North London Waste Plan

- 1 The North London Waste Plan (the Plan) is being produced jointly by seven North London Boroughs: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. The Plan will provide a planning framework identifying sites suitable for waste facilities to meet north London's needs and will aim to ensure that the benefits of these facilities are maximised and the negative aspects minimised. The Plan will be part of each borough's Local Development Framework and is being drawn up in conformity with national planning policy and the Mayor of London's planning strategy. The Plan complements, but is different in scope, to the Joint Waste Strategy drawn up by the seven boroughs and the North London Waste Authority. This stage of the Plan identifies preferred site options for waste facilities in North London and introduces policies with which developers must comply. Prior to its adoption, there will be a public examination of the Plan in 2011.
- 2 The Plan covers the following waste types: municipal; commercial and industrial; construction, demolition and excavation; and hazardous.

Our approach to dealing with our share of London's waste

- 3 The Mayor of London has set an overall target for London to become 85% self-sufficient in the management of waste by 2020. This means London will be dealing with its own waste instead of sending it to landfill in the counties around London. To ensure that London achieves self-sufficiency, each borough has been asked to deal with a proportion of London's total waste (the apportionment).
- 4 North London boroughs have pooled their individual apportionments and will identify sufficient sites to meet this pooled apportionment and include extra sites to allow a level of flexibility as some existing sites may not be suitable for anything other than their existing use.

Intensification and Re-Orientation of existing sites

- 5 In line with the London Plan, our approach in the first instance is to direct developers of new waste facilities to existing sites, which should be re-developed and intensified where possible and practicable. North London has 25 existing waste management sites.
- 6 North London also has 24 waste transfer stations which, through re-orientation, will provide a proportion of the additional land that is required to meet the apportionment; however, we still need to identify new sites for waste management facilities as there is not enough land currently in waste use to meet the identified land requirement.
- 7 Only if developers can demonstrate that the existing waste management and transfer sites are not suitable, or available, for the proposed facility will they be allowed to consider the schedule of new sites or any other site. Ten sites have been identified as potential new waste sites, which are the subject of this public

consultation. Each proposed facility will be subject to the specific borough's planning application and approval processes. Existing waste management sites and waste transfer stations are known as 'safeguarded' sites – that is they are already in waste use and are generally presumed to be suitable for re-orientation or intensification. However, any proposals for re-orientation or intensification will still require planning permission and be subject to specific borough's planning application and approval processes.

Site Identification

- 8 Following on from the Issues and Options consultation, potential new sites have been assessed and scored using a range of criteria including potential for energy generation, proximity to main roads, rail and waterways, proximity to open land, proximity to residents, and access to the site. Only the highest scoring sites have been identified within this Plan as they represent the most suitable sites for waste management use according to the environmental, sustainability, social and economic criteria against which the sites were assessed.

Joint Waste Strategy and the North London Waste Authority

- 9 The North London Waste Authority is responsible for the processing, treatment and disposal of municipal wastes from the seven boroughs. The North London Joint Waste Strategy was updated in June 2008 to include a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Strategy and the updated Strategy was also subject to public consultation. The adopted Joint Waste Strategy is separate from the North London Waste Plan and serves a different purpose. It spells out the vision and strategy that will guide the management of the waste specifically collected by the seven boroughs up to 2020 but does not identify sites for waste management use.
- 10 The Joint Waste Strategy will also form the basis for the new services and facilities required by the North London Waste Authority. The Authority's current contracts to manage a number of major waste facilities across North London are due to end in 2014 and the North London Waste Authority is in the process of developing new contracts, which will include new facilities, to manage and dispose of its waste from 2014. Contract award for this is expected to take place in 2010. Developers of any new facilities required for the delivery of the contract, will need to comply with the North London Waste Plan and other borough planning documents to get planning permission for any new facilities. The needs of the North London Waste Authority have been taken into account in drawing up the Preferred Options report.

Monitoring of the Plan

- 11 Monitoring of the North London Waste Plan will be crucial. This requires that data and information are collected and reviewed by the boroughs on an annual basis in order that trends can be examined and problems identified and managed through the Plan review process.
- 12 Key indicators are proposed to be reported each year as figures for the combined authorities. These will include total waste arising and total waste management capacity given planning consent in the previous year (on safeguarded sites and on

new sites). Such information will be compared with the predicted waste arisings and the apportionment to ensure that there is suitable provision of waste management sites in North London.

Development Management

- 13 Developers proposing waste management facilities within North London must apply for planning permission from the borough in which the intended development site lies. Each borough has its own local development management policies which the application must be in compliance with. In addition to this, the North London Waste Plan has developed five complementary policies. Developers and planning applicants should ensure that their proposals are in compliance with both the local policies and the policies contained in the North London Waste Plan
- 14 The policies within the North London Waste Plan, and within borough planning documents, will ensure that any new waste management facilities will meet planning requirements with regard to design, traffic assessments, visual impact, environmental impact and also have regard to alternative transport and combined heat and power opportunities.

1 Introduction

1.1 The North London Waste Plan Preferred Options

1.1.1 This report represents the second stage in a process that will produce an adopted Waste Plan for the seven north London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.

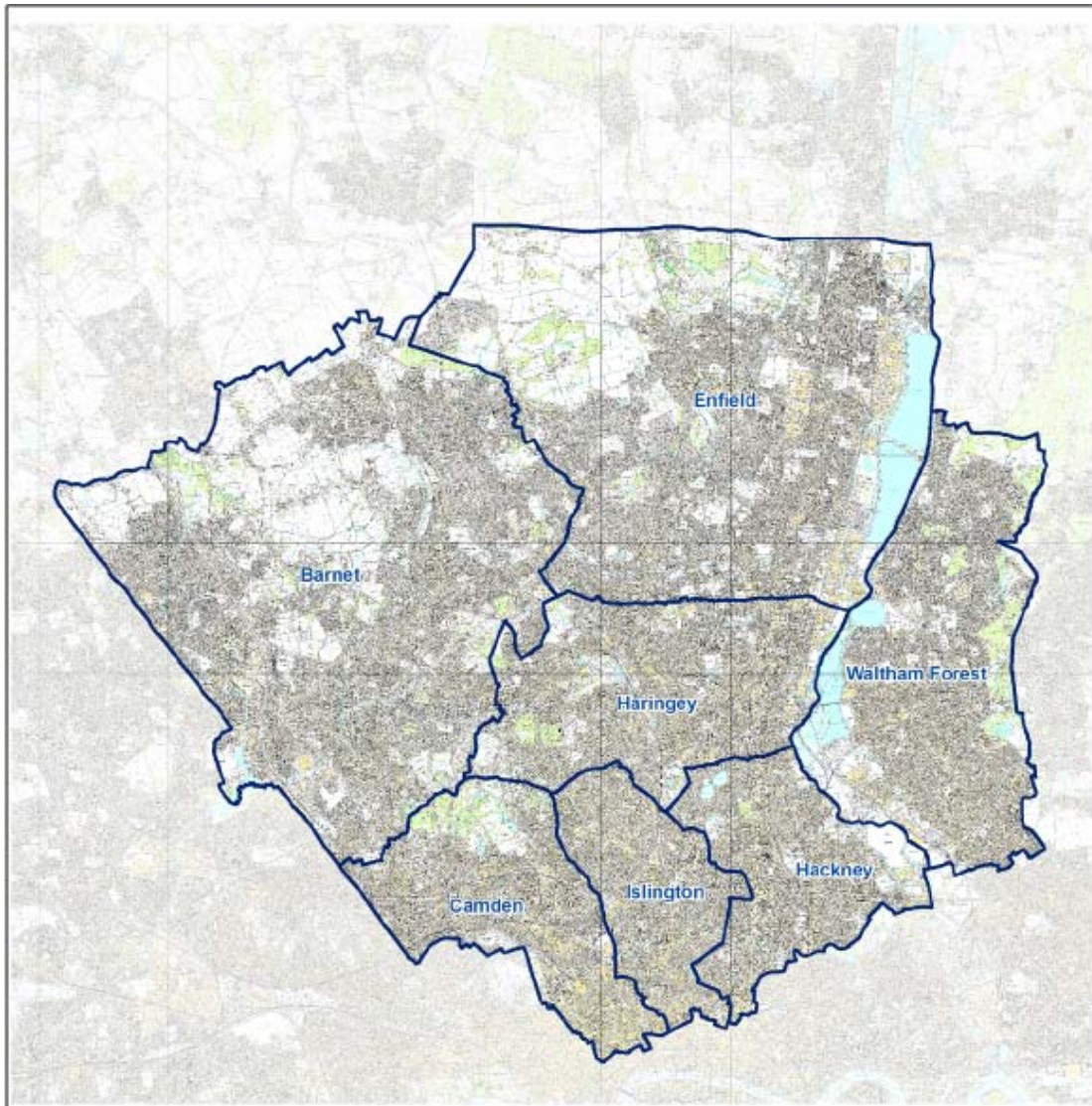


Figure 1.1: North London boroughs

1.1.2 The seven boroughs are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan as a Waste Development Plan Document which identifies a range of suitable sites and supporting policies for the future management of all of north London's waste up to 2021. Table 1-1 shows the timetable for development and adoption of the North London Waste Plan.

Table 1-1: Timetable for North London Waste Plan

Period	Stage of development
January-March 2008	Issues and Options Consultation
October- November 2009	Preferred Options Consultation
November 2010	Publication of Submission Version
March 2011	Submission of Plan
June 2011	Examination
December 2011	Adoption of Plan

1.1.3 The North London Waste Plan identifies sites sufficient to deal with the apportionment of waste that the Mayor has allocated to each borough. The Plan includes sites identified as having potential for waste management use and a set of policies to guide potential developers. The North London Waste Plan covers all types of waste as described below:

1. **Municipal Solid Waste** – (MSW). This is defined as any waste collected by or on behalf of a local authority. For most local authorities the vast majority of this waste is from the households of their residents. Some is from local businesses and other organisations such as schools and the local authority’s own waste;
2. **Commercial and Industrial Waste** – (C&I). These are defined as wastes from trade and business premises and from industrial installations;
3. **Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste** – (CDE). These comprise waste building materials, packaging and rubble, from all construction activities;
4. **Hazardous Waste** – Waste which, because of its characteristics, poses a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment;

1.2 Opportunities from Waste

1.2.1 Waste should be seen as a resource and waste management should be seen as an opportunity for the future, something which local residents and businesses can benefit from. With future waste management technologies comes the opportunity for innovation, job creation, education and awareness raising and very real benefits in energy generation and alternative fuels. Waste management technologies can be linked into reprocessing and remanufacture of materials and can be co-located with other industrial processes where heat and power generated by one process can be used to drive another process.

1.2.2 Waste management facilities may include reuse and recycling centres, bulking and storage of recyclables, composting, mechanical biological treatment, anaerobic digestion, thermal treatment, reprocessing of recyclable waste into new materials for industry and other advanced waste treatment technologies.

1.2.3 As an example of such opportunities from waste is the on-going development at Dagenham Dock Sustainable Infrastructure Park, which has a vision to create a “*best practice example of modern sustainable industrial development covering issues such as recycling operations, energy efficiency, ‘green links’ between businesses, transportation and waste minimisation on a site that can offer substantial new employment opportunities and a dramatically improved appearance*”¹. This demonstrates that a central focus on resource and waste management can drive regeneration and that waste need not be seen as a ‘bad neighbour’ but can provide opportunities for sustainable development in an integrated manner.

1.3 How should the North London Waste Plan be used?

1.3.1 The North London Waste Plan should be used by potential developers to find appropriate sites for their waste management facilities. It should also be viewed and used in conjunction with the relevant borough’s local development framework as well as the London Plan².

1.3.2 Under the Mayor of London Order (2008)³ certain types of waste development need to be referred to the Mayor. The Mayor has powers either to return the application to the borough as planning authority for decision, or to direct the borough to refuse an application or to act as a local planning authority and take over the consideration of the planning application instead of the borough. The relevant waste categories where the Mayor can exercise these powers are

- Waste development with a capacity of more than 50,000 tonnes per annum of waste or 5,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste or occupying more than 1 hectare
- Waste development which does not accord with one or more provisions of the local development plan and either; occupies more than 0.5 hectares; or has capacity for more than 20,000 tonnes per annum of waste or 2,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste.

1.3.3 Notwithstanding the above, the borough in which a proposed facility is to be located will generally make the decision on any planning application. Developers should consider the following documents when developing a planning application for a new waste facility:

¹ *Dagenham Dock Vision Implementation Strategy, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, 2001, from <http://www.lbbd.gov.uk/5-work/regeneration/riverside/dagenham-dock/pdf/regen-dag-dock-vis-exec-sum.pdf>*

² *The London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London)(Consolidated with alterations since 2004) Greater London Authority, February 2008*

³ *The Town and County Planning (Mayor of London) Order (2008), from http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20080580_en_1*

- North London Waste Plan
- Core Strategy for the relevant borough
- Area Action Plan for the relevant borough
- London Plan
- Any national statutory guidance, eg Planning Policy Statement 10

1.3.4 There may also be further plans and strategies associated with the area within which the potential facility is located, such as:

- Supplementary Planning Guidance
- Development Management/Control Policies
- Site Specific Proposals/Site Allocations

1.4 Local Development Frameworks

1.4.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, London boroughs are required to replace their existing land use plans (called Unitary Development Plans) with Local Development Frameworks. Local Development Frameworks will comprise a number of spatial planning documents and must contain both specific policies for waste and sites identified for waste use. These planning documents must be in general conformity with the London Plan, which is the Mayor of London's spatial development strategy for the capital, in addition to national planning policy. Ultimately, these plans will be independently tested through a public examination. This process will examine the various plans and ensure that they meet all of the key tests for a sound Plan. Only then can they be adopted by the boroughs.

1.4.2 Each of the seven north London boroughs is preparing a number of other strategies and plans which, along with the North London Waste Plan, will form their Local Development Framework. Table 1-2 lists the Development Plan Documents being prepared by the individual boroughs, at July 2009.

Table 1-2: Development Plan Documents for each north London borough (at October 2009)

Borough	Document	Stage of development
Barnet	Core Strategy	Preferred Options
	Mill Hill Area Action Plan	Adoption
	Colindale Area Action Plan	Submission
Camden	Core Strategy	Publication
	Development Policies	Publication
	Site Allocations	Preferred Options

Borough	Document	Stage of development
Enfield	Core Strategy	Publication (Nov 09)
	Design Guide (supplementary planning document)	No timetable
	Development Standard (supplementary planning document)	No timetable
	Sites Schedule	No timetable
	North East Enfield Area Action Plan	Preferred Options
	Central Leaside Area Action Plan	Issues and Options
	Enfield Town Area Action Plan	Issues and Options
	North Circular Area Action Plan	Preferred Options
Hackney	Core Strategy	Submission
	Development Control Policies	Evidence gathering
	Site Specific Allocations	Evidence gathering
	Dalston Area Action Plan	Preferred Options
	Hackney Central Area Action Plan	Preferred Options
	Hackney Wick and Fish Island Action Area Plan	Preferred Options
	Manor House Action Area Plan	Issues and Options
Haringey	Core Strategy	Preferred Options
	Central Leaside Area Action Plan	Issues and Options
	Site Allocations	Initial scoping
	Development Management	Initial scoping
Islington	Core Strategy	Publication
	Development Management	Issues and Options
	Site Allocations	Issues and Options
	Finsbury Park Area Action Plan	Preferred Options
	City Fringe/South Islington Area Action Plan	Issues and Options
Waltham Forest	Core Strategy	Preferred Options
	Development Management	Issues and Options
	Site Specific Proposals	Issues and Options
	Northern Olympic Fringe Area Action Plan	Issues and Options
	Blackhorse Road Area Action Plan	Issues and Options

1.5 North London Waste Authority

1.5.1 The North London Waste Plan is required to inform and be informed by the local Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This is prepared by the North London Waste Authority who is responsible for the processing, treatment and disposal of municipal wastes from the seven boroughs. The North London Joint Waste Strategy

was updated in June 2008⁴ to include a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Strategy and the updated Strategy was also subject to public consultation. The adopted Joint Waste Strategy is separate from the North London Waste Plan and serves a different purpose. It spells out the vision and approach that will guide the management of the waste specifically collected by the seven boroughs up to 2020. This Strategy therefore helps guide the decisions that the north London boroughs make as waste service providers to their residents and businesses. It does not cover all of the waste streams produced and managed in north London, nor does it identify sites for the management of waste.

1.5.2 The Strategy also forms the basis for the new services and facilities required by the North London Waste Authority. The Authority currently has contracts in place to manage a number of major waste facilities across north London, including the incineration plant at Edmonton, the Hornsey Street transfer station in Islington and the Hendon Rail transfer station in Barnet. However, these contracts are due to end in 2014 and the North London Waste Authority is in the process of developing new contracts, which will include new facilities, to manage and dispose of its waste from 2014 and beyond. The North London Waste Authority submitted their Outline Business Case for the new contracts to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs in October 2008 and contract award is expected to take place in 2010.

1.5.3 The North London Waste Authority reference case in the Joint Waste Strategy and in the Outline Business case says that the Authority will need the following facilities to deal with waste and recycling up to 2042 and to meet recycling targets:

- 600,000 tonnes Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) for the production of solid recovered fuel (SRF) for use in Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP). Fuel use is to be procured separately and new facilities in north London are not likely to be required.
- 150,000 tonnes Anaerobic Digestion (AD) for food waste
- 150,000 tonnes Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF) for recyclates
- Facilities for bulking waste
- Facilities for green waste
- Additional Household Waste Recycling Centres

⁴ NLWA JMWMS available from http://www.nlondon-waste.gov.uk/resources/the_north_london_joint_waste_strategy

1.5.4 The reference case is a programme that demonstrates how the Authority can achieve their recycling and other targets. It does not mean that the new services after 2014 in the new contract will necessarily be exactly like this as the procurement of the new facilities will be a competitive process. However, the Authority is looking for sites in the west, central and eastern parts of North London to locate these new facilities.

1.5.5 North London Waste Authority have indicated that they are also seeking sites for additional Household Waste Recycling Centres, specifically in Enfield (one site) and Barnet (up to three sites), to improve the geographical coverage of these recycling services to the local populations.

1.6 How are we currently tackling waste minimisation?

1.6.1 The North London Waste Plan is not directly concerned with waste minimisation although it is of great importance to the seven boroughs and the residents of north London and therefore the Plan seeks to influence waste minimisation activities where possible.

1.6.2 The North London Waste Plan supports the management of waste according to the waste hierarchy as identified in the Waste Strategy for England⁵ and the London Plan (Figure 1.2). The boroughs will work towards waste minimisation and resource efficiency by encouraging reuse and recycling through the services they deliver and through the planning system. They will seek to influence on-site re-use/recycling in new developments and the incorporation of the principles of the hierarchy in new developments to encourage potential occupiers to reduce, reuse and recycle wastes.

1.6.3 It is important that waste is prevented wherever possible to ensure that there is less waste to manage. Each of the seven boroughs is already dealing with wider waste issues such as encouraging waste minimisation and increasing recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The waste hierarchy states that we should firstly try to reduce and re-use waste, then recycle waste into useful materials and if this is not possible recover energy from waste before considering the disposal of waste as a last resort. All boroughs operate household waste recycling collections, reuse and recycling centres and offer information on waste minimisation such as home composting or re-usable nappies.

⁵ *Waste Strategy for England (2007)*, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) www.defra.gov.uk

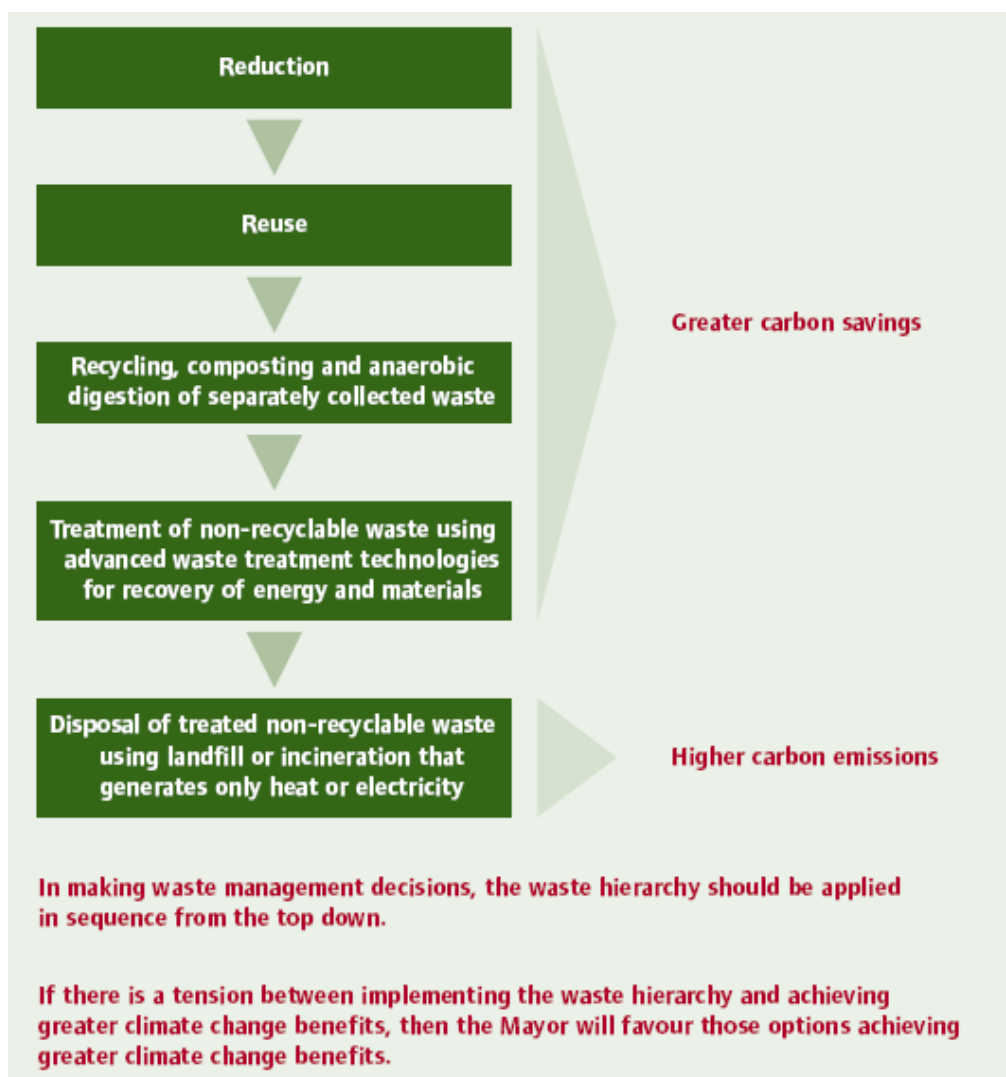


Figure 1.2: Waste Hierarchy⁶

- 1.6.4 The North London Waste Authority and the seven boroughs have also developed a Joint Waste Strategy which includes a series of actions for reducing the amount of waste which is collected by the boroughs. A Waste Prevention Plan has also been produced by the North London Waste Authority which essentially focuses on changing our patterns of consumption, encouraging us to consider the implications of waste produced by the products we purchase and also encouraging repairing and reuse of items rather than disposal. The wider issue of tackling the producers of waste, such as retail and industry, and minimising waste which is not under the boroughs' control is dependant on the Government. The north London boroughs and the North London Waste Authority will continue to lobby the Government to place more responsibility on the producers of the waste.

⁶ *Making Waste Work in London. The Mayor's Draft Business Management Waste Strategy (2008) www.london.gov.uk*

1.6.5 The North London Waste Plan is based on the assumption that effective waste and resource management can make a positive and lasting contribution to the sustainable development of London and the combating of climate change.

1.7 How will the plan be monitored?

1.7.1 Monitoring of the plan will be crucial. If the north London boroughs are to contribute their fair share of London's total waste management needs (ie the apportionment), it is vital that they ensure that the land allocated to meet this need, and the policy framework to support their sustainable development, is working as required. This requires that data and information are collected and reviewed by the boroughs on an annual basis in order that trends can be examined and problems identified and managed through the Plan review process.

1.7.2 The boroughs are already reporting annually on the capacity of new waste management facilities and the amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type. Once the Plan is adopted, key performance indicators are proposed to be reported each year in the Annual Monitoring Report. This will enable the north London boroughs to compare trends in waste production with those forecast in the London Plan and to monitor the take up of waste sites identified in the Plan. This will then enable the boroughs to consider whether the allocation of sites is sufficient and whether the plan needs reviewing. The proposed indicators that will be reported for each authority and the authorities combined include:

- Quantity of each type of waste produced
- Total capacity (in tonnes) of new waste management facilities given planning permission in the previous year, by process (e.g. recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion etc) and against annual forecast of quantity of waste produced
- Capacity (in tonnes) of new waste management facilities on existing sites (including re-developed transfer sites), on new sites allocated within the North London Waste Plan, and on non-allocated sites
- The quantity of municipal waste generated per household;
- Re-use, recycling and composting figures for municipal waste.
- The quantity of municipal waste landfilled;
- Comparison of municipal and commercial & industrial waste that is managed compared to the apportionment targets set out in The London Plan;
- Tonnage of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste produced and disposed of in the boroughs;
- Tonnage of hazardous waste produced and disposed of in the boroughs

- Other indicators that may be decided to measure performance against policies

1.8 Previous consultation responses

1.8.1 In January and February 2008 we asked for your views on the key issues which the North London Waste Plan needs to address, as set out in the North London Waste Plan Issues and Options report⁷. A wide range of responses were received via the various public workshops and meetings held across the seven boroughs, via the project website (<http://www.nlwp.net>) and in writing. Throughout this Preferred Options report, we make reference to how, broadly speaking, we have taken account of these responses. A fuller description of the outcomes of the previous consultation can be found in the Issues and Options Consultation Summary of Responses (April 2008) and in the Report on Consultation⁸.

1.9 We are seeking your views on this Preferred Options report

1.9.1 Having considered and consulted on the options open to us in planning for north London's waste, this report sets out the seven boroughs' preferred approach to planning for waste and identifying new waste sites. It also sets out a range of waste-specific planning policies to further guide future waste management development in north London.

1.9.2 Where choices have been made between competing options, the report describes these options and explains why the preferred option has been chosen. We are publishing the report for consultation, providing the opportunity for individuals and organisations to consider the options and approaches put forward.

1.10 When and where

1.10.1 Your views on this Preferred Options report are invited during a six-week period running from **TBC**. There will be a variety of ways of becoming involved in the process, including a series of public workshops, one in each of the seven boroughs. Details of these workshops are available on the project website (<http://www.nlwp.net>). In addition, if you are a member of a community group that has a particular interest in the issues, we would be happy to attend one of your meetings to discuss the issues with you. Just email us at events@nlwp.net or contact Archie Onslow on 020 7974 5916.

1.10.2 You can also send us your responses by completing the online questionnaire (http://www.nlwp.net/have_your_say/response_form.php). The questionnaire is also available at the back of this report. If you complete a paper copy of the

⁷ North London Waste Plan Issues and Options Report (January 2008) available to download from http://www.nlwp.net/downloads/nlwp_issues_and_options_report.pdf

⁸ These reports are available to download from <http://www.nlwp.net/documents/documents.html>

questionnaire, these should be returned to Archie Onslow at Camden Town Hall, Argyle Street, London WC1H 8EQ.

1.10.3 All responses must be received by TBC.

1.10.4 Additional copies of this report can be downloaded from the project website (<http://www.nlwp.net>). Hard copies are available to view at:

- libraries in the seven North London boroughs; and
- the main planning offices of the seven boroughs:
 - London Borough of Barnet
North London Business Park, Oakleigh Road South, London N11 1NP
 - London Borough of Camden
Camden Town Hall, 5th Floor Reception, Argyle Street, London, WC1H 8EQ
 - London Borough of Enfield
Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XY
 - London Borough of Hackney
Hackney Planning Services, 263 Mare Street, London E8 3HT
 - London Borough of Haringey
Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8LE
 - London Borough of Islington
Islington Contact Centre, 222 Upper Street, London N1 1XR
 - London Borough of Waltham Forest
Waltham Forest Town Hall, Sycamore House, Forest Road, London E17 4JF

1.10.5 The information you supply will be used for the purpose for which you have provided it. This data will be maintained in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and will not be passed on or sold to any other organisation without your prior approval unless this is a legal requirement.

2 What are the aims and objectives of the Plan?

2.1 The Vision of the North London Waste Plan

The North London Waste Plan aims to help North London become more self-sufficient in managing the waste it produces. We will do this through the intensification of existing waste management facilities, the re-orientation of existing waste transfer stations into waste management facilities and the identification of a small number of additional sites for new waste facilities. In dealing with waste North London boroughs will seek to maximise the opportunities for green jobs and decentralised energy and ensure that well designed, high quality waste facilities are developed.

In delivering this vision, we need to define more specific aims and objectives for the Plan and we therefore asked, during the Issues and Options consultation, what the views on the proposed aims and objectives were.

2.2 What we asked about the aims and objectives

These aims and objectives were developed in conjunction with consultation with key stakeholders and the residents of north London. We asked you whether you agreed with the aims and objectives of the North London Waste Plan and whether you could suggest any additional aims and objectives.

2.3 What you told us about the aims and objectives

The majority of you were in favour of the aims and objectives of the Plan but some of you highlighted some areas where these could be added to or strengthened. The main issues were:

- ensuring there were sufficient reuse and recycling centres and other waste facilities in individual boroughs;
- having a more explicit emphasis on sustainability;
- more support for reuse and recycling;
- inclusion of transport considerations;
- inclusion of consideration of health impacts; and
- including waste reduction as an objective

Our preferred approach is to add objectives on waste minimisation, alternative transport and sustainable development because these complement the strategic approach of the plan.

2.4 The aims and objectives of the North London Waste Plan

The revised aims and objectives of the North London Waste Plan are therefore:

2.4.1 The Aims of the North London Waste Plan

1. To identify a range of suitable and viable sites to meet the North London boroughs' future waste management needs and increased self-sufficiency for London⁹.
2. To set out a range of policies designed to support determination of planning applications for waste facilities as well as ensure a more general and sustainable approach to waste and resource management as impacted on by the land use planning system
3. To maximise the contribution of the Plan to North London's environment, economy and society. The Plan will both reflect and feed into North London's wider needs to ensure an integrated approach to improving the quality of life across the area.

2.4.2 The Objectives of the North London Waste Plan

The Objectives of the Plan, which will assist in the delivery of the aims, are:

- Through policies and proposals, to ensure that north London's waste is managed as far up the waste hierarchy as possible, to ensure environmental and economic benefits are maximised;
- Through appropriate safeguarding policies in boroughs' Core Strategies to ensure no net loss of existing waste sites;
- To identify, through a rigorous methodology, a range of sites capable of managing, within north London, the amounts of waste (apportionment) as set out in the London Plan;
- Through rigorous and proportional Development Management policies, to ensure that all waste developments accord to high standards of design, build quality and operation;
- To integrate the North London Waste Plan with the key aims and objectives of the boroughs' Community Strategies;

⁹ 'Self-sufficiency' - when wastes are dealt with in the administrative region where they are produced

- To integrate with the North London Joint Waste Strategy for municipal waste management;
- To promote sustainable development within the Plan area through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations;
- To ensure adequate site provision for the range of facilities required for sufficient and sustainable waste management in north London.
- To ensure, as far as is practicable, that the Plan supports the minimisation of transport impacts through appropriate supporting policies and site assessment criteria that recognise the importance of both minimising road vehicle impacts and the positive use of alternative modes of transport such as rail and water in the selection of sites.

3 Sustainability Appraisal

The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies and for new or revised Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

This process will ensure that planning decisions are made that accord with the principles defined in the Government's UK Sustainable Development agenda¹⁰. The timing of the Sustainability Appraisal aims to ensure that sustainability considerations are taken into account early in the process of policy development.

Sustainability Appraisals must also, where appropriate, incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/EC/42) (SEA Directive)¹¹. The SEA Directive requires that a formal assessment is undertaken of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. This has been transposed into UK law through the SEA Regulations (July 2004)¹². The purpose of the SEA Directive is "to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development".

3.1 Sustainability Appraisal Approach

The approach adopted for the Sustainability Appraisal was iterative and involved a high degree of interaction between those individuals responsible for the Sustainability Appraisal and those individuals responsible for development of the Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal approach and the format of this report follow guidance on Sustainability Appraisal for Development Plan Documents provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)¹³ formerly the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). Figure 1.1, from the DCLG guidance, indicates the various stages involved in the incorporation of Sustainability Appraisal within the Development Plan Document approach and indicates where in this Sustainability Appraisal Report stages A, B and C have been addressed. The Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) Local Spatial Planning sets out the Government's policy on

¹⁰ Defra Sustainable Development Unit - <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/framework-for-sd.htm>.

¹¹ European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive')

¹² The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633.

¹³ DCLG, Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. November 2005.

local spatial planning, and replaces Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Framework (2004), and Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion guide to PPS12 (2004). Since the introduction of PPS12 the Sustainability Appraisal guidance for development Plan Document has remained unchanged.

3.2 Scoping

The first stage in the Sustainability Appraisal process (Stage A of DCLG guidance) involves assembling information on the existing environmental, social and economic baseline to provide a starting point for appraising the effects of implementing the Plan. To provide a sound basis for analysis, the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report also identified relevant plans and programmes, key sustainability issues and problems and detailed a Sustainability Framework through which the appraisal could take place, this information was reported in the form of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report¹⁴. Views on the content of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, including the proposed approach to the Sustainability Appraisal, were taken into account through a formal period of consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees in August 2007.

3.3 Issues and Options

The Issues and Options aims and objectives were tested for compatibility with the Sustainability Appraisal objectives through a compatibility matrix. During development of the draft issues and options for the Plan, the draft Sustainability Framework set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was applied to each potential option (Stage B of DCLG guidance).

A Sustainability Commentary¹⁵ was produced in which the key findings were provided in association with each of the identified issues and options. The Sustainability Commentary was prepared to meet the requirements of DCLG guidance (para 3.39) *“As each option is refined, a commentary on the key sustainability issues and problems arising must be prepared, with recommendations on how each of the options could be improved, e.g. through mitigation measures.”*

3.4 Preferred Options

Preferred Options for the Plan were developed taking into account findings presented in the Sustainability Commentary as well as the results of consultation on the Draft Issues and Options and relevant “evidence base” material.

¹⁴ *Scoping Report, Sustainability Appraisal for the NLWP July 2007.*

¹⁵ *North London Waste Plan Issues and Options, Sustainability Appraisal, Sustainability Commentary, January 2008*

The Preferred Options were tested for compatibility with the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and the results were then collated and were taken into account, as necessary, during further drafting and refinement of the options.

3.5 Assessment of Site Assessment Criteria

The Site Assessment Criteria (Appendix 5) were assessed using the Sustainability Appraisal objectives, and the results were incorporated into the Plan.

The majority of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives are addressed by the site selection criteria, where it was considered that the objectives were not being met mitigation was recommended and incorporated into the Plan.

3.6 Assessment of Policies

The policies contained within the Plan were assessed against sustainability objectives and mitigation recommendations have been addressed where appropriate in the NLWP. In some instances the mitigation will be addressed within individual Boroughs Core Strategies and this is noted with the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

3.7 Monitoring

The EC Directive 2001/42/EC requires the significant environmental effects of implementing the plan or programmes to be monitored “in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake remedial action” (Article 10(1)). Responsible Authorities must ensure when designing their monitoring arrangements that they comply with this provision. This guidance uses the term ‘SEA monitoring’ to cover the overall monitoring of environmental effects. The Sustainability Appraisal Report will include Draft monitoring recommendations and these will be updated following the consultation period.

3.8 Reporting

Outputs from the Sustainability Appraisal are presented in this Sustainability Appraisal Report which is designed to fulfil the requirements of EC Directive 2001/42/EC in respect of the Strategic Environmental Assessment “Environmental Report”. This report will be published alongside the North London Waste Plan Preferred Options and will be available to individuals and organisations involved in consultation on the Preferred Options.

3.9 Further Assessments of the North London Waste Plan

3.9.1 **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment:** The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was undertaken to ensure that flood risk is considered as part of the spatial planning process. As required of Planning Policy Statement 25, we have used the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment on regional and local flood risk issues in the assessment of sites suitable for waste management.

3.9.2 **Equalities Impact Assessment:** The Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) was undertaken to ensure that the North London Waste Plan does not discriminate against specific target groups. The Equalities Impact Assessment of the Issues and Options identified the options that may have a negative impact on certain target

groups. Since the development of the Plan's Policies, a further Assessment has been undertaken and suggested mitigation has been incorporated into the Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report. We have taken this into account when developing the Preferred Options to ensure that no target group experiences a high level negative impact from the North London Waste Plan. This report will be published alongside the Preferred Options and will be available to individuals and organisations involved in consultation on the Preferred Options

3.9.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment: The Habitats Regulations Assessment relates to Natura 2000 sites designated under the European Directive (992/43/EEC) and the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

In September 2007 Mouchel completed a screening exercise to determine the need for a Habitat Directive Assessment of the potential impacts of the North London Waste Plan's Issues and Options upon any European designated site located within 10 km of the seven north London boroughs (Mouchel 2007). The report concluded that some of the Issues and Options had the potential to impact the Natura 2000 sites identified, and that Task 2 (Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity) was required. Since the completion of this screening, changes to the Plan have taken place, with the development of policies to support the Waste Development Plan Document.

This report presents the findings of a screening exercise which aims to determine whether any of the recently developed policies are likely to trigger the need for a full Habitats Directive Assessment, in compliance with the EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora), of the Plan.

Four of the policies are considered to have some potential to affect some of the Natura 2000 sites identified, either directly or indirectly. Epping Forest SAC and Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar sites were considered to be particularly vulnerable to potential adverse impacts as a result of some of the policies contained within the Plan.

The Plan policies have been updated to incorporate the recommendations from the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening. This report will be published alongside the Preferred Options and will be available to individuals and organisations involved in consultation on the Preferred Options.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Equalities Impact Assessment and Habitats Directive Screening Assessment can be found at <http://www.nlwp.net/documents/documents.html>.

4 Identifying future requirements for waste management

In order for the North London Waste Plan to be effective we need to identify and quantify the targets that Plan needs to achieve.

4.1 **Should North London only plan to meet the apportionment or should we try to be self-sufficient?**

- 4.1.1 The Mayor of London has set an overall target for London to become 85% self-sufficient in the management of waste by 2020. This means London will be dealing with its own waste instead of sending it to landfill in the counties around London. To ensure that London achieves self-sufficiency, each borough must manage a proportion of London's total waste (the apportionment).
- 4.1.2 We asked you whether north London should just aim to meet its apportionment of waste from the Mayor or go further to become more self-sufficient.
- 4.1.3 What you told us: Whilst there was most support for north London being as self-sufficient as possible there was also support for meeting the apportionment and providing some contingency above that figure. There were also some opinions expressed against self-sufficiency as there was a worry that it would take the responsibility away from waste producers and potentially undermine waste minimisation efforts.
- 4.1.4 Our preferred option is to allocate enough land to meet the apportionment, the needs of the North London Waste Authority and provide a level of flexibility, using existing sites and some new sites.
- 4.1.4.1 *Firstly to ensure that enough suitable land is identified and allocated to meet the capacity requirements of the combined North London boroughs' apportionment. As indicated in Table 4-5 the estimated land requirement for meeting this need is an additional 28.4ha by 2021. Some of this total will be new land and some will come from existing transfer station land;*
- 4.1.4.2 *The analysis undertaken in support of the Plan suggests that there is currently a significant proportion of our land requirement already in waste use. In particular, 15.3ha of land currently in waste use is classed as transfer, where waste is bulked up for onward transfer to landfill. As north London becomes more self-sufficient and the cost of landfill rises, such use will no longer be required and this transfer capacity can be re-orientated, offering potential for new waste recycling and processing capacity. However, a number of existing transfer stations are small (in land area terms) and therefore likely to be difficult to re-orientate to waste treatment. Consequently, sites smaller than 0.25ha have been discounted which leaves 14.3ha of transfer land suitable for re-orientation.*

- 4.1.4.3 *The difference between the identified land requirement and the land area available in re-orientable transfer station sites will need to come from new land allocated for waste use. The Plan therefore needs to identify how much land allocate new sites for waste management use so that the apportionment and the needs of the North London Waste Authority can be met and also to allow for a level of flexibility. The reason for this is that, in planning for the long term, there is inevitably uncertainty about likely waste arisings and therefore facility needs. Waste Development Plan Documents are required to plan for 10 years (in line with PPS10), however borough Core Strategies are required to plan for 15 years (in line with PPS12), therefore the North London Waste Plan must plan for 10 years as a minimum, but with a view to the future. By allowing for some flexibility the Plan is adopting a pragmatic approach which will allow the ten-year plan requirements to be met while also having some capability to meet longer term needs. The effectiveness of this flexible approach will be monitored through the life of the Plan via the Annual Monitoring Report.*
- 4.1.4.4 *The Plan is required to consider the needs of the North London Waste Authority. The Authority has identified that to deliver its preferred waste treatment strategy three main sites are required with a total area of around 18ha and up to four small sites (for household waste recycling centres) with a total area of around 1.5ha. This means that the Authority requires around 19.5ha of land. The Plan calculation methodology has identified a total need of 28.4ha with 14.3ha available from existing transfer sites, which means that 14.1ha of new land is required. This does not match exactly with the Authority's identified land requirements because most of the transfer land is in sites of less than 2ha which are not suitable for development as major waste management facilities for municipal waste. Therefore the Plan needs to identify some larger sites that are potentially suitable for the Authority. One of the reasons that the Authority is looking for more land than the Plan initially calculated is that the Authority is looking to a significantly longer time line than the Plan and is consequently considering a larger requirement for waste treatment. In order to deliver its long-term strategy in an effective manner, the Authority will need suitable land to be available at the start of its long-term residual waste treatment contract. Clearly the Plan must consider these longer term needs at the outset and identify sufficient land to meet the needs of the Authority for municipal waste as well as providing flexibility for developers for other waste types.*
- 4.1.4.5 *Therefore, in order to meet the apportionment and the needs of the North London Waste Disposal Authority while providing a flexible land use planning framework it will be necessary to identify a total of at least 22ha of land on new sites in the final adopted version of the Plan. The exact number of hectares identified in the final Plan will actually depend on the number and sizes of the specific sites identified and therefore it is not possible, at this stage, to say exactly how many hectares the Plan will allocate.*

4.1.5 Alternative allocation options

In developing the Preferred Options the following alternatives were considered and ultimately rejected.

- To allocate enough land to ensure north London could be self-sufficient: this was rejected on the basis that meeting the apportionment allows London to meet its self-sufficiency targets. If all London boroughs meet their apportionment, then

London will achieve self-sufficiency levels. It is not necessary for north London to make provision for additional waste management infrastructure which might allow importation of waste.

- To allocate enough land to meet the apportionment; this was rejected on the basis that some flexibility is needed to allow for the fact that whilst new sites for managing waste are under construction, there will still need to be operational sites to transfer and manage waste.

4.1.6 In the rest of section 4 we set out the detail of how we have arrived at our preferred option. We start by looking at how much waste north London needs to manage in the future and how much we are already managing. We set out how we intend to deal with construction, demolition and excavation waste and with hazardous waste. We show how we have to identify sites to deal with the additional amounts we are not currently managing and how we went about identifying these sites.

4.2 How much and what types of waste will North London need to manage?

4.2.1 The London Plan provides self-sufficiency targets for 2010, 2015 and 2020 for the amount of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction, demolition & excavation waste to be managed in London. Table 4-1 shows that, by 2020, it is expected that London will manage 80% of municipal, 85% of commercial & industrial and 95% of construction, demolition & excavation wastes produced in London. These self-sufficiency targets will ensure that the majority of waste produced in London is no longer exported to areas outside of London to be treated or disposed of.

Table 4-1: Self-Sufficiency targets for London

Waste stream ¹⁶	2010	2015	2020
Municipal Solid Waste	50%	75%	80%
Commercial & Industrial	75%	80%	85%
Construction, Demolition & Excavation	95%	95%	95%
All wastes	75%	80%	85%

4.2.2 To ensure that the self-sufficiency targets for London are achieved, the amount of waste required to be managed across London has been apportioned to boroughs on the basis of 'suitability' i.e. the amount of existing facilities, suitable land and supporting infrastructure, that exists in the borough to manage waste. The borough's apportionment only considers municipal and commercial & industrial waste as

¹⁶ Source: *The London Plan*, from <http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/docs/londonplan08.pdf>

construction, demolition & excavation wastes are expected to be largely reused or recycled on the site in which they arise.

- 4.2.3 The borough level apportionment requires boroughs to identify sufficient land for facilities to manage their apportioned tonnages of municipal and commercial & industrial waste in their development plan documents. As the seven north London boroughs are developing a joint Waste Development Plan Document (this Plan) our individual borough apportionments have been pooled and we must collectively make provision for the pooled amount of waste to be managed within our area. The borough level apportionment for north London is shown in Table 4-2.
- 4.2.4 The London Plan provides an apportionment of waste only to the year 2020. Since the timetable for production of the North London Waste Plan currently anticipates adoption of the Plan in 2011 and Planning Policy Statement 10¹⁷ requires all Development Plan Documents to plan for at least a 10 year period, it is necessary to calculate an apportionment for 2021. In the absence of guidance on forecasting the apportionment, the calculated apportionment is based on a continuing ambition for London to be 85% self-sufficient in 2021, coupled with maintaining the levels of self-sufficiency identified for north London at 2020.
- 4.2.5 The amount of municipal and commercial & industrial waste expected to be produced in north London is also shown in Table 4-2 and demonstrates that the apportionment targets for North London are less than the quantity of waste expected to be produced.

Table 4-2: Quantity of waste forecast to be produced in North London and Apportionment targets for target years (MSW and C&I only) (tonnes per annum)

Waste Arisings	2010	2015	2020	2021
Municipal Solid Waste (London Plan figures)	1,108,145	1,234,247	1,373,475	1,403,013
Commercial & Industrial (London Plan figures)	1,661,852	1,839,420	2,062,119	2,103,361
Total MSW and C&I (London Plan figures)	2,769,997	3,073,667	3,435,594	3,506,374
Total Apportionment	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,341,000	2,384,334
Apportionment as an equivalent percentage of total arisings	54%	65%	68%	68%

¹⁷ Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2006) Communities and Local Government www.communities.gov.uk

It should be noted that there may be a level of contingency in using the waste forecast data from the London Plan as it predicts the quantity of waste to increase 2% every year but more recent data suggest that municipal waste is growing at only 0.5% every year. As waste minimisation activities increase and landfill tax rises it is expected that the quantity of waste produced each year will stabilise and may reduce. However, the North London Waste Plan has been based on the published apportionment figures to ensure consistency with the London Plan.

4.3 Do we have enough facilities to manage this? If not what is the gap?

4.3.1 Not all waste facilities in north London are counted as managing waste as some are just used to bulk waste and transfer it to landfill¹⁸. There is just less than 2 million tonnes of existing waste management capacity in north London (See Appendix 4 for lists of existing waste facilities). However, not all of the treatment capacity may be available; in-line with the London Plan the North London Waste Plan has adopted an effective capacity approach for existing waste treatment facilities. Existing waste treatment facilities are assumed to operate at 75% of their maximum throughput. As this is the figure that has been used in the calculation of the apportionment it is reasonable to use this figure in calculating future needs. The total effective existing capacity (excluding transfer facilities) is then compared with the apportionment to understand how much more capacity is required to meet the apportionment and self-sufficiency targets (Table 4-3). Around million tonnes of additional capacity will be required in 2021 to meet the apportionment whereas over 1.6 million tonnes additional capacity will be required for self-sufficiency for municipal and commercial and industrial waste only.

Table 4-3: North London Arisings waste management capacity requirements for target years (tonnes)

Waste Arisings	2010	2015	2020	2021
Total MSW and C&I arisings (London Plan figures)	2,769,997	3,073,667	3,435,593	3,506,374
Total Apportionment	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,341,000	2,384,334
Total existing capacity (75% basis)	1,373,624	1,373,624	1,373,624	1,373,624
Additional capacity required to meet the apportionment targets	130,376	620,376	967,376	1,010,710
Additional capacity required to become	980,873	1,238,993	1,546,630	1,606,793

¹⁸ From the London Plan (paragraph 4.71)

Waste is deemed to be managed in London if:

- it is used for energy recovery in London (e.g., through anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis/gasification or through incinerators), or
- it is compost or recycle sorted or bulked in London material recycling facilities for reprocessing either in London or elsewhere.

Waste Arisings	2010	2015	2020	2021
85% self-sufficient (MSW & C&I)				

4.4 What provision for new facilities do we need to make and what kinds of facilities could these be?

4.4.1 The London Plan suggests the types of facilities that will be required to manage London's 5.7 million tonnes of municipal solid waste in 2020 based on an assumption of the predicted percentage of waste that needs to be managed by certain types of facility (Table 4-4). The table provides an assumption of the land take required by each type of facility, the smallest of which is 0.9 hectares. As technologies improve and become more efficient, the land take required will become smaller and therefore we believe there is a level of flexibility in the North London Waste Plan in using the London Plan figures.

Table 4-4: Throughput and land take of different types of facilities for London

Facility type ¹⁹	Throughput per facility (tonnes per year)	Land take per facility (ha)	Number of facilities	Total Land take (ha)
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	42,000	0.90	199	179
Composting	19,000	1.25	57	71
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	125,000	1.75	16	28
Anaerobic digestion	15,000	1.00	25	25
Gasification/pyrolysis	114,000	2.25	11	25
Totals			308	328

4.4.2 Using the facility land takes in Table 4-4 together with the London Plan's projections for types of technologies anticipated to treat municipal and commercial & industrial waste in 2020, it is possible to calculate an indicative number and type of facilities that would be required to meet north London's waste infrastructure requirements for meeting the Apportionment and for self-sufficiency.

¹⁹ Source: *The London Plan (table 4A.7)* from <http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/docs/londonplan08.pdf>

Table 4-5: Land take required for North London Waste Plan

Facility type	Through put per facility (tonnes per year)	Land take per facility (ha)	Number of additional facilities required	
			to meet apportionment in 2021	for self sufficiency in 2021 (MSW & C&I only)
MRF	42,000	0.90	16	25
Composting	19,000	1.25	6	8
MBT	125,000	1.75	2	2
Anaerobic digestion	15,000	1.00	3	4
Gasification/pyrolysis	114,000	2.25	1	2
Total facilities			26	41
Total land take (ha)			28.4	44.5

4.4.3 Meeting the apportionment would require 28.4ha of land to be allocated across the seven North London boroughs to meet the targets for 2021 as shown in Table 4-5. To become 85% self-sufficient in the management of municipal and commercial waste in 2021, 44.5ha of land would need to be allocated. The figure of 85% has been used as it is assumed, in line with the London Plan, that the remaining 15% would be land filled outside of Greater London, on the basis that no more value that can be extracted from it. However, as identified as our preferred option (see 4.1.4), the aim of the North London Waste Plan is to meet the apportionment as, if all London boroughs meet their apportionment, London will achieve self sufficiency.

4.5 Construction, Demolition & Excavation wastes

4.5.1 Construction, demolition & excavation waste makes up over a third of London's total waste. We asked you whether you thought we should make provision for construction, demolition & excavation wastes within the North London Waste Plan

4.5.2 What you told us: The key messages received were that we should make an assumption on the amount of construction, demolition & excavation wastes produced in North London and make site provision for the management of that waste. There was also support for the assumption that most construction, demolition & excavation wastes are managed on site but that some provision should be made.

4.5.3 Our preferred option is to assume that construction, demolition and excavation wastes are largely managed on site and that North London Waste Plan and development control policies will ensure that developers must recycle or reuse such wastes on site. The rise in the landfill tax is a key driver in ensuring less of this waste goes to landfill. As an example, the Olympic Park is currently recycling/reusing over 96% of wastes on site. The small remainder is largely hazardous wastes that need to be disposed of in specialised facilities outside of London.

4.5.4 For the purposes of this Plan it is assumed that no specific additional land provision needs to be made for construction, demolition & excavation. However policy NLWP 5 will ensure that on-site recycling and re-use is maximised by developers. See Appendix 4 for more details on waste arisings.

4.5.5 Alternative options

- To make an assumption on the amount of construction, demolition & excavation waste being produced and make land provision for managing the waste; this was rejected on the basis that the data on such waste is out dated and related to the whole of London and it is therefore difficult to predict how much waste will need to be managed, in north London, if at all.
- To make no provision for construction, demolition & excavation waste at all; this was rejected on the basis that it would not conform with planning policy

4.6 Hazardous wastes

4.6.1 Hazardous waste is not a large waste stream but obviously a very sensitive one. We asked you whether you thought we should make provision for hazardous waste within the North London Waste Plan

4.6.2 What you told us: The key messages received were that we should make an assumption on the amount of hazardous waste produced in north London and make site provision for the management of that waste.

4.6.3 Our preferred option is to assume that hazardous wastes are largely managed on a regional basis and therefore make no specific land allocation for such facilities within north London at this stage. The management of hazardous waste is of real importance but is also a very specialised activity. However, it is not possible to plan for this waste stream at the sub-regional level, as emphasised by Policy 4A.29 within the London Plan. This states that the Mayor will work with the boroughs, Environment Agency and industry to ascertain regional capacity needs. It is worth noting that north London has existing hazardous waste facilities with a total capacity of 17,500 tonnes which will be safeguarded through the North London Waste Plan.

4.6.4 The Plan does recognise the importance of such facilities and applications for hazardous facilities will be determined in accordance with the policies contained in this Plan and local borough development plans. See Appendix 4 for further information on waste arisings.

4.6.5 Alternative options

- To make an assumption on the amount of hazardous waste being produced and make land provision for managing the waste; this was rejected on the basis that the data on such waste is limited and it is therefore difficult to predict how much waste will need to be managed at a sub-regional level.

- To assume hazardous wastes are managed elsewhere and make a small provision for what may need to be treated or disposed of; this was rejected on that basis that it is difficult to predict how much waste will need to be treated or disposed of.

4.7 The requirements of the North London Waste Authority

4.7.1 An important consideration in the development of the Plan is the needs of the North London Waste Authority in setting up new arrangements for dealing with municipal waste as part of their new waste contract. The North London Waste Authority have indicated in their Outline Business Case (as outlined in 1.5.3 above), their need for three large new sites in the west, centre and east of the area where they can site Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plants, Anaerobic Digesters (AD) and Materials Reclamation Facilities (MRF). In addition the North London Waste Authority has identified a need for a number of smaller sites that could be used as Household Waste Recycling Centres in Enfield and Barnet. Their requirements total around 20 hectares.

4.7.2 North London Waste Authority currently has no sites that it can offer into its residual waste treatment contract procurement to assist in the delivery of its new waste management infrastructure. It currently makes use of an existing waste facility at Edmonton but the contract for this expires at the end of 2014 and cannot be extended. The Authority does not own the land at Edmonton and is therefore unable to develop alternative treatment facilities on the site. Therefore the Plan needs to identify sufficient land to meet the needs of the Authority (as outlined in 4.1.4.4 above). However, the Edmonton facility is expected to continue to operate throughout the life of the Plan and will provide capacity to treat waste arising in north London (other than municipal waste).

4.8 How much land do we need to find?

4.8.1 We are not therefore making separate provision for construction, demolition and excavation waste nor for hazardous waste. We are required to make provision for municipal solid waste and commercial & industrial waste. We have identified, through existing sites and new sites, enough land to meet the apportionment, to meet the needs of the North London Waste Authority plus a level of flexibility, to allow for the fact that some sites may not be available.

4.8.2 In order to meet the 28.4ha of land required for new waste treatment facilities (Table 4-5), we have allowed for 14.3ha to come from re-orientation of existing transfer stations and 14.1ha from new sites. However, we also need to take account of the needs of the North London Waste Authority and they have indicated that they require 19.5ha, which will have to come from new sites. Therefore the Preferred Options report is proposing 10 new sites, totalling 25.7ha as part of the consultation process. These sites have been evaluated using the criteria that have been reviewed by the Sustainability Appraisal and are considered to be the best sites with potential for waste management development.

All the sites to be consulted on in the Preferred Options stage of the North London Waste Plan are set out in the attached Schedules, as follow:

Table 4-6: Schedule of all sites in the Preferred Options

Schedule	Site Type	Number	Appendix
A	Existing Waste Treatment (safeguarded)	25	1
B	Transfer Station (safeguarded)	24	2
C	Proposed New (for consultation)	10	3

The next sections set out how we went about finding the sites identified in the schedules.

4.9 How did we find these sites?

4.9.1 We asked you whether you thought the broad locations identified in the London Plan provided a good starting point for identifying new waste sites and whether there were any sites within the broad locations that were particularly suitable or unsuitable.

4.9.2 What you told us: Whilst some people thought the broad locations were a good starting point, others had objections against specific areas including Blackhorse Lane and the North London Business Park.

4.9.3 Our preferred option, for the development of this report, was to use a number of sources of information to establish a list of potential sites:

- National Land Use Database of Previously Developed Land (2006);
- Existing broad locations suggested in the London Plan;
- North London Waste Authority waste management sites long list;
- Existing licensed waste management facilities
- Sites suggested during public consultation.

4.10 How did we consider existing waste sites?

4.10.1 Existing waste sites are “safeguarded” under the London Plan and are therefore an important resource for the future. We used Environment Agency records to get details of existing waste sites. The London Plan makes a distinction between facilities that manage waste and facilities used to transfer waste from one place to another.

4.10.2 North London has:

- 25 licensed (or planned) waste management sites

- 7 reuse and recycling centres (RRC, also known as Household Waste Recycling Centres))
- 1 incinerator, and
- 24 Licensed transfer stations

4.10.3 All 57 sites are safeguarded within the Plan and can continue in waste management use. However, not all existing and transfer are considered suitable for intensification or re-orientation. See Appendix 4 for more details on existing facilities.

4.10.4 In the London Plan, existing sites are safeguarded for 'intensification' whereby they can continue in waste management use and potentially be re-developed to increase the amount of waste they currently treat. Transfer sites are safeguarded for 're-orientation' whereby they can continue in waste management use but be redeveloped from waste transfer use to a waste treatment use which is higher up the waste hierarchy.

4.10.5 In considering how suitable safeguarded sites are for re-development it is important to note the basis on which the calculation of land requirement (ie new sites) has been carried out. Table 4-5 above reproduces the typical throughputs and landtakes for various waste management operations set out in the London Plan. This is clearly a snap shot view as facility sizes as throughputs and landtakes vary and Table 4-7 compares London Plan figures with the ranges of throughputs and landtakes for the various technologies that have been developed throughout the UK. This indicates that while the calculation based on the London Plan provides a robust approach to identifying the requirement for new sites, there is flexibility within the identified new sites requirement based on experience in the UK.

Table 4-7 – Comparison of London Plan and UK range of facility sizes and landtakes

Comparison of London Plan and UK Range of facility size and landtake				
Data Source	London Plan		UK Range	
Technology	Throughput (ktpa)	Landtake (ha)	Throughput (ktpa)	Landtake (ha)
MRF	42	0.90	20 - 300	0.2 - 3.0
Composting	19	1.25	15 - 45	1.0 - 7.5
MBT	125	1.75	65 - 300	2.5 - 14.0
AD	15	1.00	5 - 145	1.2 - 3.5
Gasification/pyrolysis	114	2.25	50 - 225	2.2 - 6.0

4.10.6 The calculation basis for the North London Waste Plan has been to assume that existing waste treatment facilities are operating at 75 of their licensed capacity (in-line with the methodology used to calculate apportionment in the London Plan). This

represents some flexibility within the North London Waste Plan and supports the assumption that existing safeguarded treatment sites can be intensified.

- 4.10.7 Waste transfer stations are safeguarded for re-orientation. This means that, during the life of the Plan, they can continue in waste management use as a transfer station or, as the market changes, be redeveloped for waste management uses that are higher up the waste hierarchy. The same flexibility principle applies to transfer sites as it does to existing sites and new sites.
- 4.10.8 As identified in 4.1.4.2 above, the existing transfer stations can sometimes be small and therefore not particularly suitable for re-orientation. The analysis of the range of landtakes for various types and scale of waste management technology (Table 4-6) indicates that sites of <0.25ha are unlikely to be suitable for re-orientation and this is the basis on which the calculations in the Plan have been made. However, it is possible that some waste treatment capacity could be implemented on small sites; for example it has been estimated that a 10,000tpa anaerobic digestion plant could be built on a site of 0.15ha²⁰. Therefore the approach used in the Plan includes an element of flexibility as any small transfer sites, not included in the >0.25ha calculation, that are re-orientated will be incorporated in the annual monitoring of the Plan.
- 4.10.9 It is important to note that just because a site is safeguarded it does not automatically mean that planning permission for any waste management related activity of the site will be granted. Re-development of any site will still be subject to the relevant borough's development control processes and require permitting by the Environment Agency.

4.11 How did we consider potential new sites?

- 4.11.1 To meet the apportionment we need to identify some potential new sites. We used sources set out in 4.9.3 to find a list of new sites which we then assessed and scored against the criteria, which had been through a sustainability assessment as discussed in section 3, to determine which were the most suitable sites for waste use. The list of potential new sites was reduced by removing:
- safeguarded sites
 - sites deemed unsuitable including North London Business Park and Blackhorse Lane
- 4.11.2 Sites were deemed unsuitable for various reasons including: sites designated for residential use, sites recently developed, sites recently adopted for new transport

²⁰ *Rubbish in – Resources Out: Design Ideas for Waste Facilities in London*, GLA, 2008 from <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/waste/docs/waste-design.pdf>

interchange, and sites already having planning permission for non-waste use. It was decided that few, if any, of these types of sites would realistically come forward for waste use within the timeframe of the Plan. See Technical Report for the full long list of sites and reasons for removal from the list.

- 4.11.3 As part of the identification of sites, we have already started to consider the deliverability of sites – that is whether a site, which is potentially suitable for waste management use under the assessment criteria, is likely to become available for waste management use during the life of the Plan. Consequently we have written to the owners and operators of the 30 best sites that the assessment process identified and asked them for their opinions of site deliverability. To date the response rate has been low and this work will be continued through the course of the consultation process. However, where multiple landowners (for example in excess of 30 landowners for a given site) have been identified from Land Registry enquiries the sites have been discounted as it is unlikely that all the landowners will agree to the site coming forward.

4.12 What site assessment criteria did we use?

- 4.12.1 We needed to develop some criteria against which we could assess the potential new sites. We asked you whether you thought the site assessment criteria identified in Planning Policy Statement 10 and the London Plan should be used to identify new waste sites or whether they should be supplemented by local criteria.

- 4.12.2 What you told us: There was a mixed response on this with some people of the opinion that the criteria were sufficient whilst others thought that more locally specific criteria should be used. Other suggestions were to include positive criteria such as energy and employment opportunities.

- 4.12.3 Our preferred option is to use the site assessment criteria identified in Planning Policy Statement 10 and the London Plan as a basis and to add to this with locally specific criteria including protecting allotments and open space. We also used criteria based on the opportunities to be gained from waste management facilities such as decentralised energy and employment.

- 4.12.4 The site assessment criteria consisted of a three stage process:

4.12.4.1 Showstoppers

These included sites of national or international conservation interest, green belt, Metropolitan Open Land, allotments, flood zone 3b and listed buildings. Any sites that contained a 'showstopper' were removed from the list.

4.12.4.2 Computer based criteria

These included proximity to Nature Conservation, archaeological features, flood zones 3 and 2, historic land and buildings, Public Rights of Way and conservation areas where a higher score was given the further a site was from these areas.

Positive criteria were proximity to Transport for London Road Network (TLRN), railheads and navigable waterways/canals, areas of high unemployment and

decentralised energy opportunities. Each site was scored higher based on its proximity to the areas identified.

4.12.4.3 Site visit criteria

These included site configuration, existing uses/buildings on site, visual intrusion on surrounding area and potential for advantageous co-location of facilities with existing industrial, commercial or mixed use developments.

In addition proximity to residential areas, schools and hospitals, site access from trunk roads, routing of vehicles to site, eg. conflict with residential roads, and roads past schools were also considered at this stage. A higher score was given the further a site was from these areas and if access was considered suitable and did not conflict with residential areas.

4.12.5 The weighting of some specific criteria was undertaken to ensure that the most suitable sites to enable a positive contribution to the future of waste management in North London would come forward. Each of the scores under the weighted criteria were multiplied by 3 to ensure that the final score on these criteria was 3 times greater than for other criteria. The criteria weighted were:

- proximity to railheads and navigable waterways/canals,
- proximity to decentralised energy opportunities,
- proximity (ie sites not near) to residential areas, schools and hospitals and
- routing of vehicles to site eg conflict with residential roads, roads past schools.

4.12.6 Alternative options

- to use only the criteria in the London Plan and PPS10; this was rejected because of the need to identify locally specific criteria and take account of the public feedback.

4.13 Should we specify which technologies are suitable for each site?

4.13.1 A range of new waste facility types are required to enable north London to deal with more of its own waste. The different facilities use different technologies although larger sites offer opportunities for co-location of technologies. We asked you whether the Plan should specify which technologies are appropriate on each site identified or whether sites should be allocated for general waste use.

4.13.2 What you told us: You thought the best approach would be to specify certain technologies for some sites but that other sites would be suitable for a range of technologies.

4.13.3 Our preferred option is to allocate sites for general waste use as this will maximise flexibility within the market and allow for innovative, efficient technologies to be developed. By specifying waste technologies for specific sites, there is a risk that we

could lock in provision for technologies that become less efficient relative to emerging technologies. Waste management technologies can be of any size to suit the site and type of waste to be managed and therefore it is not appropriate to designate certain technologies to certain sites. A secondary consideration is that if a few sites were allocated for specific technologies there is a risk that the commercial value of these sites could be distorted which would restrict their ability to be developed.

- 4.13.4 By specifying certain sites for certain technologies there may also be a perception that planning permission will be granted for that technology on that site. This is clearly not the intention of the North London Waste Plan. For example, if a site had been identified for mechanical biological treatment it could potentially preclude the development of co-located facilities such as energy recovery as this would not fall within the designation of mechanical biological treatment. Equally the impacts of technologies vary widely both in terms of scale of operation and in terms of technology employed, which means that a technology designation on a site would still require the detailed assessments identified in 4.12.5, meaning that the technology designation (on the site) was of little practical benefit.
- 4.13.5 Much of the concern about technologies is related to their impacts. The impacts of all waste facilities will need to be managed through the planning process, through policy NLWP 3 in this Plan and through other policies in the boroughs' planning documents. This may include the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment or a Traffic Impact Assessment. The policies contained within the North London Waste Plan require prospective developers to have regard to the environment, amenity and residents of the area in which the site is located and within north London. Applications for waste facilities will also be subject to Environmental Permitting control by the Environment Agency.
- 4.13.6 Alternative options
- Allocate specific technology types to specific sites; this was rejected as it would stifle the market for development of the sites and would not account for advances in technologies in the future;
 - Allocate sites that are suitable for a given range of specified technologies; this was rejected as this option offers limited flexibility in the development of sites and would not account for advances in technologies in the future
 - Specify certain technology types for some sites but not others; this was rejected on the basis that it would potentially stifle the market with regard to development of certain sites and could affect the market value of sites.

4.14 How should we determine the number, size and distribution of sites?

- 4.14.1 Decisions regarding the number, size and distribution of sites have important economic, social and environmental implications. We asked you what you thought the best approach was for determining the number, size and distribution of new

waste facilities and whether we should adopt a centralised, a de-centralised or a hybrid approach to facilities.

- 4.14.2 What you told us: The majority of you thought that a range of larger and smaller sites would be the best option with sub-regional clusters of larger sites and a larger number of smaller sites.
- 4.14.3 Our preferred option is to allocate a range of larger and smaller sites (the hybrid approach). This includes larger sites, benefiting from the advantages of co-location of facilities with smaller sites supplying waste to them or providing opportunities for smaller scale facilities providing a more localised service.
- 4.14.4 The preferred option can meet the site requirements of the North London Waste Authority who, as explained in 4.7.1 are after three large sites and a number of smaller sites. The large sites will allow facilities to be co-located and share infrastructure such as weighbridges, thus making better use of available land. In terms of specific sites identified in Schedule C, two of the sites that the North London Waste Authority are considering as part of their Outline Business Case have come out well in our assessment and are identified in the list in Schedule C. The third site they are considering is not deliverable as it is identified in the emerging Enfield Core Strategy as a strategic site for mixed development. Instead we have identified two further large new sites that could meet the needs of the North London Waste Authority or other waste developers.
- 4.14.5 In addition the North London Waste Authority has identified a need for a number of smaller sites that could be used as Household Waste Recycling Centres in Enfield and Barnet. An additional number of smaller sites in these areas are identified in Schedule C.
- 4.14.6 Identifying a mix of sites gives the best approach as it meets the needs of the North London Waste Authority for both large and small sites and provides some flexibility in terms of provision of sites for private developers.
- 4.14.7 The use of existing sites means that it is difficult to enable an equal geographic spread of sites across all seven north London boroughs. In addition, the criteria used to assess whether sites were suitable for waste management (section 4.11) considered a range of environmental, social and transport issues which meant that the most suitable sites were mainly in industrial areas, away from open land and green spaces. Generally speaking industrial areas are not equally spread across all seven boroughs and therefore an equal geographic spread of suitable sites was not possible.

4.14.8 In April 2009 the Mayor published “A new plan for London – Proposals for the Mayor’s London Plan”²¹, which identified a “*move towards fewer larger waste sites – protecting existing waste sites and work collaboratively with boroughs to identify strategic sites with waste management potential to capitalise on economic opportunities*”. The impact of this generally supports the hybrid approach with a mix of larger and smaller sites providing a range of sites for differing waste management technologies. Additionally the Annual Monitoring Report will provide a mechanism for the Plan to monitor the development of waste management facilities and ensure that development policies are implemented correctly.

4.14.9 Alternative options

- Allocate a smaller number of large sites: While this option could go some of the way to meeting the requirements of the North London Waste Authority it would not meet their need for smaller sites as well. This option was also rejected because it would add to the distance that waste would travel and because it could lead to a concentration of facilities in particular areas.
- Allocate a larger number of smaller sites; Identification of further small sites would not meet the needs of the North London Waste Authority and there would be no benefits from co-location. This was also rejected as we believe it will stifle the market for innovative new waste management solutions for north London by restricting the scale of individual developments

4.15 Sustainable transport

4.15.1 While waste will continue to be predominantly carried by road, there are possibilities within north London to use rail and water transport. We asked you what you thought was the most suitable method relating to the sustainable transport of waste.

4.15.2 What you told us: The majority of you thought that we should prioritise sites offering a range of transport alternatives including rail, road and water.

4.15.3 Our preferred option is to prioritise sites which have access to alternative transport. We have done this by positively weighting the scores relating to railheads and navigable waterways within the site assessment. The site assessment also takes account of sites near to main trunk roads and routing of vehicles to site.

4.15.4 Alternative options:

- Do nothing to encourage alternative transport methods and assess the opportunity of alternative transport at the planning application stage; this was

²¹ A new plan for London – Proposals for the Mayor’s London Plan, Mayor of London 2009, from <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/publications/2009/docs/london-plan-initial-proposals.pdf>

rejected as not providing a strategic lead for north London but moving the decision making process down to the borough level.

- Prioritise sites at locations providing access to just main arterial roads or other significant roads; these were both rejected as they would not encourage developers to think about reducing road transport and sustainability impacts of transport on waste management activities.

5 Policies to deliver the North London Waste Plan

5.1 How should developers use the North London Waste Plan?

5.1.1 Developers proposing waste management facilities within north London must apply for planning permission from the borough in which the intended development site lies. Each borough has its own local development control management policies which the application must be in compliance with. In addition to this the North London Waste Plan has developed five complementary policies. Developers and planning applicants should ensure that their proposals are in compliance with the borough's local development management policies, the policies contained in the North London Waste Plan and with the Mayor's London Plan.

5.1.2 The "North London Boroughs" are the London Boroughs of:

- Barnet,
- Camden,
- Enfield,
- Hackney,
- Haringey,
- Islington, and
- Waltham Forest.

5.1.3 Waste developments are usually in the B2 and B8 use classes but may also be in the B1 or sui generis category. Applicants should also be aware that, under the Mayor of London Order (2008)²², certain classes of waste development are referable to the Mayor and that as a result further pieces of information may be required at planning application stage.

²² *The Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008*, from http://www.gos.gov.uk/497417/docs/200511/Mayor_of_London_Order_2008_1.pdf

5.2 Policy NLWP 1 – Location of waste development

5.2.1 The North London Waste Plan identifies a requirement for new waste facilities to be provided so that the level of waste in the Apportionment set out in the Mayor's London Plan can be managed in the North London Boroughs. Policy NLWP 1 sets out how the location of those facilities will be determined in line with the targets and aspirations set out in the London Plan and directs developers first to existing safeguarded sites before considering potential new sites for waste management use as identified in the plan.

Policy NLWP 1 – Location of waste development

In assessing proposals for the development of waste management facilities, the North London Boroughs will require that the following sequential test has been applied:

- 1 Developers have first considered sites in Schedule A for continued and, where appropriate, intensification of waste use on existing waste management sites.
- 2 If it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable, reasonably available sites in Schedule A, consideration should then be given to the development of waste management facilities on existing waste transfer stations set out in Schedule B. Applications that re-orientate the transfer facility into a waste management facility are encouraged.
- 3 An application will only be considered for sites in Schedule C if it can be demonstrated that no suitable sites exist in Schedules A and B.
- 4 An application for waste development on a site not identified in Schedules A, B and C will only be considered when:
 - The developer can demonstrate that none of the sites listed in Schedules A, B and C are suitable for the proposed development;
 - Existing waste management sites and sites permitted for waste management use will not meet the apportionment required by the London Plan;
 - There are demonstrable sustainability benefits from bringing the site into waste use.
 - The developer can demonstrate that the site is suitable for waste facilities

5.2.2 The need for the North London Boroughs to identify 28.4ha of land to meet the apportionment is set out in section 4 of the Plan.

5.2.3 The Boroughs will be monitoring waste arisings, the take up of waste sites and other changes to waste capacity in North London in the North London Waste Plan Annual Monitoring Report. Developers are required to set out how their facility will contribute

to meeting the North London Boroughs' apportionment of waste as set out in the London Plan and how it fits into the annual monitoring review of the North London Waste Plan. Developers need to demonstrate that there is a continuing need for their proposed waste facility to deal with North London's waste.

- 5.2.4 Preference will be given to developments on existing waste management sites identified in Schedule A. This makes best use of land currently already in waste management use. In the London Plan (paragraph 4.71) waste is deemed to be managed if:
- it is used for energy recovery in London (e.g. through anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis/gasification or through existing incinerators), or
 - it is compost or recycle sorted or bulked in London material recycling facilities for reprocessing either in London or elsewhere
- 5.2.5 In appropriate local circumstances intensification of waste uses may be permitted on safeguarded sites. However there may be cases where intensification of use is not appropriate because of the land uses in the surrounding area.
- 5.2.6 Existing waste transfer stations are set out in Schedule B. North London currently has 15.3ha of land concerned with the transfer of waste to landfill out of North London. In line with London's increasing self-sufficiency, and the increased recycling and recovery of waste within the capital, this transfer capacity can be re-orientated to actively managing waste rather than transferring it out of London. Applications for such re-orientation of use are therefore encouraged and will help to meet the Apportionment targets for North London.
- 5.2.7 In Schedule C the North London Boroughs have identified 25.7 hectares of land with the potential to accommodate new waste facilities. This is required because there is insufficient capacity from the re-orientation of transfer station use to meet the apportionment and to provide some flexibility, including enabling new facilities to be built while existing facilities continue in operation. The sites in Schedule C do not represent an entitlement to develop for waste use. Developers of these sites will need to demonstrate that sites in Schedules A and B are not available or not suitable for the proposed use. In applying the sequential test, developers need to provide evidence of the work they have undertaken to identify suitable sites in Schedules A and B demonstrating why it is not appropriate for their proposal to operate on any of these sites.
- 5.2.8 Only in exceptional circumstances will development of waste facilities be permitted on sites not allocated for waste use within the North London Waste Plan. The plan schedules identify a number of sites safeguarded and allocated for waste use in North London. These sites are either safeguarded through the London Plan or have gone through a number of assessments to test their suitability. Developers must demonstrate the steps they have taken to consider development on sites given in Schedules A, B and C and set out how each site is inappropriate for the operation of

their proposed development. They must also set out how the local area would benefit from the development of a waste facility on that site. Developers should demonstrate that the site is suitable for waste facilities taking into account the criteria for the location of waste sites set out in Planning Policy Statement 10, in the London Plan and the North London Waste Plan site assessment criteria set out in Appendix 5.

5.3 Policy NLWP 2 – Safeguarding and protection of existing sites

5.3.1 If North London is to make its fair contribution to London’s self-sufficiency, it is vital that it safeguards and protects its current waste sites. This is also required by the London Plan.

Policy NLWP 2 – Safeguarding and protection of existing sites

Land accommodating existing waste management and waste transfer uses in North London will be safeguarded for continued use as waste facilities (Schedules A and B). Sites in Schedule C are also allocated for potential waste use. Other forms of development in all three schedules will not be considered unless compensatory and equal provision of sites, in scale and quality, is made elsewhere within the North London Boroughs.

Proposals for adjoining sites within Schedules A, B or C should have regard to potential waste uses or intensification of existing uses on these sites.

5.3.2 Schedule A contains a list of sites in the Boroughs in current waste management use using the London Plan definition. Schedule B contains a list of sites used as waste transfer facilities. All these sites are safeguarded for waste use in the London Plan. The safeguarded waste sites are established uses and are a valuable resource for dealing with waste generated in North London. Safeguarding the sites reduces the need for additional sites. The safeguarded sites may contain the potential to increase capacity or to provide a wider range of waste facilities on site. Schedule C contains a list of potential new sites for waste management use, allocated for such use through this Plan. It is necessary to safeguard these sites for waste use to ensure that the North London Boroughs can meet the Apportionment allocated to them in the London Plan.

5.3.3 This does not mean that flexibility does not exist to consider alternative developments on waste sites. There may be some existing sites that are unsuitable for any form of waste management use, other than existing use or where the replacement of operations to another location offers a more sustainable option. While existing transfer sites have been through a basic deliverability assessment to determine their suitability for redevelopment, it is accepted that these sites may not always be appropriate. There is a presumption that such sites are safeguarded but if they are to be developed for alternative use, developers need to demonstrate that provision, equal in both scale and quality, is provided within the North London Boroughs. There will be no net loss in the amount of North London waste capacity.

- 5.3.4 Introducing incompatible land uses in the vicinity of the safeguarded waste sites prejudices the expansion of existing, or the development of, new waste facilities in the future.
- 5.3.5 Re-processing and re-manufacturing capacity for waste materials is a vital part of efficient resource management. The North London Boroughs will consider favourably proposals in suitable locations for re-processing and re-manufacturing especially where they can demonstrate that they are prioritising material supplies from North and Greater London whilst not reducing the overall capacity of the waste management systems in North London.

5.4 Policy NLWP 3 – Ensuring High Quality Development

- 5.4.1 Modern, correctly sited, well designed and well operated and managed waste facilities need not have significant negative impacts on the local environment. Policy NLWP 3 seeks to provide a set of criteria for ensuring that such impact is minimised and managed as far as is practicable in order to meet public concerns. Policy NLWP 3 also seeks to ensure that developers demonstrate that design considerations have been built into their proposals and that negative impacts have been mitigated. This policy needs to be read in conjunction with policies in borough development plan documents and is not an exhaustive list of issues to be considered or assessments required.

Policy NLWP 3 – Ensuring High Quality Development

Waste development proposals, including those on the existing sites given in Schedules A and B, will be required to demonstrate that :

- adequate means of controlling noise, dust, litter, odours and other emissions are incorporated into the scheme;
- there is no significant adverse effect on the established, permitted or allocated land uses likely to be affected by the development;
- the development is of a scale, form and character appropriate to its location and incorporates a high quality of design; to be demonstrated through the submission of a design and access statement;
- active consideration has been given to the transportation of waste by modes other than road, principally by water and rail. A Transport Impact Assessment will need to demonstrate that there are no unacceptable transport effects outside or inside the site as a result of the development;
- The development makes a contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation to be demonstrated through the submission of a sustainable design and construction statement;
- The development has no significant adverse effects on local biodiversity and

that there are no likely significant impacts or adverse effects affecting the integrity of an area designated under the Habitats Directive;

- that there will be no significant impact on the quality of surface and groundwater and that the development does not increase flood risk in line with PPS25;
- that there is no adverse impact on health to be demonstrated through the submission of a Health Impact Assessment.

5.4.2 Noise, dust, litter, odours and other impacts have been a major concern of the public consultation. However, well sited, and well managed facilities can ensure such impacts are minimised. Details of controls for emissions from the site need to be supplied with the application. Planning conditions will be used to secure measures to address these issues where necessary and where control is not already exercised through site permitting (as administered by the Environment Agency). The North London Boroughs expect that any development can safely complement surrounding uses.

5.4.3 The North London Boroughs expect well controlled and well designed waste facilities to be able to fit in with surrounding land uses and to act as a good neighbour. The North London Boroughs will require sufficient controls so that there is no adverse impact on the surrounding area.

5.4.4 Good design is fundamental to the development of high quality waste infrastructure and the North London Boroughs seek innovative approaches, where appropriate, to deliver high quality designs and safe and inclusive environments. The design and access statement should set out how the development takes on board good practice such as the Defra/CABE guidance "Designing waste facilities – a guide to modern design in waste"²³ The design statement should set out how the siting and appearance complements the existing topography and vegetation. Materials and colouring need to be appropriate to the location.

5.4.5 The design statement should set out how landscape proposals can be incorporated as an integral part of the overall development of the site and how the development contributes to the quality of the wider urban environment. There should be no unacceptable adverse effect on areas or features of landscape, historic or nature conservation value nor unacceptable adverse effect on the recreational or tourist use of an area, or the use of existing public access or rights of way.

²³ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/pdf/designing-waste-facilities-guide.pdf>

- 5.4.6 Waste and recyclables require transportation at various stages of their collection and management. North London is characterised by heavy transport use on all principal roads. That is why the developers need to make every endeavour to use non-road forms of transport if at all possible and to set this out in a Transport Impact Assessment. In North London there exists considerable potential for sustainable transport of waste as part of the waste management process. There are a number of railway lines and navigable waterways in North London including the Regents Canal and the Lee Navigation. It is existing practice to transport waste by train and pilot projects have taken place to transport waste by water. Developers should demonstrate that they have considered the potential to use water and rail to transport waste.
- 5.4.7 The Transport Impact Assessment will need to demonstrate that access arrangements are adequate for the volume and nature of traffic generated by the proposal and that no unacceptable safety hazards for other road users, cyclists or pedestrians would be generated. It should set out how the level of traffic generated would not exceed the capacity of the local road network and that no unacceptable adverse impact upon existing highway conditions in terms of traffic congestion and parking would arise. The assessment should also show that there are adequate arrangements for on-site vehicle manoeuvring, parking and loading/unloading areas and that any adverse traffic impacts that would arise from the proposal can be satisfactorily mitigated by routing controls or other highway improvements. The assessment should also set out how the user of greener vehicles will contribute to lessening impacts. The production of a Green Travel Plan may be required.
- 5.4.8 The North London Boroughs expect a high standard of sustainable design, construction and operation of waste management development. The sustainable design and construction statement should set out how the development proposes to combat climate change and promote energy and resource efficiency during construction and operation. The layout and orientation of the site together with the energy and materials to be used can make a large impact on the long term sustainability of the development. Consideration should be given to use of an approved sustainability metric such as BREEAM or CEEQUAL to demonstrate a high level of performance. Site Waste Management Plans will also be required to be produced and approved prior to the commencement of construction of the development.
- 5.4.9 Waste developments should be designed to protect and enhance local biodiversity. No development will be allowed that will have likely significant impacts on any area designated under the Habitats Directive. Assessments undertaken for the plan have identified sites of European Community importance within and nearby the plan area. Sites at least partially within the plan boundary are the Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site and part of Epping Forest Special Area for

Conservation (SAC). Additional sites at least partially within 10 km of the plan area boundary are Wormley-Hoddesdon Park Woods SAC and Wimbledon Common SAC.²⁴ Developers need to be able to demonstrate that impacts on any of these sites are acceptable. In addition there are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 20 Local Nature Reserves. Developers should take note of existing Biodiversity Action Plans, protect existing features and promote enhancement for example through the use of green walls where acoustic barriers are required.

5.4.10 The North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has demonstrated the risks from flooding from various sources across North London. Where a site is near or adjacent to areas of flood risk, the development is expected to contribute through design to a reduction in flood risk in line with PPS25. Waste facilities are often characterised by large areas of hardstanding for vehicles and large roof areas. Developments will be required to show that flood risk has not been increased as part of the development and, where possible, has been reduced overall. Policy NLWP 3 seeks to ensure that developers demonstrate the extent to which their proposals make the most efficient use of water resources and that there would be no significant impact on the nature conservation and amenity value of rivers and wetlands.

5.4.11 Developers of waste facilities will need to demonstrate through a Health Impact Assessment that the proposed facility will not have an adverse impact on health in the area. If the proposed waste development is required to have an Environmental Impact Assessment, then a Health Impact Assessment is also required..

5.5 Policy NLWP 4 – Decentralised energy

5.5.1 New waste management and recycling methods can reduce the impacts of climate change through more efficient use of resources. Waste facilities can further contribute through the provision of decentralised energy. Decentralised energy can make a significant contribution to reducing London's carbon emissions and the tackling of climate change.

Policy NLWP 4 – Decentralised energy

All waste facilities that are capable of directly producing energy or a fuel must secure:

1. the local use of any excess heat in either an existing heat network or through the creation of a new network;
2. the utilisation of biogas/syngas in Combined Heat and Power facilities, either directly through piped supply or indirectly through pressurisation and

²⁴ Information on European site descriptions is obtainable from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/>

transport

3. the utilisation of any solid recovered fuel in Combined Heat and Power facilities or as a direct replacement for fossil fuels in London
4. any other contribution to decentralised energy in London

Unless it can be demonstrated that this is not economically feasible or technically practicable, in which case the development shall not preclude the future implementation of such systems.

5.5.2 The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan²⁵ and the London Plan seek to achieve 25% of London's energy to be supplied through decentralised energy by 2025 rising to 50% by 2050 and that new developments deliver 20% carbon reductions through the provision of on-site renewable energy sources. Energy from waste is identified as making a 15% contribution by 2025 to carbon dioxide savings in London's energy supply.

5.5.3 Many modern waste processing facilities produce waste heat that could be used in district heating schemes, thus adding to the Capital's decentralised energy target. A decentralised energy system is one which produces energy near to where it is used, thereby avoiding the inefficiencies of traditional power stations. Additionally, many of these facilities, if processing waste with a high bio-mass content in order to generate energy, can be classed as 'renewable' energy technology and could contribute to a development's 20% renewable target if directly supplying energy to a new development.

5.5.4 Planning applications should include an assessment of the energy generating possibilities and the feasibility of the development to contribute to decentralised energy in London. Even if current circumstances do not allow provision of district heating, combined heat and power or combined cooling heat and power, facilities should be designed in such a way that it is able to provide this in the future.

5.6 Policy NLWP 5 – Provision of capacity for the management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes

5.6.1 The London Plan requires that boroughs make provision towards self-sufficiency for the management of all wastes including construction, demolition and excavation waste and hazardous waste.

²⁵ *Action Today to Protect Tomorrow The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan (2007)*
Greater London Authority www.london.gov.uk

Policy NLWP 5 – The Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes

All developments in North London of five or more housing units or 500m² or more of floor space shall submit a site waste management plan at the time of the planning application setting out how the developer will make on-site provision for the recycling and re-use of construction and demolition wastes (arising from the development) during the construction programme.

- 5.6.2 A large proportion of London's waste stream is composed of construction and demolition waste. It is important that as much as possible is kept out of landfill. The majority of this waste is recycled and reused on site due to the high costs of landfill and transportation. This trend will continue and increase as landfill costs, primary aggregate costs and transport costs all rise in the future. It is now commonplace for well managed development sites to achieve on site recycle and reuse rates of over 90%.
- 5.6.3 The North London Waste Plan does not therefore need to make any additional sites provision for this waste stream. However, in order to ensure that an increasing proportion of construction and demolition waste is re-used and recycled, this policy is required to confirm the intention that North London Boroughs will require all specified development to set aside land during demolition and/or construction phases for temporary facilities to enable high rates of recycling and re-use.

6 Glossary

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) A process whereby biodegradable material is broken down in the absence of air (oxygen). Material is placed into a closed vessel and in controlled conditions it breaks down into digested material and biogas.

Apportionment Please see 'London Plan Apportionment'.

Area Action Plan Type of Development Plan Document focused on a specific location or area which guides development and improvements. It forms one component of a Local Development Framework.

Autoclave A method of sterilisation. Waste is loaded into a rotating sealed cylinder and the biodegradable fraction of this waste is then broken down by steam treatment into a homogeneous organic 'fibre'.

Biodegradable Biodegradable materials are generally organic, such as plant and animal matter and other substances originating from living organisms. They can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms into simpler compounds. Waste which contains organic material can decompose producing bio-gas, leachate and other by-products.

Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) The proportion of waste from households that is capable of undergoing natural decomposition such as paper and cardboard, garden and food waste. Typically BMW makes up around 68% of residual municipal solid waste (MSW).

Civic Amenity Site (CAS) Facilities where members of the public can bring a variety of household waste for recycling or disposal. Materials accepted include, for example, paper, plastic, metal, glass and bulky waste such as tyres, refrigerators, electronic products, waste from DIY activities and garden waste. These sites are also known as 'HWRCs' (Household Waste Recycling Centres), or 'RRCs' (Reuse and Recycling Centres).

Climate Change Regional or global-scale changes in historical climate patterns arising from natural and/or man-made causes that produce an increasing mean global surface temperature.

Clinical Waste Waste arising from medical, nursing, veterinary, pharmaceutical, dental or related practices, where risk of infection may be present.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP) The combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). The heat is often used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.

Commercial Waste Waste produced from premises used solely or mainly, for the purpose of a trade or business or for sport, recreation or entertainment.

Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Waste arising from business and industry. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste produced from premises used solely or mainly, for the purpose of a trade or business or for sport, recreation or entertainment and arising from the activities of traders, catering establishments, shops, offices and other businesses. Commercial and Industrial waste may for example include food waste, packaging and old computer equipment.

Composting A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (ie it is aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E) Waste arising from the construction, maintenance, repair and demolition of roads, buildings and structures. It is mostly comprised of concrete, brick, stone and soil, but can also include metals, plastics, timber and glass.

Core Strategy A Local Development Document (which is also a Development Plan Document) which provides a written statement of the core policies for delivering the spatial strategy and vision for a borough, supported by a reasoned justification.

Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management amongst other things.

Development Management Document A set of criteria-based policies in accordance with the Core Strategy, against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. Also known as Site Development Policies.

Development Plan Document (DPD) These are statutory local development documents prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which set out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area. They have the weight of development plan status and are subject to community involvement, public consultation and independent examination.

Energy from Waste (EfW) Energy that is recovered through thermally treating waste. EfW is also used to describe some thermal waste treatment plants.

Energy Recovery The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation (see also Recovery).

Environment Agency (EA) Environmental regulatory authority formed in 1996, combining the functions of the former National Rivers Authority, Waste Regulation Authorities and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution.

Environmental Permit (EP) A permit issued by the Environment Agency to regulate the operation of a waste management activity. Formerly known as a Waste Management Licence).

Examination Presided over by an Inspector or a Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State; this can consist of hearing sessions, or consideration of written representations to consider whether the policies and proposals of the local planning authority's Development Plan Documents are sound. Only persons who have made representations seeking change to a Development Plan Document at the submission stage are entitled to an oral hearing at the examination.

Gasification The thermal breakdown of organic material by heating waste in a low oxygen atmosphere to produce a gas. This gas is then used to produce heat/electricity.

Greater London Authority (GLA) The GLA is a unique form of strategic citywide government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor – the Mayor of London - and a separately elected Assembly – the London Assembly.

Green Belt A planning designation to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Green Waste Organic waste from households, parks, gardens, wooded and landscaped areas such as tree prunings, grass clippings, leaves etc.

Greenhouse Gas A gas in the Earth's atmosphere that traps heat and can contribute to global warming. Examples include carbon dioxide and methane.

ha Hectare (10,000m² of area, which is equivalent to 2.47 acres).

Habitat Directive Assessment This is a requirement of the European Habitats Directive. Its purpose is to assess the impacts of plans and projects on internationally designated sites and nature conservation sites.

Hazardous Waste Waste that contains potentially damaging properties which may make it harmful to human health or the environment. It includes materials such as asbestos, fluorescent light tubes and lead-acid batteries. The European Commission has issued a Directive on the controlled management of hazardous waste; wastes are defined as hazardous on the basis of a list created under that Directive.

Household Waste Waste from a private dwelling or residential house or other such specified premises, and includes waste taken to household waste recycling centres.

Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Facilities to which the public can bring household waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans, paper, green waste and bulky household items/waste for free disposal.

Incineration The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents). Municipal solid waste incinerators can recover power and/or heat. Incinerators are often referred to as EfW (energy from waste) plants.

Industrial Business Park (IBP) Strategic employment location designed to accommodate general industrial, light industrial and research and development uses that require a higher quality environment and less heavy goods access than a Preferred Industrial Location.

Industrial Waste Waste from a factory or industrial process.

Inert Waste Waste that is not active – it does not decompose or otherwise change.

In-vessel Composting (IVC) Shredded waste is placed inside a chamber or container through which air is forced. This speeds up the composting process. It is a controlled process and is capable of treating both food and green waste by achieving the required composting temperatures. It is also known as enclosed composting.

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) The development of a Municipal Waste Management Strategy is a dynamic process and results in a clear framework for the management of municipal waste, and waste from other sectors as appropriate. This sets out how authorities intend to optimise current service provision as well as providing a basis for any new systems or infrastructure that may be needed. The Strategy should act as an up to date, regularly reviewed, route-map for further investment required.

Kerbside Collection Any regular collection of recyclables from premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households. Excludes collection services delivered on demand.

ktpa kilo-tonnes per annum (a kilo-tonne is 1,000 tonnes).

Landfill The deposit of waste onto and into land, in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

Local Development Framework (LDF) A portfolio of local development documents that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) A document setting out the local planning authority's intentions for its Local Development Framework; in particular, the

Local Development Documents it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review.

London Plan This is the Spatial Development Strategy for London. This document was produced by the Mayor of London to provide a strategic framework for the boroughs' Unitary Development Plans. It will perform this function in respect of Local Development Frameworks. It was first published in February 2004 and alterations have since been published in September 2006 and 2007 and February 2008²⁶. It has the status of a development plan under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

London Plan Apportionment Allocates to each individual borough a given proportion of London's total waste (expressed in tonnes) for which sufficient sites for managing and processing waste must be identified within their Local Development Frameworks

Materials Recycling Facility or Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to reprocessors who prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) A combination of mechanical separation techniques and biological treatment – either aerobic or anaerobic, or a combination of the two, which are designed to recover value from and/or treat fractions of waste.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Any waste collected by or on behalf of a local authority. For most local authorities the vast majority of this waste is from the households of their residents. Some is from local businesses and other organisations such as schools and the local authority's own waste.

North London Waste Authority (NLWA) North London's statutory waste disposal authority. The NLWA's main function is to arrange the disposal of waste collected by its seven constituent boroughs. These boroughs are: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.

North London Joint Waste Strategy North London Waste Authority is currently preparing a new Joint Waste Strategy²⁷ that will cover up to 2020. This strategy will be used to facilitate the procurement of new waste management services to increase recycling and recovery and divert more waste from

²⁶ A full copy of *The London Plan (consolidated with changes since 2004)*, published in February 2008 can be downloaded from <http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/docs/londonplan08.pdf>

²⁷ The latest version of the Strategy can be downloaded from http://www.nlondon-waste.gov.uk/resources/the_north_london_joint_waste_strategy

landfill. It will be used to design the new North London Waste Authority integrated waste management contract that is due to be let when the current contract ends in 2014.

North London Waste Plan (NLWP) The Waste Development Plan Document being produced for North London (see 'Waste Development Plan Document').

Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) Guidance documents produced by central government relating to 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' which set out a number of key concepts which should be considered and statutory requirements of local and regional planning policy documents.

Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) Guidance documents produced by central government relating to 'Local Spatial Planning'.

Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) Guidance documents produced by central government relating to 'Development and Flood Risk' which aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk

Preferred Industrial Location (PIL) Strategic employment site normally suitable for general industrial, light industrial and warehousing uses.

Pyrolysis The heating of waste in a closed environment, in the absence of oxygen, to produce a secondary fuel product.

Railhead This is a terminus of a railway line that interfaces with another transport mode e.g. road network.

RAMSAR Sites which are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.

Recovery The process of extracting value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.

Recycling Recovering re-usable materials from waste or using a waste material for a positive purpose.

Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) Material produced from waste that has undergone processing. Processing can include separation of recyclables and non-combustible materials, shredding, size reduction, and pelletising.

Re-use The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning.

Re-use and Recycling Centre (RRC) Facilities to which the public can bring household waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans, paper, green waste and bulky household items/waste for free disposal.

Scoping The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) or environmental impact assessment (EIA) which might be required to support a planning application.

Self-sufficiency Dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced.

Site Development Policies A set of criteria-based policies in accordance with the Core Strategy, against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. To set out all qualifying site allocations other than those contained in Area Action Plans.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) A specifically defined area which protects ecological or geological features.

Spatial Planning Spatial Planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.

Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) These are solid fuels (also known as 'Refuse Derived Fuels' – RDF) prepared from non-hazardous waste to be utilised for energy recovery.

Sound (Soundness) tbc

Special Protection Areas (SPA) A SSSI considered to be of international importance designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Strategic Employment Locations (SELs) These comprise Preferred Industrial Locations, Industrial Business Parks and Science Parks and exist to ensure that London provides sufficient quality sites, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of the general business, industrial and warehousing sectors.

Sub-Regions Sub-regions are the primary geographical features for implementing strategic policy at the sub-regional level.

Sustainable Waste Management Using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste we produce and, where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) A formal process which analyses and evaluates the environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan or programme.

Sustainability Appraisal Commentary A commentary report that raises sustainability issues relating to the Issues and Options report.

Sustainability Appraisal Panel (SAP) An independent appraisal panel set by the seven north London boroughs to comment on and influence the North London Waste Plan preparation.

Transport for London (TfL) An integrated body responsible for the Capital's transport system. The primary role of TfL, which is a functional body of the Greater London Authority, is to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy and manage transport services across London.

Thermal Treatment Treatment of waste using heat e.g. incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, etc.

tpa Tonnes per annum.

Unitary Development Plan (UDP) A type of development plan introduced in 1986, that is to be replaced by Local Development Frameworks.

Waste Arising The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

Waste Collection Authority (WCA) Organisation responsible for collection of household waste e.g. your local council.

Waste Development Plan Document (WDPD) Planning document which will provide a basis for the provision of waste management infrastructure in the sub-region e.g. the North London Waste Plan (see 'North London Waste Plan').

Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) Organisation responsible for disposing of municipal waste. For north London this is the North London Waste Authority (NLWA).

Waste Hierarchy An order of waste management methods, enshrined in European and UK legislation, based on their predicted sustainability. The hierarchy is summarised as "reduce (prevent), re-use, recycle/compost, recover, dispose".

Waste Management Capacity The amounts of waste currently able to be managed (recycled, composted or recovered) by waste management facilities within north London.

Waste Management Licence (WML) The licence required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of controlled waste. These are now known as Environmental Permits.

Waste Minimisation Reducing the volume of waste that is produced. This is at the top of the Waste Hierarchy.

Waste Planning Authority (WPA) Local authority responsible for waste planning. In north London all seven boroughs form the Waste Planning Authority for their area.

Waste Transfer Station A facility where waste is delivered for sorting prior to transfer to another place e.g. landfill.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Schedule A

Appendix 2 – Schedule B (including site information sheets)

Appendix 3 – Schedule C (including site information sheets)

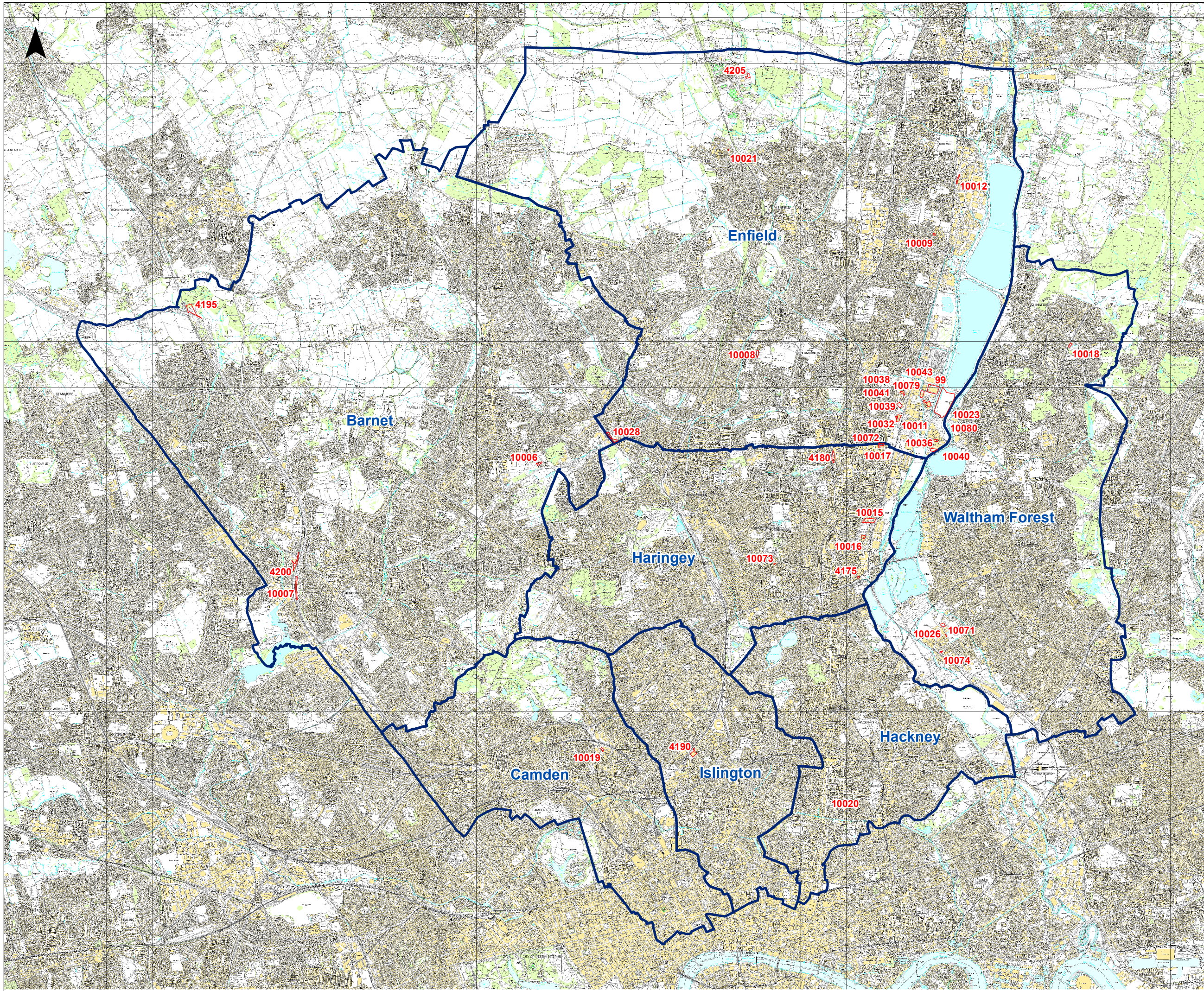
Appendix 4 – Existing waste capacity and waste arising data

Appendix 5 – Site Assessment

Appendix 1

Schedule A – Existing Waste Management Sites		
Site Name	Site Address	Borough
New Southgate Metal Co Ltd	BR Goods Yard, N11 1QH, Enfield	Enfield
L A L - G R S Ltd,	M1 Motorway, NW7 3HU, Barnet	Barnet
Guy Fisher	Station Road, NW4 4PN, Barnet	Barnet
Savecase Ltd	Colindeep Lane, NW9 6HD, Barnet	Barnet
Alan Simpole & Ronald Hall	Brownlow Road, E8 4NS, Hackney	Hackney
End of Life Vehicle Ltd	Montague Road Industrial Estate N18 3PH, Enfield	Enfield
Enfield Metal Company	Theobalds Park Road, EN2 9BW, Enfield	Enfield
Thompson Vehicle Disposal	Alexandra Road, EN3 3PH, Enfield	Enfield
Metal & Waste Recycling Group Ltd	Albert Works, Kenninghall Road, Enfield	Enfield
Pressbay Ltd	Mollison Avenue, EN3 7NJ, Enfield	Enfield
Morris Anthony Edward, (Vehicle Dismantlers)	Montague Industrial Estate, N18 3PS, Enfield	Enfield
Polkacrest Ltd	The Ridgeway, EN2 8JL, Enfield	Enfield
Polkacrest Ltd	EcoPark, Advent Way, N18 3AG	Enfield
E L V Ltd	New Park Estate, N18 , Enfield	Enfield
Plasterboard Recycling UK Ltd	Harbet Road, N18 3HT, Enfield	Enfield
Lea Valley Motors Ltd	Second Avenue, N18 2PG, Enfield	Enfield
Redcorn Ltd	White Hart Lane, N17 8DP, Haringey	Haringey
Restore Community Projects	Ashley Road, N17 9LJ, Haringey	Haringey
Brantwood Auto Breakers Ltd	Brantwood Road, N17 0DT, Haringey	Haringey
Camden Plant Ltd	Lower Hall Lane, E4 8JG, Enfield	Enfield
LondonWaste Composting Facility	EcoPark, Advent Way, N18 3AG	Enfield
Greenstar MRF (received planning permission)	Ardra Way, Enfield,	Enfield
LondonWaste Incinerator	EcoPark, Advent Way, N18 3AG	Enfield
London Borough of Waltham Forest	Kings Road, Chingford, E4	Waltham Forest
London Borough of Barnet	Summers Lane, N12 0RF	Barnet
London Borough of Enfield	Barrowell Green, N21 3AR	Enfield

Schedule A – Existing Waste Management Sites		
Site Name	Site Address	Borough
London Borough of Camden	Regis Road Recycling Centre Kentish Town, NW5 3EW	Camden
Haringey Council	Park View Road, N17 9AY	Haringey
London Borough of Islington	Hornsey Street, N7 8HU	Islington
London Borough of Waltham Forest	Gateway Road, E10 5BY	Waltham Forest
London Borough of Waltham Forest	South Access Rd, Walthamstow, E17 8AX	Waltham Forest
Haringey Council	Hornsey High Street	Haringey
BD&G parts for Rover	Argall Avenue	Waltham Forest
Brantwood Auto Recycling	Willoughby Lane	Haringey
2 B's Motorcycles Ltd	Blackboy Lane	Haringey
Baseforce Metals	Staffa Road	Waltham Forest



LEGEND

SITE NUMBER / DESCRIPTION

BARNET

- 10006, London Borough of Barnet
- 10007, Fisher Guy
- 4195, L.A.L - G R S Ltd
- 4200, Savecase Ltd

CAMDEN

- 10019, Regis Road
- 10023, Camden Plant Ltd

ENFIELD

- 10008, Enfield London Borough Council
- 10009, Thompson Gordon Kenneth
- 10011, Metal & Waste Recycling Group Ltd
- 10012, Pressbay Ltd
- 10021, Polkacrest Ltd
- 10028, New Southgate Metal Co Ltd
- 10032, End of Life Vehicle Ltd
- 10036, Environmental Tyre Disposals
- 10038, Morris Anthony Edward
- 10039, E L V Ltd
- 10040, Plasterboard Recycling UK Ltd
- 10041, Lea Valley Motors Ltd
- 10043, polkacrest
- 10079, Londonwaste composting
- 10080, Londonwaste ENW
- 4205, Enfield Metal Company
- 99, Greenstar MRF

HACKNEY

- 10020, Alan Simpole & Ronald Hall, Brownlow Me

HARINGEY

- 10015, Haringey London Borough Council
- 10016, Restore Community Projects
- 10017, Brantwood Auto Breakers Ltd
- 10072, Brantwood Auto Recycling Ltd
- 10073, 2 B's Motorcycles Limited
- 4175, O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd
- 4180, Redcorn Ltd

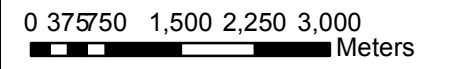
ISLINGTON

- 4190, Hornsey Street RRC

WALTHAM FOREST

- 10018, Waltham Forest London Borough Council
- 10026, South Access Rd, Recycling Facility
- 10071, BD&G parts for Rover
- 10074, Baseforce Metals & Demo Ltd

Borough Boundaries



Scale @ A3 1: 75,000

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 Barnet 100017674 Camden 100019726
 Enfield DENF003 Hackney 100019635
 Haringey 100019199 Islington 100021551
 Waltham Forest 100024328

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mouchel

Client
London Borough of Camden

Project
North London Waste Project

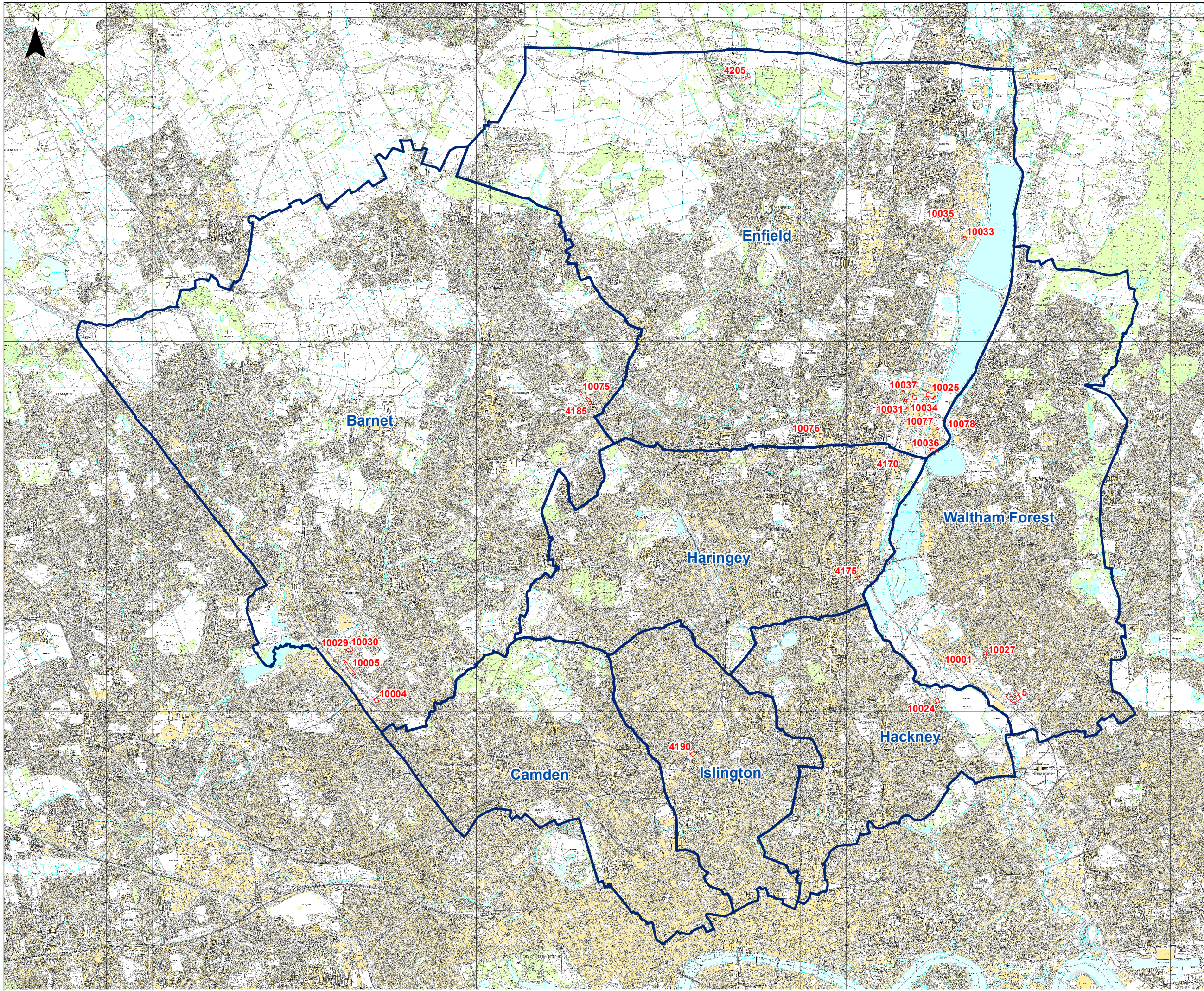
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**Schedule A:
Existing Waste Management Sites**

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Appendix 2

Schedule B – Existing Waste Transfer Sites		
Name	Address	Borough
Waste Recycling Group (WRG)	Solid Waste Transfer Station, Brent Terrace Hendon NW2 1LN	Barnet
LondonWaste	EcoPark, Advent Way, London N18 3AG	Enfield
Bywaters	Gateway Road, E10 5BY	Waltham Forest
Dem'cy Contractors Ltd	Staffa Road, E10 7PY	Waltham Forest
Cripps Skips Limited	Brent Terrace, NW2 1LR, Barnet	Barnet
GBN Services Ltd	Church Road, E10 7JN	Waltham Forest
P B Donoghue (Haulage & Plant Hire) Ltd	Shannon Close, NW2 1RR	Barnet
McGovern Brothers (Haulage) Ltd	26-27 Brent Terrace, Claremont Ind. estate, NW2 1BG	Barnet
Howard Waste (Tuglord Enterprises Ltd)	Stacey Avenue, N18 3PH	Enfield
Powerday Plc	Jeffreys Road, EN3 7UA	Enfield
Oakwood Plant Ltd	Nobel Road, Eley Ind. Estate, N18 3BH	Enfield
Greater London Waste Disposal Ltd	Greenwood House, EN3 7PJ	Enfield
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Garman Road, N17 0UN	Haringey
O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd	Markfield Road, N15 4QF	Haringey
Winters Haulage	Oakleigh Road South, N11 1HJ	Barnet
LondonWaste	Hornsey Street , Off Holloway Road, London N7	Islington
London Borough of Hackney	Millfields Road Depot, Millfields Road, E5 0AR	Hackney
Enfield Skips Ltd	Theobalds Park Road, EN2 9BH, Enfield	Enfield
Environmental Tyre Disposals Ltd	Phoenix Wharf, N18 3QX, Enfield	Enfield
Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	Princes Road, N18 3PR, Enfield	Enfield
Polkacrest Ltd	LondonWaste Eco Park, Enfield	Enfield
GBN Services	Oakleigh Road South, N11 1HJ	Barnet

Schedule B – Existing Waste Transfer Sites		
Name	Address	Borough
Hunt Skips	Commercial Rd, Edmonton N18 1SY	Enfield
J O' Doherty Haulage	Pegamoid Site, Nobel Rd, Edmonton London N18 3BH	Enfield
London Waste Recycling Ltd	Hastingwood Trading Estate, Harbet Rd, Edmonton N18 3HR	Enfield



LEGEND

SITE NUMBER / DESCRIPTION

BARNET

- 10004, P B Donoghue (Haulage & Plant Hire) Ltd
- 10005, Waste Recycling Group (WRG)
- 10029, McGovern Brothers (Haulage) Ltd
- 10030, Cripps Skips Limited
- 10075, GBN Services Ltd
- 4185, Winters Haulage, Coppies Grove, Oakleigh Road South

ENFIELD

- 10025, LondonWaste Ltd
- 10031, Tuglord Enterprises Ltd (Howard Waste)
- 10033, Powerday Pic
- 10034, Oakwood Plant Ltd
- 10035, Greater London Waste Disposal Ltd
- 10036, Environmental Tyre Disposals
- 10037, Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd
- 10076, Hunt Skips
- 10077, J O'Doherty Haulage
- 10078, London Waste Recycling Ltd
- 4205, Enfield Skips Ltd

HACKNEY

- 10024, Millfields Waste Transfer Station

HARINGEY

- 4170, Biffa Waste Services Ltd
- 4175, O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd

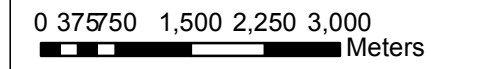
ISLINGTON

- 4190, Homsey Street, N7 8HU

WALTHAM FOREST

- 10001, Dem'cy Contractors Ltd
- 10027, GBN Services Ltd
- 5, Bywaters (1986) Ltd

Borough Boundaries



Scale @ A3 1: 75,000

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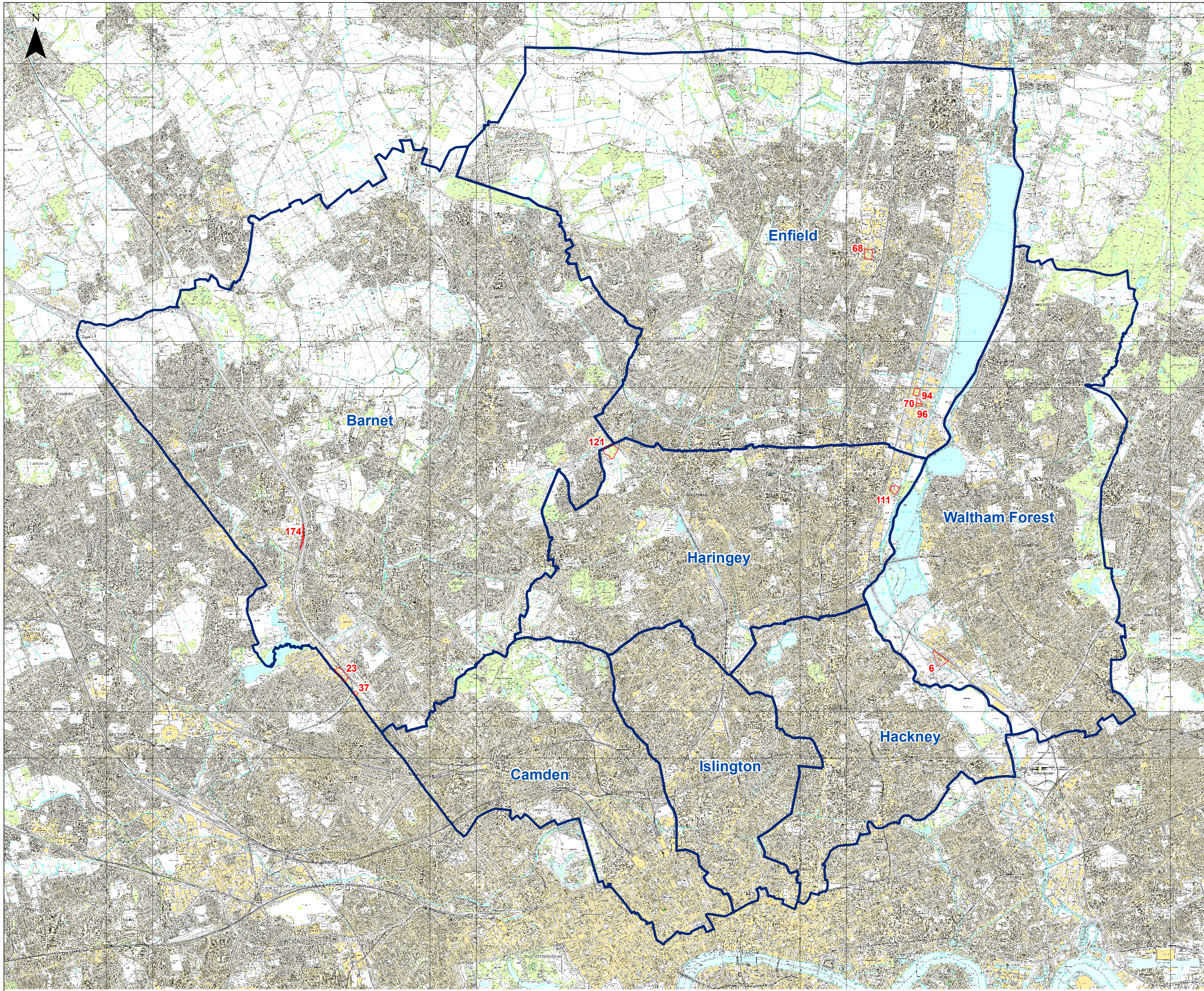
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Client	London Borough of Camden
Project	North London Waste Project
Title	Schedule B: Existing Waste Transfer Sites
Figure No.	722586 - OD01 - AD002

Appendix 3

Schedule C – Potential Waste Management Sites	
Address	Borough
Network Rail land at Aerodrome Road	Barnet
Site on Edgware Rd and Geron Way	Barnet
Victory Park	Barnet
Building premises, Kynoch Road	Enfield
Makanji House, Kynoch Road	Enfield
Martinbridge Industrial Estate	Enfield
Nobel Road	Enfield
Friern Barnet former Sewage Treatment Works (Pinkham Way)	Haringey
Marsh Lane	Haringey
Rigg Approach	Waltham Forest
Total area	25.7 ha

Note: Sites are presents Alphabetically in Borough order



LEGEND

SITE NUMBER / DESCRIPTION

BARNET

- 74, Network Rail land at Aerodrome Road
- 23, Site on Edgware Rd and Geron Way
- 37, Victory Park

ENFIELD

- 68, Martinbridge Industrial Estate
- 70, Nobel Road
- 94, Building premises, Kynoch Road
- 96, Makanji House, Kynoch Road

WALTHAM FOREST

- 6, Rigg Approach

HARINGEY

- 111, Marsh Lane
- 121, Friern Barnet former Sewage Treatment Works

- Borough Boundaries

0 375 750 1,500 2,250 3,000
 Meters

Scale @ A3 1: 75,000

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Client
 London Borough of Camden

Project
 North London Waste Project

Title
 Schedule C:
 Potential Waste Management sites

Figure No.
 722586 - OD01 - AD003

Appendix 4 – Existing Waste Capacity and Waste Arisings

1.1 Existing waste capacity

A list of licensed waste management facilities in the north London area was obtained from the Environment Agency. The list contained point data for the sites and from that we have estimated the land take of the facilities. The following 4 tables list the licensed waste management facilities, the Reuse and Recycling Centres, licensed waste transfer facilities and the incinerator. The tables also show the capacity of each facility. All facilities are safeguarded in the London Plan.

Further analysis of the transfer facilities was undertaken by using site plans to ascertain the area licensed for transfer activity and the overall potential for re-orientation of each site. See Appendix 2 for site information sheets on transfer facilities.

Table 1.1 Existing Waste management facilities in North London

Name	Address	Borough	Capacity (tonnes per annum)
New Southgate Metal Co Ltd	BR Goods Yard, N11 1QH	Enfield	289,640
L A L - G R S Ltd,	M1 Motorway, NW7 3HU	Barnet	24,999
Guy Fisher	Station Road, NW4 4PN	Barnet	13,000
Savecase Ltd	Colindeep Lane, NW9 6HD	Barnet	2,080
Alan Simpole & Ronald Hall	Brownlow Road, E8 4NS	Hackney	286
End of Life Vehicle Ltd	Montague Road Industrial Estate N18 3PH	Enfield	20,529
Enfield Metal Company	Theobalds Park Road, EN2 9BW	Enfield	Not known
Thompson Vehicle Disposal	Alexandra Road, EN3 3PH	Enfield	1,300
Metal & Waste Recycling Group Ltd	Albert Works, Kenninghall Road	Enfield	199,264
Pressbay Ltd	Mollison Avenue, EN3 7NJ	Enfield	2,600
Anthony Edward Morris, (Vehicle Dismantlers)	Montague Industrial Estate, N18 3PS	Enfield	5,200
Polkacrest Ltd	The Ridgeway, EN2 8JL	Enfield	4,999
E L V Ltd	New Park Estate, N18	Enfield	10,600
Plasterboard Recycling UK Ltd	Harbet Road, N18 3HT	Enfield	24,999
Lea Valley Motors Ltd	Second Avenue, N18 2PG	Enfield	4,156
Polkacrest Ltd	EcoPark, Advent Way, N18 3AG	Enfield	13,500

Name	Address	Borough	Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Redcorn Ltd	White Hart Lane, N17 8DP	Haringey	80,000
Restore Community Projects	Ashley Road, N17 9LJ	Haringey	750
Brantwood Auto Breakers Ltd	Brantwood Road, N17 0DT	Haringey	21
Camden Plant Ltd	Lower Hall Lane, E4 8JG	Enfield	112,112
Londonwaste Composting Facility	Londonwaste Eco Park	Enfield	30,000
Greenstar MRF (received planning permission)	Edmonton	Enfield	250,000
BD&G parts for Rover	Argall Avenue	Waltham Forest	Not known
Brantwood Auto Recycling	Willoughby Lane	Haringey	Not known
2 B's Motorcycles Ltd	Blackboy Lane	Haringey	Not known
Baseforce Metals	Staffa Road	Waltham Forest	Not known
Total Licensed capacity (tpa)			1,178,534

Table 1.2 North London Reuse and Recycling Centres

Name	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)
London Borough of Waltham Forest	Kings Road, Chingford, E4 (near Pimp Hall)	59,020
London Borough of Barnet	Summers Lane, N12 0RF	37,200
London Borough of Enfield	Barrowell Green, N21 3AR	74,999
London Borough of Camden	Regis Road Recycling Centre Kentish Town London NW5 3EW	14,631
Haringey Council	Ashley Road Depot, Park View Road N17 9AY	9,468
London Borough of Islington	Hornsey Street, N7 8HU	25,000
London Borough of	Gateway Road,	

Name	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Waltham Forest	E10 5BY	unknown
London Borough of Waltham Forest	South Access Rd, Walthamstow, E17 8AX	45,613
Haringey Council	Hornsey High Street	Not known
Total Licensed capacity (tpa)		265,930
Total Licensed capacity minus 50% recycling		132,965

Table 1.3 Waste transfer facilities in north London

Name	Address	Borough	Licensed Transfer Area	Suitable for Re-orientation
Waste Recycling Group (WRG)	Solid Waste Transfer Station, Brent Terrace (off Tilling Road) Hendon NW2 1LN	Barnet	2.43	Yes
LondonWaste	EcoPark, Advent Way, London N18 3AG	Enfield	1.4	Yes
Bywaters	Gateway Road, E10 5BY	Waltham Forest	1	Yes
Dem'cy Contractors Ltd	Staffa Road, E10 7PY	Waltham Forest	0.55	Yes
Environmental Tyre Disposals Ltd	Phoenix Wharf, N18 3QX	Enfield	0.8	Yes
Enfield Skips Ltd	Crews Hill Transfer Station, Kingswood Nursery, Theobalds Park Road, EN2 9BH	Enfield	0.12	No
Cripps Skips Limited	Brent Terrace, NW2 1LR	Barnet	0.63	Yes
GBN Services Ltd	Church Road, E10 7JN	Waltham Forest	0.14	No
P B Donoghue (Haulage & Plant Hire) Ltd	Shannon Close, NW2 1RR	Barnet	0.95	Yes
Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	Princes Road, N18 3PR	Enfield	0.8	Yes
McGovern Brothers	26-27 Brent Terrace, Claremont Ind. estate,	Barnet	0.4	Yes

Name	Address	Borough	Licensed Transfer Area	Suitable for Re-orientation
(Haulage) Ltd	NW2 1BG			
Howard Waste (Tuglord Enterprises Ltd)	Stacey Avenue, N18 3PH	Enfield	0.3	Yes
Powerday Plc	Jeffreys road, EN3 7UA	Enfield	0.12	No
Oakwood Plant Ltd	Nobel Road, Eley Ind. Estate, N18 3BH	Enfield	0.69	Yes
Greater London Waste Disposal Ltd	Greenwood House, EN3 7PJ	Enfield	0.6	Yes
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Garman Road, N17 0UN	Haringey	0.18	No
O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd	Markfield Road, N15 4QF	Haringey	0.11	No
Winters Haulage	Oakleigh Road South, British Rail Sidings, Southgate, London N11 1HJ	Barnet	1.74	Yes
LondonWaste	Hornsey Street, Off Holloway Road, London N7	Islington	1.05	Yes
London Borough of Hackney	Millfields Road Depot, Millfields Road, E5 0AR	Hackney	0.62	Yes
GBN Services	Oakleigh Road South, N11 1HJ	Barnet	0.37	Yes
Hunt Skips	Commercial Rd, Edmonton N18 1SY	Enfield	0.14	No
J O' Doherty Haulage	Pegamoid Site, Nobel Rd, Edmonton London N18 3BH	Enfield	0.12	No
London Waste Recycling Ltd	Hastingwood Trading Estate, Harbet Rd, Edmonton N18 3HR	Enfield	0.11	No
Polkacrest Ltd	LondonWaste Eco Park, Enfield	Enfield	-	No
Total licenced area of transfer facilities (ha)			15.30	
Total area suitable for re-orientation			14.30	

Table 1.4 Incineration site in North London

Name	Address	Borough	Capacity (tonnes per annum)
LondonWaste	EcoPark, Advent Way, London N18 3AG	Enfield	520,000

The total existing capacity has been counted as all sites except transfer facilities (Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4). Reuse and Recycling Centres are considered as treatment facilities only in terms of the waste that is sent for recycling, therefore the capacity of the Sites has been taken as 50% as it is assumed that an average recycling rate of 50% is achieved across the sites.

1.2 Waste arisings data assumptions

1.2.1 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Commercial and Industrial wastes (C&I)

1.2.2 The data used is taken from the London Plan which predicts the quantities of MSW and C&I wastes arising in each borough to 2020. The London Plan predicts waste annual waste growth of 2% and this assumption has been applied to estimate waste arisings for 2021.

1.2.3 Construction Demolition and Excavation Wastes (CDE)

1.2.4 A lack of sub-regional data required a crude apportionment of CDE waste arising in London to the North London boroughs. In 2005 8 million tonnes of CDE waste were produced in London¹. This has been apportioned to north London on the basis of land area. London occupies 1587km² of land and north London occupies 263km² of land which proportionately means that north London produced approximately 1.5 million tonnes of CDE wastes in 2005.

1.2.5 Economic growth was considered as a means to predict the arisings of CDE but given that the UK is in economic recession, CDE waste arisings are increasingly decoupled from economic growth. It is also worth noting that CDE wastes are largely dealt with on site and the construction for the London Olympics is operating at a rate of 97% of CDE wastes recycled or reused on site.

1.2.6 Annual monitoring of the NLWP will pick up any updates in CDE arisings and amend the plan accordingly if necessary.

1.2.7 Hazardous wastes

1.2.8 Hazardous waste arisings for north London from 1999 to 2004 were obtained from the Environment Agency. The hazardous waste arisings differed greatly over the period and it was not possible to establish a robust rate of growth or decline.

¹ *Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, DCLG www.communities.gov.uk*

However a linear regression showed a slight overall decrease in arisings. The 2004 arisings amounted to 63,400 tonnes.

- 1.2.9 Annual monitoring of the NLWP will pick up any updates in hazardous waste arisings and amend the plan accordingly if necessary.