

# North London Waste Plan (Submission Draft)

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1	First Draft of the Submission Draft:	20/09/10
2	Second draft	19/10/10
3	Third draft	18/11/10
4	Fourth draft	24/12/10

## Foreword

This proposed submission document of the North London Waste Plan represents an important stage for our boroughs in achieving a better approach in how we treat our waste. This plan sets out a joint fifteen year programme to enable waste facilities to be built that are different to those in the past, that are cleaner and better neighbours and that meet our local needs while contributing to our global responsibilities.

We can no longer go on putting our rubbish in holes in the ground because this contributes to climate change and wastes precious materials. We have to find better ways to reduce, reuse and recycle it and to extract more value from it. Throughout north London more and more people and businesses are taking action on their waste and recycling increasing amounts of material. What happens to our waste and recycling after it has been collected is something we all need to be concerned about.

This plan is the result of a partnership between seven boroughs. So far we have sought your views on two separate occasions on how best to identify sites for the future management of north London's waste and to set up the framework for decisions on new waste facilities. We have been thinking about all the feedback you gave and now we are putting forward a strategy to take us forward.

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Cabinet Member for Housing, Planning and Regeneration, Barnet Council

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Cabinet Member for Environment, Street Scene and Parks, Enfield Council

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# Executive Summary

## **The North London Waste Plan**

- 1 The North London Waste Plan sets out the planning framework for waste management in the London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest for the next 15 years up to 2027. It identifies sites for waste management use and sets out policies for determining waste planning applications.
- 2 The North London Waste Plan has been produced jointly by the seven north London boroughs. The Plan is part of each borough's Local Development Framework and has been drawn up in conformity with national planning policy and the Mayor of London's planning strategy, known as the London Plan.
- 3 The Mayor of London has set an overall target for London to become self-sufficient in the management of its waste by 2031. This means London will be largely 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). North London boroughs have pooled their individual apportionments and have identified sufficient sites to meet this combined apportionment as their contribution to London's self-sufficiency.
- 4 North London covers an area of 293 square kilometres and has a population of over 1.7 million. The existing waste infrastructure is over-reliant on transfer by road and rail to landfill. In order to meet self-sufficiency targets, north London requires new waste management facilities. This development faces competition from other uses for sites in the context of projected growth in population and jobs and the need to preserve the natural and built environment. The North London Waste Plan seeks to address these key opportunities and challenges by developing a long term strategy to meet the identified future need for waste facilities.
- 5 The Plan covers the following waste types: municipal; commercial and industrial; construction, demolition and excavation; and hazardous.
- 6 North London has existing capacity for over 1.2 million tonnes of waste per annum. Waste is projected to rise throughout the plan period although recent years have seen a fall in reported waste levels. To meet the draft replacement London Plan apportionment for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial, waste capacity for 1.9 million tonnes needs to be found by 2027.
- 7 The capacity gap in 2027 is 432,105 tonnes after taking account of planned new waste facilities. Using the latest data on plant sizes this equates to some 8.6 hectares. Up to 11 hectares can be provided by the re-orientation of transfer stations into waste management use. However, in order to meet the longer term needs of the

North London Waste Authority for the management of municipal waste until 2041, some larger sites are needed immediately and hence, to provide a flexible plan, the North London Waste Plan identifies an additional two waste sites totalling 9.1 hectares.

- 8 The plan makes no specific allocation for land for construction and demolition waste as costs of landfill are expected to drive up on-site reuse and recycling levels. In order to achieve the Mayor's target of achieving 95% re-use and recycling of this waste on-site, policy NLWP6 requires site waste management plans for developments. The plan makes no specific allocation for land for hazardous waste as the specialised nature of this waste stream makes it difficult to plan for at a sub-regional level. The north London boroughs will be working with the Mayor to understand the requirements for this specialised waste stream across the region. Policy NLWP7 states that applications for hazardous waste facilities will be assessed against relevant planning policies.
- 9 To meet these future needs the plan sets out the following approach. Policy NLWP1 safeguards north London's existing waste management and waste transfer sites (set out in schedules A and B) for future waste use and intensification and reorientation. The plan also identifies and allocates key sites for waste management in North London for the next 15 years (see section 6). Policy NLWP2 sets out a sequential approach for the development of waste management facilities. Developers first are required to consider existing sites. Only if they can demonstrate no sites are suitable can they put forward development on a list of five new sites identified in the plan (set out in schedule C). In exceptional circumstances, sites that have not been allocated can be put forward provided they meet exacting criteria.
- 10 A key existing site for waste management in north London in the next 15 years will be the Edmonton EcoPark. Two new sites are identified for waste use: Friern Barnet former Sewage Treatment Works (Pinkham Way) (Haringey) and a site between Edgware Road and Geron Way (Barnet). New sites have been assessed and scored using a range of criteria. 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 sustainability criteria against which the sites were assessed.
- 11 Policy NLWP3 is a criteria-based policy for the location of Household Waste Recycling Centres in areas of identified need and to otherwise improve coverage across the area. The role of policy NLWP4 is to protect amenity, to prevent disturbance from new facilities and to ensure a high standard of design. The tests that the planning application will have to meet are set out.
- 12 Through policy NLWP5 waste facilities will be required to contribute to decentralised energy networks to make better use of waste as a resource. To promote greater re-use and recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste, policy 6 requires all proposals for development schemes which exceed specified size and unit number thresholds to submit a site waste management plan.

### **Monitoring of the Plan**

- 13 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.
- 14 Key indicators are proposed to be reported each year as figures for the combined authorities in Annual Monitoring Reports. These include total waste arising and total waste management capacity given planning consent (and in the process of being constructed) in the previous year (on safeguarded sites and on new sites). Such information will be compared with the actual and predicted waste arisings and the apportionment to ensure that there is suitable provision of waste management sites in north London.

## North London Waste Plan Summary

### *The Need*

	Units	2011	2016	2021	2027
<b>Apportionment</b> (amount of waste north London needs to manage in draft London Plan 2009)	tonnes	1,320,900	1,504,066	1,698,712	1,949,229
<b>Capacity of existing sites</b>	tonnes	1,279,374	2,270,124	1,517,124	1,517,124
<b>Additional capacity required to meet apportionment</b> (capacity gap)	tonnes	41,526	-523,058	-181,588	432,105
<b>Land required to meet apportionment</b> (based on average throughput of 50,000 tonnes per hectare)	ha	0.8	0	0	8.6
<b>Land available from reorientation of Transfer sites</b>	ha	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3

### *Schedules of all sites*

Schedule	Site Type	Number of sites
A	Existing Waste Management (safeguarded)	27
B	Existing Transfer Station (safeguarded)	22
C	New Sites	2

### *Key Existing Site*

Site	Suitability	Area (ha)	Phasing
Edmonton EcoPark (Enfield)	General waste use		2012-2016 2022-2026

### *New Sites*

Treatment Sites	Suitability	Area (ha)	Phasing
Geron Way (Barnet)	General waste use	3.15	2012-2016
Pinkham Way (Haringey)	General waste use	5.95	2012-2016
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 North London, like the rest of London and the majority of the UK, has been overly reliant on sending waste to landfill as there is insufficient infrastructure to treat the amount of waste it produces. Every year the residents and businesses in north London are estimated to produce around 2.31 million tonnes of waste<sup>1</sup> with another 2.16 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste. This equates to around 2.6 tonnes per person per year.
- 1.2 The UK and European legislative framework requires councils to divert waste from landfill and move towards more sustainable methods of waste management where waste is considered as a resource. The internationally accepted hierarchy of waste management (reduce, re-use, recycle, recover, dispose) is also helping to drive change in the way waste is dealt with. North London needs to provide enough land to allow it to deal with its share of London's waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. Failure to do this will be detrimental to the environment, opportunities from waste resources will be missed and it will result in increased costs through landfill tax and fines to boroughs<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.3 The North London Waste Plan therefore sets out the long term land use planning framework to identify sufficient land within north London to provide new waste management infrastructure in order to address these challenges and help in moving the sub-region to a more sustainable future.

## **Background to the North London Waste Plan**

- 1.4 The north London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest have responsibilities for waste individually and on a joint basis. The boroughs have worked together to produce this Plan as a Waste Development Plan Document as part of their individual Local Development Frameworks.

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<sup>1</sup> 2010 figure from London Plan (2009) ref?

<sup>2</sup> Under the Landfill Directive 1999, member states that fail to achieve the required levels of diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill will be fined.



- 1.5 Each borough has separate responsibility for the collection of its waste from households and some businesses. The seven boroughs appoint councillors who govern the North London Waste Authority which arranges the subsequent treatment and disposal of their wastes.
- 1.6 Each borough also has responsibility for planning matters in its own administrative area. However, in order to develop an effective land use planning framework for waste, the seven boroughs have developed this joint plan, to ensure an appropriate provision of suitable land. This plan sets out:
- a range of suitable sites for the future management of all of north London's waste up to 2027 and
  - policies and guidelines for determining planning applications for waste developments.
- 1.7 The North London Waste Plan covers the following main types of waste:

*Table 1-1 Waste Types Covered by the North London Waste Plan*

Waste Type	Description
<b>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):</b>	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.
<b>Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&amp;I):</b>	Waste from trade and business premises and from industrial installations.
<b>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDE)</b>	Waste from construction and excavation activities such as building materials, packaging and rubble.
<b>Hazardous Waste:</b>	Waste which, because of its characteristics, poses a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment.

***Relationship to other plans***  
**Sustainable Community Strategies**

- 1.8 The North London Waste Plan is closely related to the Sustainable Community Strategies of the north London boroughs and their strategic partners. The strategies contain important aspirations to combat climate change, to improve the environment and to promote decentralised energy. Related to this, all of them emphasise the importance of waste prevention, waste minimisation and increasing the amount of recyclable waste collected.

### **London Plan**

- 1.9 In the London Plan (2008)<sup>3</sup> the Mayor has published a framework for waste planning in London. It assigns each borough an apportionment of municipal and commercial and industrial waste. The North London Waste Plan is required to show it can meet this apportionment and sets out a strategic approach for boroughs as part of each borough's Local Development Framework. In late 2009 the Mayor produced the draft replacement London Plan<sup>4</sup> which underwent its examination in public in 2010 and is expected to be published in 2011. While the apportionment model is not changed, the underlying waste projections on which it is based have changed and there are some other proposed changes to the waste planning framework. Where the draft London Plan differs from the London Plan these changes are noted.

### **Local Development Frameworks**

- 1.10 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 comprise a number of spatial planning documents, called Local Development Documents, and must contain both specific policies for waste and sites identified for waste use. In north London the Local Development Frameworks are at various stages of production. The cornerstone document of each Local Development Framework is the Core Strategy that sets out the 15 year spatial strategy and vision for the borough and policies for delivering them. All other documents, including the North London

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<sup>3</sup> *London Plan consolidated with changes 2008* <http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/>

<sup>4</sup> *Draft replacement London Plan* <http://www.london.gov.uk/shaping-london/london-plan/strategy/download.jsp>

Waste Plan, which form part of the Local Development Framework, must be in conformity with the Core Strategy.

- 1.11 The emerging and adopted core strategies of the north London boroughs contain strategic waste policies and delegate responsibility for allocating sites and setting out more specific waste policies to the North London Waste Plan.

### **North London Joint Waste Strategy**

- 1.12 The North London Waste Authority is responsible for the processing, treatment and disposal of municipal wastes from the seven boroughs. Jointly, the North London Waste Authority and the seven boroughs have drawn up a municipal waste management strategy, known as the North London Joint Waste Strategy<sup>5</sup> which was updated in June 2008. 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 collection service providers to their residents and businesses. The Joint Waste Strategy does not cover all of the waste streams produced and managed in north London, nor does it allocate sites or set planning policy for the management of waste but it does identify a need for new facilities.
- 1.13 The Joint Waste 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, 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 is currently procuring a Waste Services Contract and a separate Fuel Use Contract to manage north London's municipal waste; the contracts are expected to be awarded in 2012. The North London Waste Plan is required to inform and be informed by the local municipal waste management strategy.

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<sup>5</sup> NLWA JWS available from [http://www.nondon-waste.gov.uk/resources/the\\_north\\_london\\_joint\\_waste\\_strategy](http://www.nondon-waste.gov.uk/resources/the_north_london_joint_waste_strategy)

- 1.14 Following the anticipated repeal of the Refuse Disposal Amenity Act 1978, the North London Waste Authority is likely to take over responsibility for Household Waste Recycling Centres from the boroughs and has indicated that it will seek sites to improve the geographical coverage of these recycling services to the local populations.

### **Time period of plan**

- 1.15 The draft London Plan provides an apportionment of waste to the year 2031. The timetable for production of the North London Waste Plan currently anticipates adoption of the Plan in 2012 and Planning Policy Statement 10<sup>6</sup> requires all waste development plan documents to plan for at least a 10 year period. However borough core strategies are required to plan for 15 years in line with Planning Policy Statement 12<sup>7</sup>. Therefore the North London Waste Plan must plan for 10 years as a minimum, but with a view to the future. As a result the Plan has been designed for 15 years, in line with the boroughs' core strategies of which it forms part.
- 1.16 In designing a 15 year approach there is inevitably uncertainty about future waste levels. The Plan is adopting a pragmatic approach which will allow the apportionment requirements to be met while also having some capability to meet longer term needs. The effectiveness of this flexible approach will be monitored via the Annual Monitoring Report.

### **Using the North London Waste Plan**

- 1.17 Planning applications relating to a new or existing waste facility should be submitted to the borough in which the facility is located. Developers should therefore consider the following documents when developing a planning application for a new waste facility:
- North London Waste Plan;

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<sup>6</sup> *Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM, 2005*  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement10>

<sup>7</sup> *Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning 2008*  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps12lsp>

- Relevant borough's Local Development Framework including core strategy, development management policies, site allocation documents and area action plans;
- London Plan;
- National statutory guidance; and
- Supplementary Planning Guidance

1.18 Under the Mayor of London Order (2008)<sup>8</sup> 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, or
- 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.

1.19 It should be noted that the 50,000 and 5,000 tonnes per annum figures above apply to expansion of existing facilities as well as development of new facilities.

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

1.20 The North London Waste Plan has been subject to a sustainability appraisal during the course of its development to ensure that sustainability considerations were taken into account early in the process of policy development. The purpose of sustainability

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<sup>8</sup> *The Town and County Planning (Mayor of London) Order (2008)*, from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi\\_20080580\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20080580_en_1)

appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of Development Plan Documents. Sustainability Reports were publicly available at the Scoping stage (2007), at Issues and Options (2007) and at the Preferred Options stage (2009). A specially constituted Sustainability Appraisal Panel assisted in the process.

### **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**

- 1.21 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken at the north London level to ensure that flood risk was considered as part of the planning process. Further flooding assessments were undertaken on the proposed new sites. As required by Planning Policy Statement 25, the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment on regional and local flood risk issues have been used in the assessment of a site's suitability for waste management.

### **Equalities Impact Assessment**

- 1.22 Equalities Impact Assessments were undertaken to ensure that the North London Waste Plan does not discriminate against specific target groups. This has been taken into account when developing the Plan to ensure that no target group experiences a high level negative impact from the North London Waste Plan.

### **Habitats Regulations Assessment**

- 1.23 The Habitats Regulations Assessment relates to Natura 2000 sites designated under the European Habitats and Birds Directives<sup>9</sup>. An initial screening exercise concluded that, at that stage, the Plan had the potential to impact some Natura 2000 sites. This would have required an Appropriate Assessment which considers the effect on site integrity, together with an assessment of whether the Plan's policies were likely to trigger the need for a full Habitats Directive Assessment of the Plan. However in the light of this, the policies were revised and the conclusion is that the current Plan is unlikely to have an adverse effect on the qualifying features of any Natura 2000 sites and therefore an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

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<sup>9</sup> *European Directive 992/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora and European Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds*

## Evidence base

1.24 Alongside the appraisals, further work was done which forms part of the evidence base for the North London Waste Plan. This included:

- analysis of waste data flows,
- examination of capacity of existing waste infrastructure,
- development of site assessment criteria,
- assessment of sites, and
- assessment of deliverability of sites.

1.25 These studies can be found in the North London Waste Plan Technical Report.

## Community and Stakeholder Involvement

1.26 The North London Waste Plan has been informed by the widespread consultation with statutory bodies, local organisations, key stakeholders, the wider community and individuals throughout the preparation of the Plan. This has been carried out in accordance with each borough's "Statement of Community Involvement".

1.27 Initial consultation took place at the Issues and Options stage in January 2007. Seven issues that were fundamental to the Plan were set out for comment and workshops were held in each borough to debate them. During the Preferred Options consultation in October 2009 the boroughs' preferred approach to deal with the issues raised together with a list of proposed new sites was put forward for comment. A staffed drop-in exhibition was held in each borough and follow up meetings were held with local groups. In addition to comments at these events, 317 questionnaire responses were received and an additional 54 written responses. A "Summary of Responses" has been published on the Plan web site ([www.nlwp.net](http://www.nlwp.net)).

## Commenting on the Plan

1.28 You can make representations on this proposed submission draft of the North London Waste Plan during a six-week period running from xx April 2011.

1.29 At this stage representations should concern themselves with whether the North London Waste Plan is legally compliant and "sound". To be found sound the North London Waste Plan needs to be:

- **Justified** – founded on a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate options,
- **Effective** – deliverable, coherent and flexible, and
- **Consistent** – with national policy

Further information about the test of soundness can be found in Planning Policy Statement 12<sup>10</sup> and the comment sheet

- 1.30 All responses must be received by **Date 2011**.
- 1.31 Additional copies of this report can be downloaded from the project website [www.nlwp.net](http://www.nlwp.net). Hard copies are available to view at:
- libraries in the seven north London boroughs; and
  - London Borough of Barnet  
Barnet House, 2nd Floor, 1255 High Road, Whetstone, N20 0EJ
  - 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  
Planning Duty Desk, Hackney Service Centre, 1 Hillman Street, London E8 1DY
  - 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
- 1.32 The representations made on the North London Waste Plan will be forwarded to the Planning Inspector.
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<sup>10</sup> *Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning 2008*  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps12lsp>



- 1.33 There will be an independent Examination of the Plan which will start upon submission of the Plan to the Secretary of State in July 2011 and culminate in a hearing before an independent Planning Inspector in October 2011. Following the Examination, the Inspector will issue a binding report expected to be in January 2012. Following ratification of the Inspector's report by each borough, the Plan will be formally "adopted" by each borough in June 2012.

## 2 Key Issues for waste in North London

2.1 North London is a large, vibrant and diverse area. Those dealing with waste and recycling, operating or developing waste facilities and services have to deal with the unique circumstances in the area and be able to address the opportunities and challenges that they pose. This section outlines some of the key issues in north London that the North London Waste Plan, other plans and strategies and any future development should address.

### Geographical extent

2.2 The north London boroughs cover a large swathe of London from the inner city into the green belt of outer London (see Figure 2.1). To the south the North London Waste Plan area borders on the square mile of the City of London and the City of Westminster and itself includes parts of central London. To the north the area borders on Hertfordshire and Essex. To the west lie the London boroughs of Brent and Harrow, both constituent councils of the West London Waste Authority. To the east neighbours are the London boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Redbridge. Redbridge is a constituent council of the East London Waste Authority. Altogether the north London boroughs cover 293 square kilometres.

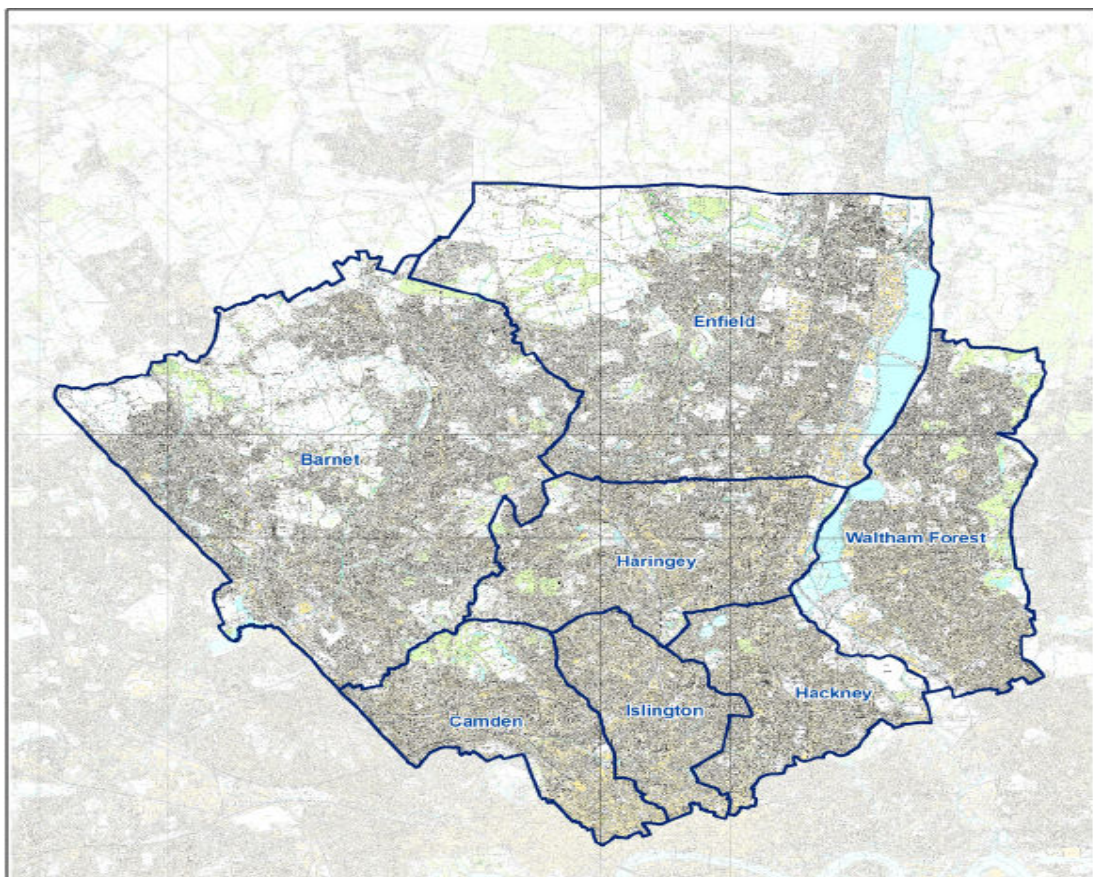


Figure 2. 1: North London boroughs

## **Population characteristics**

- 2.3 The total population of north London is estimated to be 1.73 million in 2010<sup>11</sup>. It has risen from 1.6 million in 2001, by around 1% every year. Across the boroughs there is a greater proportion of younger people (ages 20 – 39) than nationally. There is a wide range of cultural and ethnic diversity across all the boroughs which is equal to the London average but above equivalent figures for England.
- 2.4 The population density varies across inner and outer London boroughs, but over all north London's population, density is high, at 55 people per hectare, and higher than the London average of 46. While more traditional housing predominates in outer boroughs, there is a high proportion of flats over all and particularly in inner London and, consequently, there is a smaller number of gardens. Both of these have implications for the collection of waste and recycling. It is generally recognised that it is more difficult to collect recycling from flats than from houses with a street frontage. The smaller number of gardens also reduces the likelihood that householders are able to compost at home.

## **The need for new waste infrastructure**

- 2.5 North London is projected to produce approximately 4.7 million tonnes of waste in 2011, the largest proportion of which (47%) will come from construction and demolition, followed by commercial and industrial sources (28%) and then municipal waste collected from households and businesses (21%)<sup>12</sup>.
- 2.6 Recycling levels in London have improved enormously in recent years but London remains the worst performing region in the country which in turn lags behind the levels achieved in many European countries. Recycling targets set for north London are challenging and will not be achieved without new waste management infrastructure, improved waste services and greater public participation.
- 2.7 While north London does contain an incinerator that produces electricity from waste, many of the other waste management facilities are based around transfer by road or

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<sup>11</sup> <http://data.london.gov.uk/documents/DMAG-Update-08-2010-2009-Round-Demographic-Projections-for-the-London-Plan.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> *Draft London Plan 2009*

rail to landfill sites outside London. North London does not have any landfill sites. In the light of European and national policy on waste, this position is no longer tenable and more needs to be done to drive waste up the waste hierarchy. However, there has been progress and in the last six years north London has seen its first large scale composting and materials recycling plants start operating. The North London Waste Plan intends to build on this progress and plan for an efficient and sustainable waste infrastructure.

### **Competition for land**

- 2.8 Over north London as a whole the predominant land use is housing. There are also concentrated areas of commercial activity and town centres such as Walthamstow, Wood Green, Enfield Town, Chipping Barnet and Brent Cross. The Upper Lee Valley on the east of the area is a concentrated area of industrial activity and each borough contains areas of industrial land. The expanses of open spaces and green belt are important for shaping the urban and suburban character of the boroughs and there is agricultural land in the north of the Plan area.
- 2.9 There are many zones of historic conservation interest including over 14,000 listed buildings and 172 conservation areas. The area is characterised by neighbourhoods with distinct identities. Cultural landmarks include Camden Market, the British Museum, Alexandra Palace, Forty Hall, the RAF Museum, London's only historic battlefield site at Barnet, and the football stadiums of Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur. Part of the 2012 Olympic area is included in Waltham Forest and Hackney.
- 2.10 Waste development has to compete with alternative uses for land. The desire to expand existing communities with new housing, jobs and schools and to preserve historic and natural environments means that waste has to compete with other uses. Employment areas where waste uses are more likely to locate are under increasing pressure too from movement of firms displaced from the Olympic site, from rising rents and from pressure on local authorities to release employment land for other uses.

## Dealing with growth

- 2.11 North London's population is projected to rise from the current 1.73 million to 1.93 million in 2027, an increase of 10%<sup>13</sup>. North London is identified as an area of growth for the future, with the number of jobs projected to rise by 15% from 972,000 (in 2007) to 1,123,000 (in 2026)<sup>14</sup>. The London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth area and the London-Luton-Bedford corridor also include areas of north London. The draft London Plan has also set out areas for growth in London. It identifies opportunity areas in the Upper Lee Valley, Cricklewood/Brent Cross, Colindale/Burnt Oak and at Euston, Kings Cross and Tottenham Court Road. In addition, areas of intensification are identified at Wood Green, Dalston, Mill Hill East, Farringdon and Holborn.
- 2.12 Increases in population and in jobs in the past have usually led to greater amounts of waste being generated and therefore needing to be managed. Growth in north London could therefore result in greater amounts of waste particularly as part of the population growth is expected to include a growing number of smaller households. While employment growth is projected in sectors where generation of waste is less intense than in industry, growth here too could lead to greater pressure on waste facilities.
- 2.13 Contrary to this, there is some evidence that the level of waste being generated in north London is actually falling<sup>15</sup>. This could mean that there is a wider understanding and recognition of waste as an issue and that the link between economic growth and waste growth has been broken. However one of the risks inherent in drawing up a plan based on projections is that trends can change both up and down. Robust monitoring of waste levels is therefore proposed in the Plan.

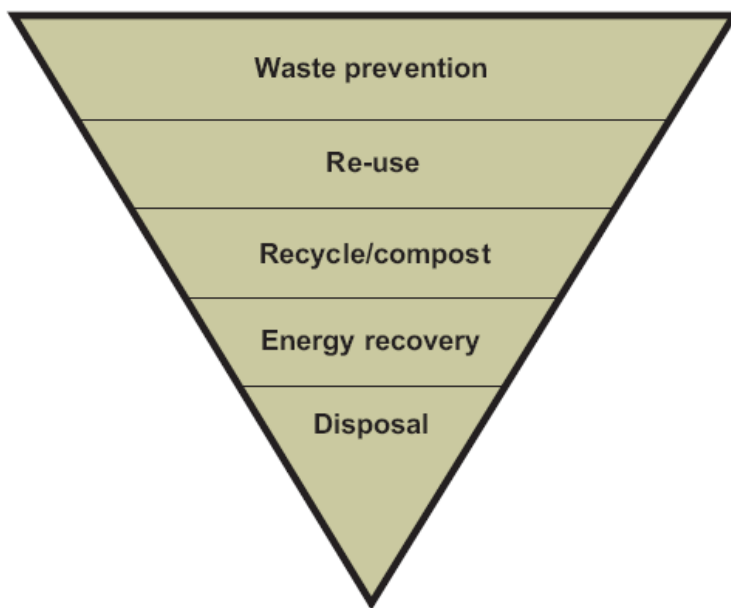
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<sup>13</sup> <http://data.london.gov.uk/documents/DMAG-Update-08-2010-2009-Round-Demographic-Projections-for-the-London-Plan.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/economic-evidence-base-october-2009-version>

<sup>15</sup> Defra Waste Data Flow returns, <http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/index.htm>

- 2.14 The North London Waste Plan supports the management of waste according to the waste hierarchy (Figure 2.2) as identified in the Waste Strategy for England<sup>16</sup> and the London Plan. Waste prevention is at the top of the hierarchy. 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 operators to reduce, reuse and recycle wastes.
- 2.15 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. 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.



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<sup>16</sup> Waste Strategy for England (2007), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

Figure 2. 2: The Waste Hierarchy<sup>17</sup>

- 2.16 A Waste Prevention Plan has also been produced by the North London Waste Authority in partnership with the seven boroughs 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 the repair 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.

### **Environment**

- 2.17 In north London there are areas of important green space including many parks and larger areas such as Hampstead Heath, the Lee Valley Regional Park and part of Epping Forest. There are Green Belt designations in the outer areas together with areas of agricultural land in Barnet and Enfield.
- 2.18 The Lee Valley contains a Ramsar site, an internationally important wetland habitat. The reservoirs and old gravel pits support internationally important numbers of wintering birds as well as other nationally important species. In the Lee Valley and in other parts of north London there are a total of six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). There are 20 Local Nature Reserves and 284 sites of importance for nature conservation of varying grades. Given the concentration of industrial land in the Lee Valley this poses challenges here and elsewhere for development to take into account key biodiversity issues set out in borough Biodiversity Action Plans.
- 2.19 On the east side of this area of north London, a number of key tributaries flow into the River Lee while parts of Barnet drain into the River Brent to the west. There have been floods in the last sixty years and climate change means that this could become

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<sup>17</sup> Waste Strategy for England (2007), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

more of a threat in the future. Planning Policy Statement 25<sup>18</sup> guidelines suggest that most waste uses are generally suitable for sites at a high probability of flooding. However management or storage of hazardous waste may not be possible at some of these sites if the exception test cannot be passed. Flood risk is therefore an important consideration in the selection of sites.

- 2.20 Protection of groundwater is vital to prevent pollution of supplies of drinking water. Secondary aquifers are important in providing base flows to rivers. Given that the chalk aquifer is quite near to the surface and due to a historically high level of abstraction of groundwater in the Lee Valley, groundwater protection particularly around boreholes means restrictions on particular waste uses that might pollute water supplies in areas of high sensitivity. The Environment Agency has designated areas of source protection zones in a number of areas, particularly in the Lee Valley.
- 2.21 Where previously developed land has been in industrial use there is a potential danger of contaminated land because of the types of industry that have historically operated in north London. Where this is an issue it needs to be dealt with before an affected site can be re-used and will be considered as part of the planning process as individual sites come forward for development<sup>19</sup>.

## **Transport**

- 2.22 North London benefits from good access to the strategic road network, including the M1 and M11 which run through the plan area. The strategic road network is dominated by radial routes to the centre of London but they also include the orbital A406 North Circular Road. Parts of the network experience high levels of congestions at peak and off peak hours, despite the fact that part of the area lies within the Mayor's congestion charging zone. Traffic levels are a key reason why six of the boroughs have declared their whole borough an Air Quality Management Area

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<sup>18</sup> *Planning Policy Statement 25 Development and Flood Risk*  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk>

<sup>19</sup> *Planning Policy Statement 23 Planning and Pollution Control gives guidance on how to approach issues of potential contamination.*  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicystatements/pps23/>



while the seventh has declared parts. Car ownership levels are low compared to the national average in the inner boroughs but average in the outer boroughs.

- 2.23 Three main train lines terminate in the plan area at Euston, St Pancras and Kings Cross. Local overground services contain many radial and also some orbital routes. North London is generally well served by underground lines. In addition the Grand Union Canal and the Lee Navigation Canal run through the area.
- 2.24 A significant amount of waste is transported by road and so impacts on the capacity of roads are well known. However the area is fortunate in that there is potential for more sustainable transport of waste by rail and water. A rail transfer station is currently in use at Hendon to take waste to landfill and there have been trials on the potential for transporting waste on the Lee Navigation. The potential for sustainable transport has played a part in the assessment of waste sites.

### **Climate change**

- 2.25 The north London boroughs are all focused on the challenges posed by climate change. Borough strategies are driven by the requirements to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. Climate change is a key driver in terms of ending the reliance on disposal to landfill where waste can create dangerous greenhouse gases. Instead waste is now being considered as a resource that is too important to just throw away because of the amount of carbon and other resources used initially to create it and the additional amount that would be required to replace it.
- 2.26 The North London Waste Plan also sees waste as a resource and waste management 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. After the maximum levels of re-use and recycling has been achieved, the remaining waste offers an important potential renewable energy source for decentralised or industrial use.
- 2.27 The North London Waste Plan takes into account the potential to deliver the sustainability benefits listed above. It considers the future of waste technology and can provide the flexibility for advances in and the development of new waste

treatment methods/technologies to take place. Over time, these advances should increase the efficiency and sustainability of waste operations and may in turn reduce the overall need for land.

- 2.28 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. An example of such opportunities from waste is the on-going development at Dagenham Dock Sustainable Infrastructure Park<sup>20</sup> where environmental technology firms are locating and benefitting from each others' outputs. This demonstrates that a central focus on resource and waste management can drive regeneration and that waste management need not be seen as a 'bad neighbour' but can provide opportunities for sustainable development in an integrated manner. Another example of an integrated approach is the CL:AIRE code of practice<sup>21</sup> and the reuse of soils on sites with land contamination issues. Under the code of practice materials arising on a site need not be considered waste if they are to be reused on the same site. A good example of this joint approach to waste management is the "hub and cluster" solution. In a cluster project specified sites share a temporary treatment facility known as a hub. This approach is being used to deal with soils at the Olympics development.
- 2.29 An Energy Strategy is being undertaken to inform the preparation of the Mayor's Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) with the focus around the potential of a decentralised energy scheme utilising heat from existing and planned power plants in the area and existing green industries. To date a range of supply options have been identified and considered likely to be technically feasible. However, the strongest commercial case is believed to be associated with the North London Waste Authority's waste management operation in Edmonton (Central Leaside), due to its proximity to demand hubs and the lower anticipated costs of conversion to supply district energy. Further work is now underway to explore this potential.

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<sup>20</sup> <http://www.londonsip.com/>

<sup>21</sup> CL:AIRE Code of practice - <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/32731.aspx>

- 2.30 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 towards combating climate change.

### **Cross border issues**

- 2.31 While north London generates a lot of waste, waste does not operate in a closed system that stops at administrative boundaries. While by definition much of the waste is collected in north London, treatment has tended to be carried out elsewhere with the waste transported there by road or rail. One of the purposes of the North London Waste Plan is to make the area more self-sufficient, dealing with more of its own waste and thus contributing to the overall target of making London self-sufficient. However even at the end of the plan period, waste will continue to cross boundaries for treatment. This will particularly be the case with hazardous waste because of the specialist nature of the treatment facilities required.
- 2.32 There are no sites for landfill in north London. Historically the area has been reliant on landfill sites outside the region. This reliance will decline as north London's new waste facilities come on line and waste is treated higher up the waste hierarchy. However, even when greater self-sufficiency has been achieved there is still likely to be a requirement for some types of landfill, particularly for non-biodegradable and non-recyclable waste. Equally there will continue to be imports of waste and recycling from outside the area for treatment in north London. The north London boroughs and the North London Waste Authority will continue to work through London wide and inter-regional bodies on important regional and sub-regional waste issues.

## 3 Vision and Objectives of the Plan

### Vision

- 3.1 The vision of the North London Waste Plan ensures that the long term implications of managing waste and developing the sub-region's waste management infrastructure are considered, rather than focusing on short term solutions.
- 3.2 The vision integrates national, regional and local policies and strategies with the views of stakeholders and the evidence base that underlies the Plan:

By 2027 North London will have reduced its reliance on landfill and moved towards self-sufficiency in dealing with the waste it generates. It will achieve this by developing and operating facilities that are well integrated into the social, economic and environmental fabric of the area and which extract the maximum benefit from the resources in waste as far up the waste hierarchy as possible.

### Aims and objectives

- 3.3 The aims and objectives of the North London Waste Plan were developed in response to the key issues for north London and in consultation with key stakeholders and the residents of north London.
- 3.4 The aims:
- To identify a range of suitable and viable sites to meet the north London boroughs' future waste management needs and thereby support increased self-sufficiency for London and better use of resources;
  - 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; and
  - To maximise the contribution of the Plan to north London's environment, economy and society and to play a part in dealing with north London's wider needs and improving the quality of life across the area.

3.5 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, 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 draft London Plan (2009);
- Through rigorous 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' Sustainable Community Strategies;
- 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 contribute to the promotion and development of low carbon industries and decentralised energy in north London;
- To ensure, as far as is practicable, that the Plan supports the minimisation of transport impacts and the promotion of sustainable forms of transport such as rail and water; and
- To ensure, as far as is practicable, the minimisation of environmental effects and impacts on amenity.

## 4 Existing waste management

4.1 North London produces, and is expected to continue to produce, a significant quantity of waste. Based on the data in the draft London Plan, approximately 4.7 million tonnes of waste will be generated in north London in 2011, which is anticipated to rise to over 5.1 million tonnes by 2031. This section looks at the amount of the different types of waste being generated and how it is managed at present. The next section looks at future trends.

### Mix of waste

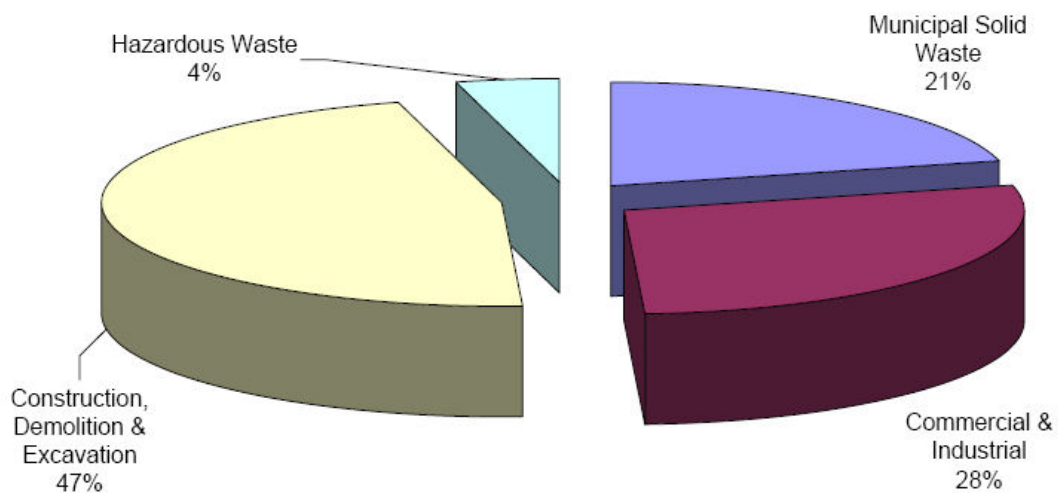


Figure 4.1 North London Waste Arising Breakdown (2011, 4.7 million tonnes)<sup>22</sup>

4.2 Figure 4.1 shows that of the 4.7million tonnes of waste predicted to arise in north London in 2011, by far the largest proportion is considered to be construction,

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<sup>22</sup> Predicted north London waste arising breakdown, based on draft London Plan (2009) data and assumed continuation of hazardous waste arising at 200,000 tonnes per annum.

demolitions and excavation waste, followed by commercial and industrial and municipal solid waste. Hazardous waste is a small part of the total waste stream.

### **Estimating capacity of facilities**

4.3 Before considering the different types of waste in north London it is worth noting that not all waste facilities in north London are counted as managing waste. Some are used to bulk waste and transfer it to landfill or other treatment operation<sup>23</sup>. Based on Environment Agency waste data returns, there is just over 2.1 million tonnes of existing permitted waste management capacity in north London. Due to a lack of regularly updated reliable data it is not possible to robustly estimate the actual operating throughput of these facilities from Environment Agency data alone. To address these data issues, waste treatment facilities have been contacted to verify their capacity and operating throughput. Where site operators were not willing to provide these details, an assumption has been made that facilities operate at 75% of licensed capacity in line with the London Plan. In addition data was obtained from the North London Waste Authority. Using all the data combined, the North London Waste Plan estimates that the current available, permitted, waste treatment capacity in north London is 1.27 million tonnes per annum.

4.4 The reason for this discrepancy between actual operating capacity and licensed/permitted capacity is not clear. It may in part be due to the banding of tonnage figures used for charging for environmental permits. Licences typically reflect the maximum throughput and the situation is exacerbated by a lack of accurate reported data on operating throughputs. However, the North London Waste Plan's preferred approach of intensifying existing waste management operations should help to deliver additional treatment capacity by increasing current site throughputs to be more in-line with the licence capacities.

### **Municipal Waste**

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<sup>23</sup> Paragraph 5.73 of the draft London Plan states "waste is deemed to be managed in London if:

- it is used in London for energy recovery;
- it is compost or recycle sorted or bulked in London material recycling facilities for reprocessing either in London or elsewhere;
- it is solid recoverable fuel (SRF) produced in London."

4.5 Municipal waste is waste that is managed by the North London Waste Authority and includes household waste, kerbside collected recyclables, garden waste, household waste recycling centre waste, and some 'trade waste' collected from businesses. Total household waste accounts for around 75% of the municipal waste managed by North London Waste Authority.

4.6 In 2009/10 the North London Waste Authority managed just under 900,000 tonnes of municipal waste of which, 36% was incinerated (with energy recovery) and 23% was recycled or composted, meaning that 60% of north London's municipal solid waste was managed in north London with 40% being landfilled outside the sub-region (Figure 4.2). These figures for landfill compare less well with previous years; the 2009-10 tonnage sent to landfill rose whereas for the previous three years the amount of municipal waste sent to landfill has fallen significantly, both in absolute tonnage terms and as a proportion of the total, since 2006-7 (see Table 4-1). However, the proportion of waste recycled/composted has remained fairly static. The reason for the rise in landfill was due to technical problems with the Edmonton Incinerator; it is expected that in 2010-11 the proportion of north London's municipal waste incinerated will be back around 50%.

Table 4-1 NLWA Municipal Waste Management

Year	Landfill	%	Incineration with EfW	%	Recycled & Composted	%	Other	%	Total
2009-10	358,790	40.2	318,607	35.7	206,629	23.2	8,104	0.9	892,130
2008-09	264,141	28.9	444,016	48.7	197,504	21.6	6,801	0.7	912,463
2007-08	292,428	31.0	447,520	47.4	204,445	21.6	195	0.0	944,588
2006-07	346,808	35.6	416,527	42.8	195,249	20.1	14,769	1.5	973,353

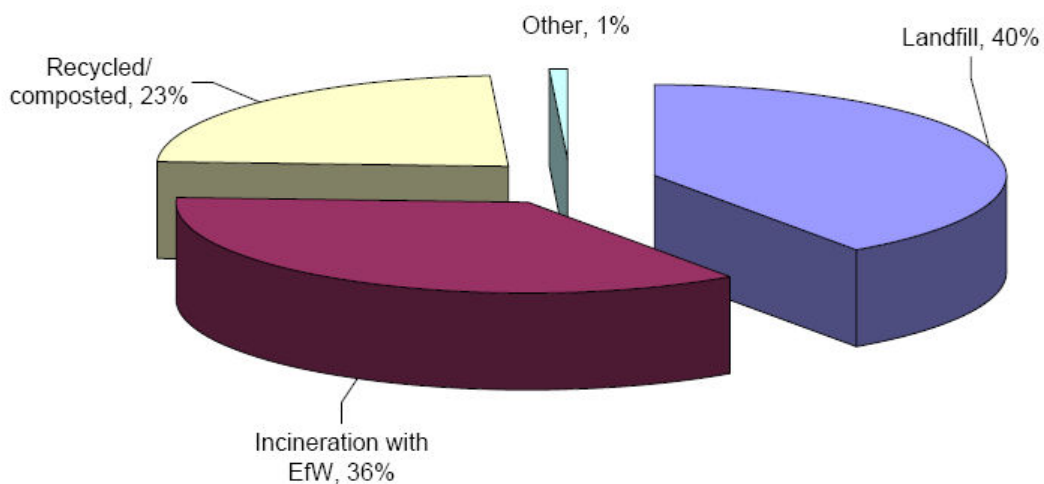


Figure 4.2 North London Waste Authority Municipal Solid Waste Management 2009-10



4.7 North London already has a significant amount of waste infrastructure for managing its own waste. For municipal waste north London has the following facilities (SHOWN ON MAPXXX):

- Incinerator with energy recovery and ash recycling plant, at Edmonton;
- Compost plant, at Edmonton;
- Rail transfer station, at Hendon in Barnet;
- Road transfer station, at Hornsey Street in Islington;
- Bulky waste sorting and road transfer station, at Edmonton; and
- Nine Household Waste Recycling Centres across the sub-region.

4.8 As the statutory body with responsibility for managing north London's municipal solid waste the North London Waste Authority is currently in the process of procuring a new contract for the long-term management of municipal waste. This is likely to involve the development of new infrastructure within north London that will help achieve the Authority's targets for recycling and composting and diversion from landfill. The North London Waste Plan has considered these needs in the development of the Plan.

### **Commercial and Industrial Waste**

4.9 Historically the UK has considered Commercial and Industrial waste to be a distinct category of waste. However, with the implementation of the European Waste Catalogue<sup>24</sup> (EWC) as a method for coding waste, much of this waste will increasingly be categorised as "Municipal Wastes".

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<sup>24</sup> Consolidated European Waste Catalogue from <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/GEHO1105BJVS-e-e.pdf>

- 4.10 In the meantime the last data available for commercial and industrial waste (2002/03) estimated that north London produced just under 1.6 million tonnes of Commercial and Industrial waste and of that just less than half a million tonnes came from industrial sources, with the rest coming from commercial sources. The majority of these Commercial and Industrial wastes were classed as mixed and non-metallic wastes (see Figure 4.3). Of the waste produced 41% was recycled and 43% was disposed of to landfill. Results from the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings for 2009 will be available in December 2010.
- 4.11 Existing facilities shown on MAPXXX treat, amongst other things, waste tyres, metals, cars and white goods.

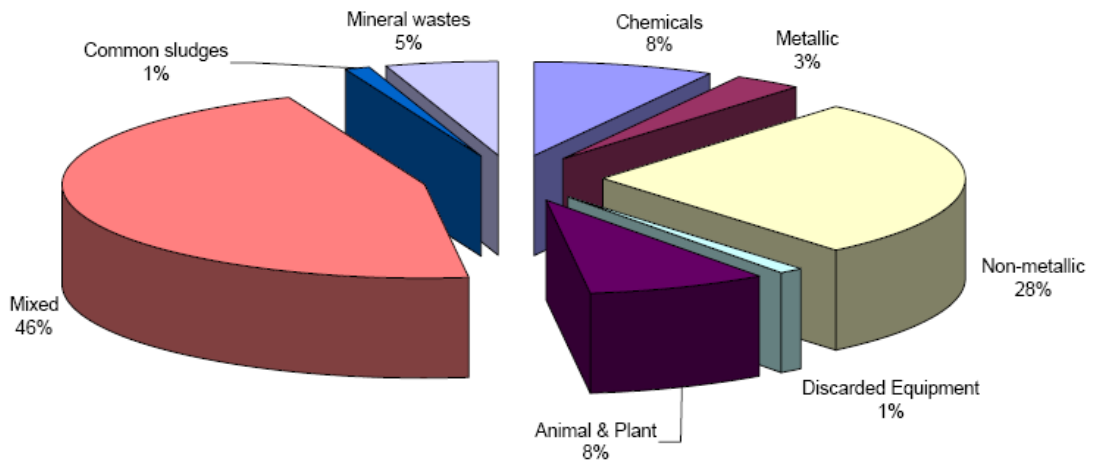


Figure 4.3 North London Commercial and Industrial Waste Composition 2002-03

## **Construction, Demolition & Excavation wastes**

- 4.13 Construction, demolition & excavation waste makes up almost half (48%) of London's total waste, and this holds true in north London where construction demolition and excavation waste accounts for 47% of the total waste arising, meaning that north London generates 22% of all of this kind of waste in London.
- 4.14 Analysis of the most recent Environment Agency data for construction and demolition wastes<sup>25</sup> indicates that 1.165 million tonnes was removed from sites in north London while 1.195 million tonnes was received by sites in north London. Of the waste received by sites in north London: 40% was for treatment; 37% was for transfer; and 17% was for metals recycling. Of the waste removed from north London: 43% was recycled or reprocessed, 12% was landfilled; and 45% is 'unknown' though this is likely to be for treatment or transfer.

## **Hazardous wastes**

- 4.15 Hazardous waste is waste that has been categorised as containing potentially damaging properties which may make it harmful to human health or the environment. It ranges from asbestos, chemicals and oil to old television sets and fluorescent tubes. It is not a large waste stream but a very sensitive one. Analysis of the latest data produced by the Environment Agency<sup>26</sup> suggests a net export of around 200,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste from north London.
- 4.16 Hazardous waste is not a homogeneous waste stream and requires numerous different treatment techniques and processes (see Figure 4.4). It also means that the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste can require specialised facilities which are geographically dispersed.

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<sup>25</sup> For the purposes of this analysis, construction and demolition waste refers to wastes categorised under chapter 17 of the European Waste Catalogue; from <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/GEHO1105BJVS-e-e.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> The latest Environment Agency data is 2008. This shows a marked increase in the amount of hazardous waste arising in north London (2006 – 69,021 tonnes, 2007 – 72,829 tonnes). This change is due to changes in the classification of what is hazardous waste which resulted in more waste entering the hazardous category, rather than an increase in total waste.

4.17 North London both exports and imports hazardous waste. In 2008 north London exported 207,143 tonnes of hazardous waste to 49 counties (or districts) described in over 150 different categories of hazardous waste (see Figure 4.5) whereas it imported 7,711 tonnes, from 9 different regions of England using over 20 different categories. However, the vast majority of this was from London, the South East and the East of England.

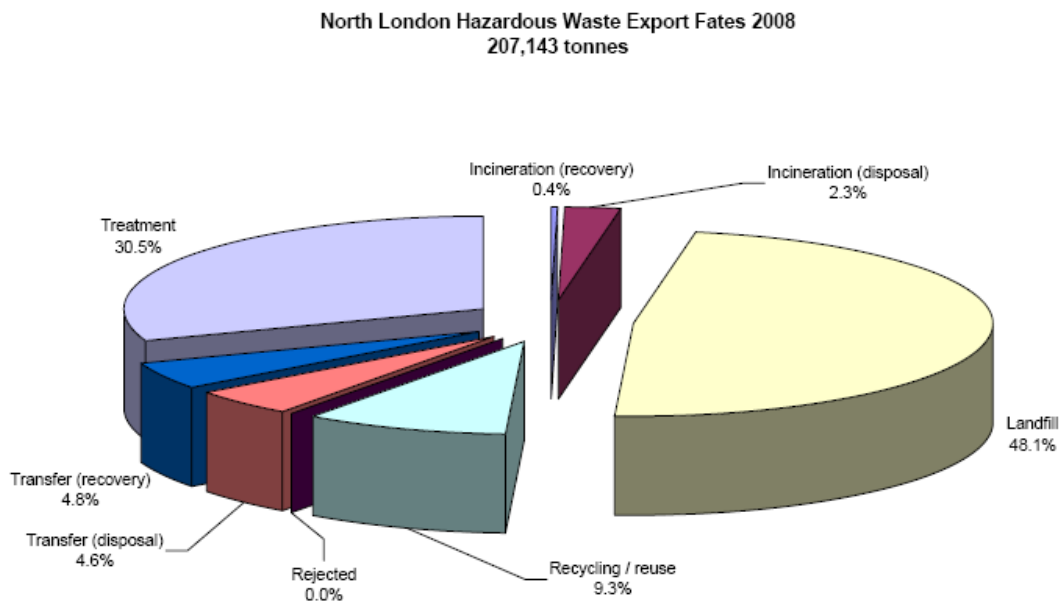


Figure 4.4 North London Hazardous Waste Export Disposal Methods, 2008

**Hazardous Waste Export Destinations 2008 (207,143 tonnes)**

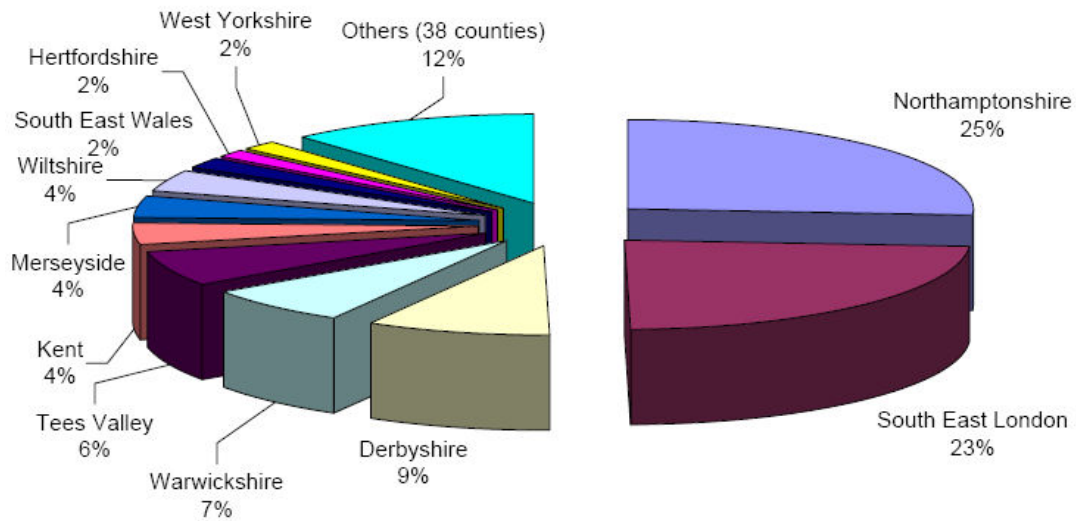


Figure 4.5 North London Hazardous Waste Export Destination, 2008

4.18 North London has existing hazardous waste facilities with a total capacity of 17,500 tonnes. A significant portion of this capacity is in the clinical (healthcare) waste incinerator at Edmonton.

**Role of landfill in the disposal of waste**

4.19 Landfill disposal accounted for just over 950,000 tonnes of north London's waste in 2008 and all of this had to be exported as north London has no landfill capacity. Figure 4.6 shows the different types of landfill

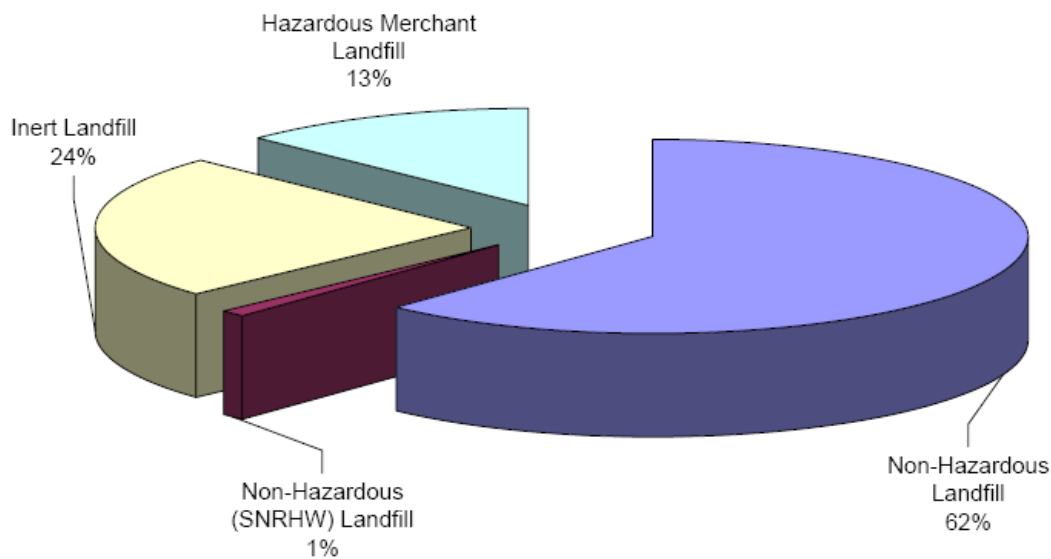


Figure 4.6 North London Landfilled waste, 2008

- 4.21 There are several different types of landfill, all of which play a different role in helping to manage north London's waste. Non-hazardous landfill usually accounts for residual household waste and commercial and industrial waste, whereas inert landfill usually accounts for construction, demolition and excavation waste. Hazardous waste landfills are highly specialised and only accept certain hazardous waste, while SNHRW (stable, non-reactive hazardous waste) landfill can be a 'cell' in a landfill that is specifically designed to accept stable non-reactive hazardous waste (eg asbestos) and landfill it separately from biodegradable waste.
- 4.22 Figure 4.7 shows the general locations of where non-hazardous waste for landfill was exported to from north London in 2008. The sizes of the arrows indicate the relative proportion of the 590,000 tonnes.



Figure 4.7 North London non-hazardous landfill disposal routes (590,000 tonnes), 2008

## Wastewater & Sewerage Sludge

- 4.23 Thames Water Ltd is responsible for wastewater and sludge treatment in London and as part of this responsibility it manages key pieces of sewerage infrastructure such as the Deephams Sewage Treatment Works lying within Enfield. In 2008 it

consulted on options for sludge treatment<sup>27</sup>. It identified that in 2006, 62% of its sludge went to land recycling (agriculture), while 36% went for “*thermal destruction with energy recovery*”. However land recycling is becoming increasingly difficult and therefore Thames Water is proposing to maximise energy recovery from sludge while minimising sludge volumes. The main process for energy recovery is likely to be through enhanced digestion. This should result in a shift to 56% thermal destruction with energy recovery and 42% land recycling by 2018. The strategy is likely to be extended to 2035, monitoring the availability of land for land recycling and increasing energy recovery as necessary.

### **Agricultural Waste**

- 4.24 Within north London there is agricultural land in the London boroughs of Barnet and Enfield. Data from the Environment Agency show that agricultural activity in the London region in 2003 produced only 35,000 tonnes of waste and that the majority of these wastes were compostable and/or digestible. The agricultural waste arising in London in 2003 was less than two thirds of that produced in 1998. Analysis of the 2008 waste data from the Environment Agency indicates that just over 2,100 tonnes of agricultural waste were removed from sites in the sub-region<sup>28</sup>.

### **Radioactive Waste**

- 4.25 Special facilities are usually required to deal with radioactive waste. However, low-level radioactive waste can sometimes be disposed of safely to conventional landfills or incinerators. Much of the low level radioactive waste suitable for disposal to these kinds of facility is generated by conventional (that is, non-nuclear) industries, a major producer being the healthcare sector<sup>29</sup>. No information on local arisings is available but the volume of radioactive waste generated in north London is likely to be very low.

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<sup>27</sup> *Consultation on Thames Water's Draft Strategic Proposals for Sludge Management, Thames Water, June 2008*

<sup>28</sup> *Analysis of data contained in “EA Waste Data Interrogator 2008” CD*

<sup>29</sup> *Waste Strategy for England 2007, Annex C15, Defra*



## **Clinical Waste**

- 4.26 Clinical waste (now usually referred to as healthcare waste) covers a wide range of waste from hospitals, nursing homes, health centres, veterinary surgeries, dental surgeries, GP surgeries, etc and can be both hazardous and non-hazardous. Historically virtually all clinical waste was treated as hazardous and disposed of via incineration; however, changes to the hazardous waste regulations in 2005 and increasing costs of disposal, meant that clinical waste was segregated from 'domestic type' waste arising from hospitals etc. Domestic type waste (eg non-infectious waste) is usually sent for landfill or recovery, whereas pharmaceutical wastes, infectious wastes and all sharps (eg syringes) are usually sent for incineration.
- 4.27 North London has approximately 55,000 tonnes of hazardous healthcare (clinical) waste treatment capacity; this is mainly the clinical waste plant at Edmonton. This plant is currently under utilised (ie does not operate near to full capacity) and therefore specific provision for additional clinical waste management facilities is unlikely to be required in north London.
- 4.28 In 2008, north London exported around 6,470 tonnes of hazardous healthcare waste, mainly to Kent, Greater Manchester and West Sussex and imported an additional 7,511 tonnes from elsewhere in the UK, mainly London, the East of England and the South East regions.

## **Exempt Sites**

- 4.29 Most waste management operations need an environmental permit to operate unless they are 'exempt'. Not having an environmental permit does not mean that these activities are un-regulated but that because they are less likely to cause harm to health or the environment they can be treated with 'lighter touch' regulation. An exempt waste management operation is a low risk waste handling operation where the activity must not: pose a risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, cause a nuisance through noise or odours, or adversely affect the countryside or places of special interest<sup>30</sup>:
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<sup>30</sup> Information from NetRegs: <http://www.netregs.gov.uk/netregs/63145.aspx#Exemptwaste>

4.30 In north London in 2010, there were over 550 exempt waste management operations including over 20 composting activities, over 80 recovery activities (for re-use of recyclables) and over 300 storage activities.

## 5 Future waste management

5.1 The seven north London boroughs produce around 23% of London’s municipal solid waste, 20% of its commercial and industrial waste and 22% of its construction waste, which is wholly consistent with it covering around 22% of London’s population. This section looks at what provision will be necessary for different types of waste in the future. First municipal and commercial and industrial waste are considered as these are covered by the apportionment targets set by the Mayor. The reasons why the North London Waste Plan is using the apportionment from the draft London Plan are given. After that the future of other waste streams is considered.

### North London apportionment

5.2 The Mayor has set targets for London to become self sufficient in the management of waste. To help achieve this, the draft London Plan sets the following targets for recycling in London:

Table 5-1 Waste management targets for London

Waste stream	Target	2015	2020	2031
Municipal Solid Waste	Recycling/composting level of at least	45%	50%	60% <sup>31</sup>
Commercial & Industrial	Recycling/composting level of at least		70%	
Construction, Excavation & Demolition	Recycling and re-use level of at least		95%	

5.3 The London Plan (2008) set a target for London of 85% self sufficiency in the management of waste by 2026. The draft London Plan (2009) extends this by working towards zero waste to landfill<sup>32</sup> by 2031. To ensure that the self-sufficiency

<sup>31</sup> This is an aspirational target

<sup>32</sup> The Mayor at the draft London Plan EiP has clarified “zero waste to landfill” to mean “zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill”.  
<http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/eip/ED138FurtherNoteMatters5E5F.pdf>

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.

- 5.4 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. The north London boroughs are pooling their apportionments and must collectively make provision for the combined amount of waste to be managed within the area. The apportionment is based on projections of waste arisings. The borough level waste projections and apportionment for north London in the draft London Plan is shown in Table 5-2 and compared with the original London Plan 2008, in Figure 5.1.
- 5.5 The North London boroughs are proposing to use the draft London Plan waste data to ensure consistency with the emerging London Plan. The next sections set out the justification for this approach. This will supply flexibility to support the Plan's approach to planning for the longer term.

*Table 5-2 Quantity of waste forecast to be produced in north London and apportionment targets for target years (tonnes per annum in draft London Plan<sup>33</sup>)*

Waste Type Arisings	2011	2016	2021	2027
	(tonnes per annum)			
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	966,167	1,049,872	1,102,604	1,164,304
Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I)	1,316,103	1,299,596	1,293,028	1,297,020
Total MSW and C&I	2,312,270	2,349,468	2,395,632	2,461,324
<b>Total apportionment</b>	<b>1,320,900</b>	<b>1,504,066</b>	<b>1,698,712</b>	<b>1,949,229</b>
Apportionment as percentage of total waste arisings	57%	64%	71%	79%

*Note: 2027 data are extrapolated from the draft London Plan*

<sup>33</sup> *Draft London Plan Minor Alterations - Borough level waste arisings and apportionments*  
<http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning/docs/minor-alt-dec09.pdf>

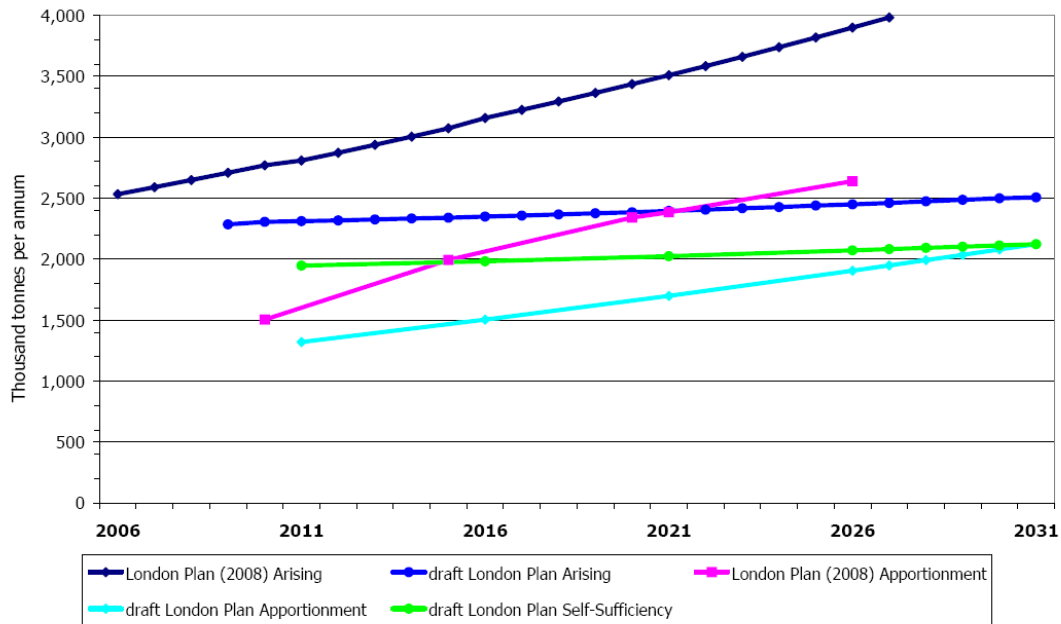


Figure 5.1 Comparison of London Plan (2008) and draft London Plan waste arisings and apportionments

## Municipal Waste projections

- 5.6 The draft London Plan (2009) contains new projections for municipal waste. The new projections have been rebased on a three year rolling average of municipal waste data. While the London Plan (2008) assumed growth in waste, the new waste projections in the draft London Plan assume no growth in waste per household but because the number of households is projected to rise there is an overall increase in waste but at a lower rate. Over the life of the North London Waste Plan, municipal solid waste is anticipated to grow at an average rate of just under 1% every year. These new projections are significantly lower than the previous projections, as shown in Figure 5.2.

### North London Municipal Waste Arising Comparisons

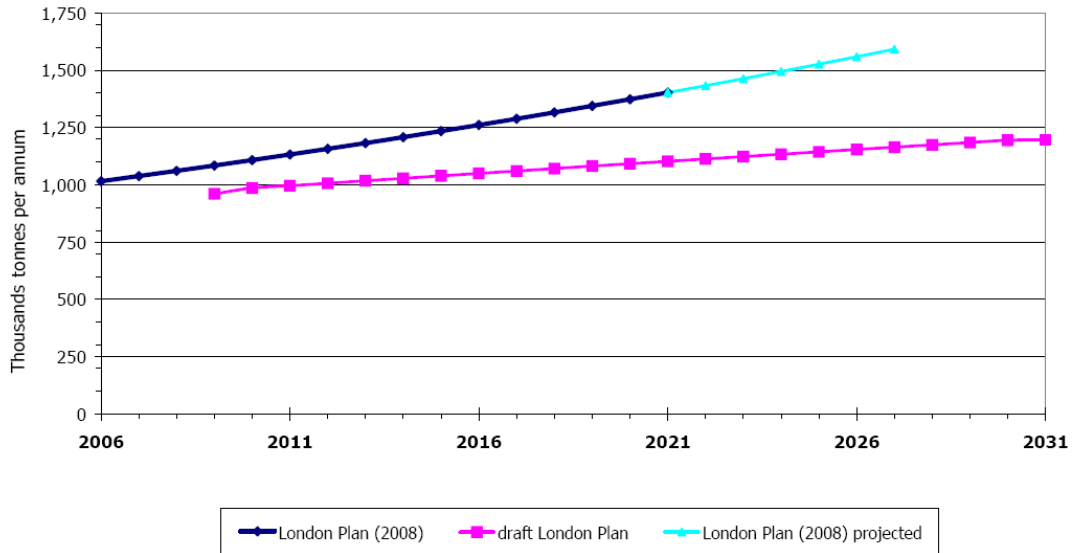


Figure 5.2 Comparison of London Plan 2008 and draft London Plan Municipal Solid Waste arising for north London

5.7 The draft London Plan predicts a small but steady overall increase in waste arising, however recent data has shown that the amount of municipal waste is falling (Table 5-3), despite the growing population in north London. This is evidenced by the decreasing tonnes/head/annum figure, which is currently showing a year-on-year decline. Municipal waste arisings in north London fell by 1.5% in 2007-08, and by 4.1% in 2008-09, while the draft London Plan predicts the quantity of municipal waste to increase by an average of 0.98% every year<sup>34</sup> for the period 2011-2026. Based on this limited data set it is difficult to project this trend over the longer term so the North London Waste Plan uses the apportionment data as the basis for

<sup>34</sup> Actual growth figures in draft replacement London Plan (Borough level waste arisings and apportionments, Dec 2009) vary from year to year but the average over the period 2010 to 2031 is 0.93% for MSW and 0.42% for C+I per annum.

determining its need; this may lead to a slight overestimate of the land requirement but will allow for more flexibility in the delivery of the Plan.

Table 5-3 North London Municipal Waste Arisings 2006 - 2009

Municipal Waste Arisings (tonnes per annum)	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
Actual arising	958,000	944,383	905,778	888,255
Percentage change		-1.5%	-4.1%	-1.9%
Draft London Plan predicted arising				960,611
Difference				-72,356
Tonnes per head per annum	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.56

5.8 Additionally, as waste minimisation activities increase and landfill tax rises it is expected that the quantity of total waste produced each year will stabilise and may continue to fall. The waste projections in the draft London Plan fall within the sensitivity ranges of the separate waste forecasts done by the North London Waste Authority for their procurement.

### Provision of municipal waste facilities

5.9 The North London Waste Authority reference case in the Joint Waste Strategy and Outline Business case says that the Authority will need facilities such as the following 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 to use the SRF 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; and
- Additional and replacement Household Waste Recycling Centres

5.10 The reference case is a programme that demonstrates how the Authority can achieve its recycling and other targets. It does not mean that the new services secured after 2014 in the new contracts 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.

- 5.11 North London Waste Authority has indicated that it is also seeking sites for additional and replacement Household Waste Recycling Centres, to improve the geographical coverage of these recycling services to the local populations.

### **Commercial and Industrial waste projections**

- 5.12 The draft London Plan estimates the amount of commercial and industrial waste that will arise in north London and sets an apportionment figure. Over the life of the North London Waste Plan, commercial and industrial waste in north London is expected to remain roughly static around 1.3 million tonnes per annum.
- 5.13 Table 5-2 sets out the anticipated waste arisings in north London for the plan period. During this time, commercial and industrial waste is expected to fall by around 0.1% per annum on average, though there are years when it increases and other years where it decreases more significantly. However, this variability is accounted for in the apportionment methodology and the Plan is aiming to achieve its apportionment targets; therefore the flexibility allowed for in the Plan will accommodate the slight variations in commercial and industrial waste arisings. Historically 40% of this waste stream was recycled; provision of land for new infrastructure will allow for the development of additional commercial and industrial waste recycling facilities that will contribute towards achieving the 70% recycling target.

### **Capacity gap**

- 5.14 Under the London Plan the north London boroughs are not required to meet both the municipal and commercial and industrial waste apportionment figures individually as long as the aggregated total apportionment figure is met.
- 5.15 It should be noted that the apportionment as a percentage of total arising rises over the life of the Plan (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.3). The apportionment figures rise to 2031 where the arisings and apportionment figures, at a pan London level, are equal and London achieves self-sufficiency. The apportionment is therefore an increasing target on the way to London achieving self-sufficiency. In 2031, north London's apportionment figure is 85% of its arisings; if north London manages its apportionment in 2031 it will have delivered its share of the goal of making London self-sufficient.
- 5.16 In dealing with its apportionment, north London already has significant amounts of waste treatment capacity. By looking at the permitted capacities of all the existing waste management sites and their actual operating throughputs, we have calculated that north London has 1.24 million tonnes (per year) of waste management capacity.
- 5.17 Using the existing treatment capacity data of 1.24 million tonnes per annum and the apportionment target data it is possible to calculate the 'gap' that exists, which must be filled by new waste treatment facilities in order for north London to meet its apportionment. While the current treatment capacity can be estimated, it is known that the North London Waste Authority is planning to build significant new waste



management infrastructure as part of the procurement process. This is set out in para 5.9 and is expected to be built and operational by 2016. At around 2020 it is anticipated that the existing Edmonton incinerator will be decommissioned<sup>35</sup>. When this commissioning and decommissioning is factored into the calculations the result is that in 2027 the capacity gap is 432,105 tonnes.

*Table 5-4 Projected north London arisings and waste management capacity requirements for target years (tonnes)*

<b>Waste Arisings</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2027</b>
Total MSW and C&I arisings	2,312,270	2,349,468	2,395,632	2,461,324
Total apportionment	1,320,900	1,504,066	1,698,712	1,949,229
Total existing capacity	1,279,374	2,270,124	1,517,124	1,517,214
Additional capacity required to meet the apportionment targets ('gap')	41,526	-523,058	-181,588	432,105

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<sup>35</sup> *London's Wasted Resource: The Mayor's Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy (p52) October 2010*

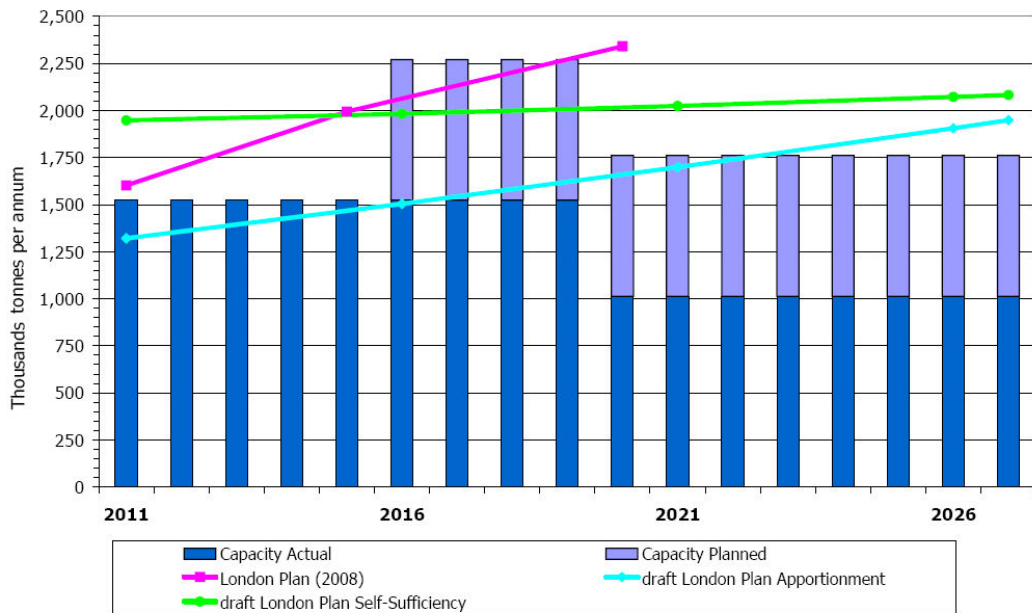


Figure 5.3 Comparison of London Plan (2008) and draft London Plan waste arisings and apportionments and phasing of capacity

## Requirement and Types of New Waste Management Infrastructure

- 5.18 Having identified the 'gap' in north London's waste management capacity infrastructure, consideration needs to be given to the kinds of new facilities that might be required to fill it.
- 5.19 Waste management facilities may include reuse and preparation for re-use facilities, recycling centres, bulking and storage of recyclables facilities, composting plants, mechanical biological treatment, anaerobic digestion and thermal treatment facilities, or residual waste transfer or other advanced waste treatment technology facilities<sup>36</sup>.

<sup>36</sup> The North London Waste Authority has produced a guide to waste management facilities [http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/cms\\_images/documents/YourGuidetoWasteDisposal.pdf](http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/cms_images/documents/YourGuidetoWasteDisposal.pdf)

5.20 The London Plan 2008 suggested the types of facilities that will be required to manage London’s 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. Based on this data, it was possible to calculate notional waste throughput of waste per hectare of land at 40,000 tonnes/ha. The draft London Plan is less prescriptive about the range, number and scale of facilities that are required to treat waste in London. Therefore the North London Waste Plan has developed its own strategy for determining how much land is required to provide sufficient waste management infrastructure to meet the apportionment.

5.21 Based on a review of published data for facility throughputs and facility landtake<sup>37</sup> we have calculated that an average figure of 50,000 tonnes per hectare annual throughput is achievable across a wide range of waste management facilities. Table 5-5 summarises the comparison of facility type and landtake.

Table 5-5 – Comparison of London Plan and UK range of facility sizes and landtake

Comparison of London Plan and UK Range of facility size and landtake				
Data Source	London Plan (2008)		Typical UK Range	
Technology	Throughput (thousand tonnes/annum)	Landtake (hectare)	Throughput (thousand tonnes/annum)	Landtake (hectare)
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

5.22 The North London Waste Plan is not taking a prescriptive approach to what kinds of waste management facilities/technologies are required, so the development of new

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*Descriptions also in Glossary*

<sup>37</sup> Defra Technology Guides (2007), Defra Economies of Scale – Waste Management Optimisation Study (200&) and ODPM Planning for Waste Management Facilities (2004).

facilities will be determined by developers in their planning applications. This approach allows for innovation in waste management. The Plan sets out a policy framework in which new facilities can be developed and identifies sufficient land to enable enough new waste management infrastructure to be developed. Since the North London Waste Plan is not specific about waste management technologies on specific sites, the onus is on the developer to convince the relevant planning authority (borough) of the merits of their proposal, its fit with the policy framework and the development would not have any unacceptable impacts. Where the site under consideration is under certain flooding and groundwater protection designations, certain restrictions are likely to apply. For example 'more vulnerable' developments, that is landfill and hazardous waste management facilities, are unlikely to be allowed in flood zone 3a<sup>38</sup>, and the risk of waste management activities polluting ground water will be assessed in groundwater source protection zones and may mean higher risk waste facilities are less likely to be permitted.

- 5.23 We have calculated that **the total land requirement to provide new waste management infrastructure in north London to 2027, based on achieving the apportionment, is 8.6 ha**. This is determined from a capacity 'gap' (ie the difference between the apportionment and the existing capacity) of 432,105 tonnes per annum and a typical treatment density (plant throughput measured in tonnes per annum per hectare) of 50,000 tonnes per annum per hectare.

### **Phasing of new capacity**

- 5.24 Figure 5.3 shows how the North London Waste Authority's new infrastructure and the phasing out of the Edmonton incinerator will impact on the capacity and phasing of land need for new waste management facilities in north London.
- 5.25 Assuming that the Authority's new infrastructure is delivered on time and performs at the expected levels, the decommissioning of the incinerator presents an opportunity for a further phase of waste related development at Edmonton at the end of the plan period. Enfield Council, as the local planning authority, intends to work in partnership with the North London Waste Authority and the future site operators to draw up a planning brief to establish a framework for the future development of the site.

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<sup>38</sup> *In-line with Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk, an exception test would have to be passed to allow such development in flood zone 3a.*

### **Re-orientation of transfer stations**

- 5.26 In order to meet the 8.6 ha of land required for new waste treatment facilities by 2027 we have allowed for up to 11.3 ha to come from re-orientation of existing transfer stations (see Schedule B sites list).
- 5.27 Waste transfer stations are safeguarded. This means that, during the life of the Plan, they can continue in waste management use as a transfer station and, as the market changes, be redeveloped for waste management uses that are higher up the waste hierarchy.
- 5.28 The analysis of the range of landtake for various types and scale of waste management technology (Table 5-5) indicates that sites of less than 0.25 ha 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 10,000 tonnes per annum anaerobic digestion plant could be built on a site of 0.15 ha<sup>39</sup>. The approach used in the Plan includes an element of flexibility as any small (safeguarded) transfer sites, which are not included in the 11.3ha total, that are re-orientated will be incorporated in the annual monitoring of the Plan.

### **Provision of new waste sites**

- 5.29 While there would appear to be sufficient land available in the transfer sites to meet the needs of north London the Plan needs to specifically address the needs of the North London Waste Authority and provide for flexibility.
- 5.30 The North London Waste Authority has indicated that it requires about 18 ha of land for the delivery of its proposed major new facilities. While it can use existing sites for some of the proposed development, it still requires a further 9 ha from new sites. The reasons for this additional land need is that the Authority is planning for infrastructure for waste management for a longer timeframe than the North London Waste Plan

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<sup>39</sup> *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>

and it needs the land to be available at the start of the procurement process to ensure that large enough facilities can be built for the life of the contract.

- 5.31 Therefore the North London Waste Plan is proposing 2 new sites, totalling 9.1 ha for the delivery of new waste management infrastructure in north London over the next 15 years. These sites have been evaluated using site assessment criteria that have been reviewed by the Sustainability Appraisal and are considered to be the best sites with potential for waste management development.

### **Household Waste Recycling Centres**

- 5.32 In addition the North London Waste Authority has identified a need for a number of smaller sites that could be used as additional or replacement Household Waste Recycling Centres. The location of HWRCs is usually dictated by the needs of the population it serves and this can significantly impact on the site's location. The Authority has not yet determined where specifically these new HWRCs are required and the identification of new HWRC sites is dealt with through policy NLWP3 below.

### **Construction, Demolition & Excavation wastes**

- 5.33 The draft London Plan anticipates that there will be a year-on-year increase in construction, demolition and excavation waste, rising from around 2.2 million tonnes in 2011 to almost 2.5 million tonnes in 2031. In north London, in 2027, the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste expected to arise is 2,402,188 tonnes.

*Table 5-6 Quantity of construction, demolition and excavation waste predicted for North London*

<b>Waste Arisings</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2027</b>
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	2,182,488	2,277,142	2,338,358	2,402,188

*2027 data are extrapolated from the London Plan*

- 5.34 The London Plan (2008) and the draft replacement London Plan (2009) policies assume that construction, demolition and excavation waste will be managed largely on site and that the borough development control policies will ensure that developers must recycle or reuse such waste 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/re-using over 96% of wastes on site. The small remainder is largely hazardous waste that needs to be disposed of in specialised facilities outside of London.
- 5.35 This example supports the London Plan's target of recycling and re-using 95% of construction, demolition and excavation waste. Assuming that the 95% on-site target is achieved, it is calculated that less than 2.5 ha of land would be required to manage the residual waste; however this residual waste (around 120,000 tonnes per annum in 2027) is likely to require landfill for which north London has no suitable land.

However, the flexibility in the north London Waste Plan will allow for development of other waste management facilities, as the market need arises, to off-set this export.

- 5.36 Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan and in line with draft London Plan policies it is assumed that no specific additional land provision needs to be made for construction, demolition and excavation waste. If developers seek to provide such facilities, applications will be assessed against relevant policies in the North London Waste Plan and the borough's Local Development Framework. Additionally, Policy NLWP 6 will ensure that on-site recycling and re-use is maximised by developers.

### **Hazardous wastes**

- 5.37 It is very difficult to project the likely future hazardous waste needs for north London. Currently, there is a net export of around 200,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste from north London, but as identified in para 4.15 there is no easily identifiable destination or treatment route for these wastes, therefore it is difficult to estimate what kind of hazardous waste treatment facilities, if any, and at what scale would be needed in north London.

- 5.38 The management of hazardous waste is of real importance but is also a very specialised activity. The policy on hazardous waste in the London Plan 2008 and the draft replacement London Plan 2009 state that the Mayor will work with the boroughs, Environment Agency and industry to ascertain regional capacity needs. The Mayor has given an undertaking that this study will take place after which it may be more feasible to plan for this waste stream at the sub-regional level. North London's existing hazardous waste facilities with a total capacity of 17,500 tonnes will be safeguarded through the North London Waste Plan. In addition, the excess capacity available for treatment of hazardous healthcare waste in north London will assist in providing capacity at the regional level.

- 5.39 Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan it is assumed that no specific additional land provision needs to be made for hazardous waste. Policy NLWP7 does recognise the importance of such facilities, including as part of more general waste facilities, and sets out a planning framework. Applications for hazardous facilities will be determined in accordance with the policies contained in this Plan and other parts of borough local development frameworks. Flooding and groundwater protection risk does have implications for the storage and management of hazardous waste. Where this is a relevant concern in terms of the new potential waste sites in the plan, that has been identified in the site schedule.

### **Role of landfill**

- 5.40 The Landfill Directive, European Waste Framework Directive and Waste Strategy for England 2007 are all moving waste management away from landfill. North London has no landfill capacity and is not making any provision for land for development of new landfill. The Plan is identifying sufficient land to allow the achievement of north London's apportionment targets which will assist in moving London towards the zero

biodegradable and recyclable waste to landfill aspiration of the draft London Plan. The Mayor is proposing amendments to the draft London Plan which recognise the significance of landfill in the surrounding counties and demonstrates a declining need for this type of disposal<sup>40</sup>. Counties where north London waste has been sent to landfill (see Figure 4.7) are reporting potential landfill capacity gaps with some landfill sites reaching the end of their lives. For example Essex and Southend are predicting a capacity gap for non-hazardous landfill in their area after 2015, which is projected to steadily increase until 2031<sup>41</sup>. The north London boroughs and the North London Waste Authority will work with London wide and inter-regional bodies to keep the situation under review.

### **Wastewater & Sewerage Sludge**

- 5.41 The Thames Water site at Deephams, which is in Enfield, has a sludge centre treating sludge using anaerobic digestion with energy recovery. In their 25-year sludge strategy Thames Water proposes to enhance the current digestion processes, followed either by recycling to land or thermal destruction on site of the digestate. It is likely that the Deephams site will have an on-site thermal destruction process, due to landbank constraints.
- 5.42 The Thames Water Business Plan 2010-2015<sup>42</sup> indicates that environmental improvement works and the redevelopment of Deephams Sewage Treatment Works are necessary. The Deephams scheme is designated a nationally significant infrastructure project in the draft National Policy Statement on waste water<sup>43</sup>. The scheme is needed to meet EU and Environment Agency standards so that the quality of water being returned to the River Lee is improved. Whilst work is proposed to commence over the lifetime of the Business Plan it is not likely to be completed until 2017. The strategy for carrying out these works and therefore any land use impacts have not been finalised, therefore the North London Waste Plan does not

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<sup>40</sup> <http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/eip/ED138FurtherNoteMatters5E5F.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> *Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Capacity Gap Compilation Report*  
<http://www.essex.gov.uk/Environment%20Planning/Planning/Minerals-Waste-Planning-Team/Planning-Policy/min-waste-dev-framework/Documents/Waste%20Development%20Document.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.thameswater.co.uk/cps/rde/xbcr/corp/our-plans-for-2010-2015.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/waste-water/101116-wastewaterpolicy-condoc-annex1.pdf>



make any provision of land for such waste use. Any development would need to demonstrate that it is consistent with relevant national, regional and borough Local Development Framework policies

### **Agricultural**

- 5.43 Due to the small arising identified in para 4.24 the North London Waste Plan is not making any additional or specific allocation for agricultural waste as the current volumes are low and not expected to rise significantly.

### **Radioactive waste**

- 5.44 Due to the likely low levels of radioactive waste discussed in para 4.25, the North London Waste Plan is not intending to make any specific provision.

### **Clinical Waste**

- 5.45 Due to the high cost of disposal for hazardous healthcare waste, it is anticipated that the proportion of hazardous healthcare waste produced will reduce over time, mainly driven by cost savings<sup>44</sup>.
- 5.46 North London already has an excess of clinical (healthcare) waste capacity and is roughly self-sufficient with regard to balancing of imports and exports of such waste (see para 4.26 – 4.28). Therefore the Plan is not making any specific allocation for clinical waste. However if additional facilities are required, the policies within the Plan will ensure that the development is appropriate and consistent with north London's aims.

### **Exempt Sites**

- 5.47 Due to the nature of exempt waste management activities, their typically small scale and sometimes transient nature, the North London Waste Plan has not made any specific allocation of land for exempt waste management operations.

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<sup>44</sup> *Waste Strategy for England, 2007; Annex C15: Healthcare waste; Defra*

## 6 Sites

- 6.1 In dealing with waste, a number of different types of sites have been identified. In this section sites in existing waste management use, the key existing waste site at the Edmonton EcoPark, two new sites and finally sites not allocated in the plan are considered in turn together with the opportunities and constraints.

### **Existing waste management Infrastructure**

- 6.2 Existing waste sites are “safeguarded” under the London Plan and the North London Waste Plan and are therefore an important resource for the future.
- 6.3 Existing waste management sites are safeguarded whereby they can continue in waste management use and potentially be re-developed to increase the amount of waste they currently treat. Many existing waste management facilities operate below their licensed capacity so increased operations is a way of increasing throughput in north London. On appropriate sites it may be possible to intensify the use through redevelopment.
- 6.4 It is important to note that just because a site is safeguarded it does not automatically mean that planning permission for any new or changed waste management related activity of the site will be granted. Re-development of any site will still be subject to the policies in this plan, the relevant borough’s development control processes and require permitting by the Environment Agency.
- 6.5 Planning Policy Statement 25 on Development and Flood Risk identifies what kind of waste management developments might be applicable in which flood zones. This has implications for all the sites mentioned in the Plan. Zone 3b was excluded from the areas of sites search for the Plan and there are no Zone 3b sites. For sites in Zone 2 only “highly vulnerable uses” will require an “exception test” to be passed before development would be considered. Highly vulnerable uses include “*installations requiring hazardous substances consent*” which may preclude certain hazardous waste management uses. Flood zones 1 and 2 allow “less” and “more” vulnerable uses respectively. Flood zone 3a requires an exception test to be passed for more vulnerable uses. Less vulnerable uses include waste treatment activities,

except landfill and hazardous waste facilities which are considered to be more vulnerable uses.

6.6 Source protection zones have been defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater resources from pollution<sup>45</sup>. Source protection zone 1 boundaries are drawn in the immediate area of boreholes and other abstraction points. Waste facilities may be permitted in source protection zone 1 provided that they do not contain or generate liquid waste or leach pollutants, especially if hazardous. A site-specific groundwater risk assessment will be required. The following waste facilities are considered lower risk and are more likely to be acceptable:

- Waste Incineration,
- In-Vessel Composting (IVC) activities.
- Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT),
- Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) (dry wastes only) and
- Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) sites that exclude potentially polluting wastes.

6.7 Higher risk waste uses are less likely to be acceptable in source protection zone 1.

6.8 Source protection zone 2 covers a wider area around an abstraction point. Where developments are proposed in source protection zone 2 a risk assessment will be required and any waste operation apart from landfill may be considered. Where sites are in source protection zones, developers are encouraged to engage in early discussions with the Environment Agency. Where groundwater protection is an issue for existing facilities, this is set out in schedules A and B in Appendix 1 and 2.

### **Key site for municipal waste**

6.9 An important consideration in the development of the Plan is the need of the North London Waste Authority in setting up new arrangements for dealing with municipal

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<sup>45</sup> <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37833.aspx>

waste as part of their new waste contract. The North London Waste Authority has indicated, based on its Outline Business Case, the need for three large sites where it can site Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plants, Anaerobic Digesters (AD) and Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF). It should be noted that while these facilities form the basis of the outline business case, the actual facilities delivered by the Authority's procurement process may be different.

6.10 The following existing site is identified as a key site for the delivery of waste services:

Site name:	<b>Edmonton EcoPark</b>	MAP  To be inserted later because of file size
Site numbers:	10043, 10079, 10080, 10025	
Owner:	LondonWaste Ltd/North London Waste Authority	
Borough:	Enfield	
Site area:	15 hectares	
<b>Issues for Consideration</b>		
Potential use:	The currently undeveloped parts of the site are suitable for general waste use. Groundwater protection and flood risk may impose restrictions in parts of the site. The incinerator is expected to close in 2020 and Enfield Council, as the local planning authority, will work in partnership with the North London Waste Authority and the future site operators to maximise the use of the site with more sustainable and efficient waste management processes which explore opportunities to deliver wider sustainable benefits such as local energy provision. The development of a planning brief for the sites in consultation with the local authority will establish a planning framework for future development.	
Existing use:	This is an existing waste site currently containing an energy from waste plant, a composting facility, an autoclave facility and a transfer/bulking facility. There are remaining pieces of land not currently in use that can be used initially for new waste facilities. Reorganisation of the site will create a more efficient use of land.	
Local planning policies:	In the Enfield Core Strategy, the Edmonton EcoPark is safeguarded as a strategic industrial location and lies within the Central Leaside area which is subject to specific policies in the Core Strategy and the preparation of the Central Leaside Area Action Plan. The majority of Central Leaside is expected to retain its industrial and employment character and opportunities will be taken to extend the role of the employment estates and extend the employment offer to support new and emerging sectors such as green technology industries. To the south beyond the North Circular is the Meridian Water place shaping priority area where a new sustainable urban mixed use community is planned providing up to 5,000 new homes, a minimum of 1,500 jobs and supporting infrastructure. New waste uses will need to consider the potential to supply energy locally to support this new development.	
Access:	The site is reasonably close to the strategic road network with access to the A406 North Circular Road which runs to the south of the site via intermediate roads in an industrial setting. The developer will be expected to show details of HGV routes into the site.	
Sustainable	The site is adjacent to the River Lee Navigation. Trials have been	

transport:	undertaken for transportation of waste on the navigation and any development should actively explore the potential for carriage of waste and recycling by water.
Neighbouring uses:	The site is in an industrial area surrounded by other industrial uses.
Environment:	The site is close to an important nature conservation site. The developer will need to demonstrate that any development will not cause significant adverse impacts on that site. The site contains an important archaeological site so an archaeological survey will be required prior to any development. The site is close to an area of previous underground working and so the developer will be required to take account of this in the development proposals.
Potential for decentralised energy:	The site includes an existing energy from waste facility that currently generates 55MW electricity and uses some of the heat to run processes on site. The plant is expected to close in 2020. The site is within the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area set out in the London Plan and within close proximity to the proposed new community at Meridian Water (see above). Any development on the site should consider opportunities for local energy provision, taking account of the findings and recommendations of the emerging Upper Lee Valley energy strategy and Enfield's Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study.
Flooding:	The site is bounded by water to the west and east. On the east is the River Lee Navigation and on the west is a flood relief channel. The developer will need to work closely with the Environment Agency and supply a flood risk assessment.
Groundwater:	Part of the site lies in a source protection zone 1. As a result developers will need to work closely with the Environment Agency and prepare a groundwater risk assessment. Within the SPZ1 area waste facilities will only be allowed where it can be demonstrated that the risks associated with these facilities do not pose an unacceptable risk to groundwater. Those uses considered lower risk include facilities undertaking Waste Incineration, Composting Activities (In Vessel), Mechanical Biological Treatment, Material Recycling Facility (dry wastes only), Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) sites (that exclude potentially polluted wastes such as engines, motors or transformers). The assessment would need to consider the inherent risks associated with the proposed waste activity and to demonstrate that the proposed development poses an acceptable risk to groundwater within SPZ1. The assessment would also consider how any risks identified can be mitigated or managed in an acceptable manner.
Delivery and phasing:	The North London Waste Authority in its Outline Business Case, identifies the initial development of this site within the period 2012 to 2017. The incinerator site is likely to become available in the period 2022 to 2026. Given the existing waste uses on the site, the planned redevelopment and the decommissioning of the incinerator, the development of a planning brief has the potential to guide appropriate future development on the site.

### **New sites**

- 6.11 Through the site assessment process the following two sites have been specifically identified for the delivery of waste facilities: They have been selected following a site assessment process and deliverability assessment described in the Technical Report. The sites are:

Site name:	<b>Site on Edgware Rd and Geron Way</b>	MAP To be inserted later because of file size
Site number:	23	
Owner:	Bestway/ Network Rail/ Hammerson	
Borough:	Barnet	
Site area:	3.15ha	
<b>Issues for Consideration</b>		
Potential use:	Suitable for general waste use. The site already has outline planning permission as part of the proposed Brent Cross Cricklewood development.	
Existing use:	The site is currently owned and occupied by a large retail warehouse. Site is regular shaped and between railway lines and the A5.	
Local planning policies:	In December 2005 Barnet Council adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance the Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Development Framework. The site is part of the Brent Cross/Cricklewood Development Scheme for comprehensive mixed use development. Outline planning application was agreed by Barnet Council on 19th November 2009 and planning consent was issued on 28 October 2010 following the completion of a section 106 agreement. The Secretary of State decided not to call the application in. The site on Edgware Road and Geron Way was identified in the Development Scheme as a site for a waste handling facility.	
Access:	Access to the site is from the A5 Edgware Road. The A406 can be accessed at nearby Staples Corner. The developer will need to demonstrate the routes to be used by HGVs to access the site	
Sustainable transport:	The site is adjacent to the St Pancras – Luton/East Midlands line. The developer is expected to deliver a rail transfer station.	
Neighbouring uses:	The site is bounded to the north east by the railway line. To the north west are currently located other retail/industrial units. Under the Brent Cross Cricklewood Scheme this boundary would become a new road bridge over the railway line into the development area. It is separated from nearest buildings to the south west by the A5 Edgware Road. There are houses, shops and a primary school beyond the A5 and the development should take into account these neighbouring uses.	
Environment:	The site is less than one kilometre away from an important nature conservation site at the Welsh Harp Reservoir. The developer will need to demonstrate that the development will not cause significant adverse impacts on that site.	
Potential for decentralised energy:	Given the proximity of a large new development, there is scope for an appropriate waste facility to play a part in the energy generation required for the running, heating and cooling of the new development	
Flooding:	Site entirely in flood zone 1 which is a low risk category	
Groundwater:	Site not in source protection zone	
Delivery and phasing:	The North London Waste Authority wishes to develop a waste facility on the site as a replacement for the Hendon Rail Transfer Station situated on the opposite side of the railway line. Phasing in the Outline Business Case of the North London Waste Authority indicates that this site is developed in the first five year period of the plan 2012-2017.	

Site name:	<b>Friern Barnet former Sewage Treatment Works (Pinkham Way)</b>	MAP To be inserted later because of file size.
Site number:	121	
Owner:	London Borough of Barnet North London Waste Authority in process of purchasing	
Borough:	Haringey	
Site area:	5.93ha	
Issues for Consideration		
Potential use:	General waste use.	
Existing use:	The site has been vacant since the sewage treatment plant was closed in 1963. It does not have existing buildings and is covered in vegetation that has taken hold which is of ecological interest.	
Local planning policies:	Identified in the Haringey UDP saved policies as employment land and ecologically valuable site; borough grade 1 site of importance to nature conservation (SINC).	
Access:	Access to the site is off an access road from the North Circular Road (A406) that also serves a retail estate to the north of the North Circular Road. There is good access to the strategic route network. The developer will need to demonstrate routes that HGVs will use to get to the site.	
Sustainable transport:	The Kings Cross/Moorgate to Welwyn Garden City/Stevenage railway line runs along the eastern boundary of the site. The railway is on an embankment above the site and so the scope for sustainable transportation of waste may be limited without considerable investment.	
Neighbouring uses	The site is bounded to the north by the North Circular Road, to the east by the railway line and embankment and to the south by the Muswell Hill golf club's course. Immediately to the west lies Hollickwood Park and beyond that there is housing. The existing site is screened by vegetation to the south and west. This screening should be retained and improved as part of any development.	
Environment:	The site has been identified as a SINC (site of importance to nature conservation) and whilst the site has been identified for employment generating uses, there must be no adverse effect on the nature conservation value of the site. The site is also surrounded by areas of importance to nature conservation and any development must not adversely impact these areas and should incorporate features that enhance biodiversity in the wider area.	
Potential for decentralised energy:	Developments in New Southgate may offer potential. These are considered in the New Southgate Area Action Plan	
Flooding:	The site is largely in flood zone 1 with just 16% in flood zone 2. A culverted stream runs below the site. If any of the site's sewers discharges into it there is a potential flooding risk due to water backing up during high river levels.	
Groundwater:	As part of the site falls within source protection zone.2, a groundwater risk assessment will be required. Developers are encouraged to engage in early discussion with the Environment Agency.	

Delivery and phasing:	The Outline Business Case of the North London Waste Authority is shows the development of this site within the period 2012 to 2017.
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### Sites not allocated in the Plan

- 6.12 Waste facilities on non-allocated sites are likely to be best located in Strategic Industrial Locations and in locally significant employment areas. Strategic Industrial Locations are set out in the draft London Plan (2009) and their boundaries are set out in borough Local Development Frameworks. Local Development Frameworks also designate employment land of local significance. These two types of employment land provide a valuable reserve of land for a wide variety of employment types and industrial uses. The development and co-location of innovative, advanced waste management facilities and green technology plants and those with potential for local energy provision may be suited to these areas.
- 6.13 The exceptional circumstances in which waste sites may be allowed on sites not allocated in the plan and the tests they must meet are set out in policy NLWP2 Location of waste development. The borough's Local Development Frameworks contain core policies and more detailed development management policy and guidance on appropriate land uses in these areas.

### Schedule of sites

- 6.14 All the sites that form the North London Waste Plan are set out in the Schedules, as follows:

*Table 6-1 Schedule of all sites*

Schedule	Site Type	Number
A	Existing Waste Management (safeguarded)	27
B	Existing Transfer Station (safeguarded)	22
C	New Sites	2



## 7 Policies to deliver the North London Waste Plan

### **Policy NLWP 1 – Safeguarding and protection of existing sites**

- 7.1 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, as required by the London Plan.

#### Policy NLWP 1 – Safeguarding and protection of existing sites

Land accommodating existing waste management and waste transfer uses in north London will be safeguarded for continued use for waste facilities (Schedules A and B). Sites in Schedule C are also allocated for waste use. Other forms of development on the land identified 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.

- 7.2 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 North London Waste Plan, as required 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 their capacity or to provide a wider range of waste facilities on site. Schedule C contains a list of 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.
- 7.3 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. Consideration will be given to the type of waste managed and whether the proposed facility treats waste at a higher level in the waste hierarchy. Developers should ensure there will be no net loss in north London waste capacity.

## Policy NLWP 2 – Location of waste development

- 7.4 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 draft London Plan can be managed in the north London boroughs. Policy NLWP 2 sets out how the location of those facilities will be prioritised. All waste facilities will also have to satisfy policy NLWP 4.

### Policy NLWP 2 – Location of waste development

The north London boroughs will expect waste management facilities to be located in the most sustainable locations. Developers will need to demonstrate that the development meets an identified need and is in line with the waste hierarchy.

In assessing proposals for the development of waste management facilities other than Household Waste Recycling Centres, the north London boroughs will require that the following approach has been applied:

#### *Schedules A and B*

Developers have first considered existing waste sites in Schedule A and B for continued use and, where appropriate, intensification of waste use.

#### *Schedule C*

An application will only be considered acceptable for sites in Schedule C if it can be demonstrated that no suitable sites are available in Schedules A and B.

#### *Non-allocated sites*

Exceptionally, an application for waste development on a site not identified or allocated in Schedules A, B and C will only be considered acceptable when:

1. The developer can demonstrate that none of the sites listed in Schedules A, B and C are suitable or available for the proposed development;
2. There is an identified need that cannot be met by existing waste management or transfer sites;
3. There are demonstrable sustainability benefits from bringing the site into waste use; and
4. The developer can demonstrate that the site is suitable for waste facilities;

Under the above circumstances, the following areas are preferred: land in strategic industrial locations, locally significant employment areas; or land forming part of major new development proposals in suitable locations. Opportunities for co-location of facilities are encouraged.

*Criteria for non-allocated sites*

A proposal for a waste facility on a site that is not allocated in this plan will be assessed against national, regional and local planning policy, The proposed site needs to satisfy the following points to the council's satisfaction:

5. The site is not within and has no adverse impact on internationally or nationally designated nature conservation areas;
6. The site is not within and has no adverse impact on internationally or nationally designated historic buildings;
7. The site is not in an area of high flood risk (flood zone 3b);
8. The site is not within metropolitan open land, green belt or land with a local environmental designation; and
9. the site has no adverse impact on local amenity

Sites will be assessed against the following criteria:

10. Proximity and access to the Transport for London Road Network and the Strategic Road Network;
11. Potential for sustainable transport of materials by rail or water;
12. Impact on sensitive uses such as residential areas, schools and hospitals;
13. Proximity to existing or planned decentralised energy networks;
14. Degree of flood risk outside flood zone 3b;
15. Impact on nature conservation sites;
16. Impact on historic buildings, protected views, landmarks, historic land and conservation areas;
17. Impact on public rights of way; and
18. Protection of archaeology.

*Sites adjoining waste sites*

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

7.5 The need for the north London boroughs to identify additional land to meet the apportionment is set out in section 5 of the Plan. Developers will need to

demonstrate that any facility is required to meet waste needs in London and that the proposal is in line with the waste hierarchy. Preference will be given to developments on existing waste sites identified in Schedules A and B.

- 7.6 Proposals to turn transfer stations into facilities for the increased recycling and treatment of waste within north London will be encouraged. Intensification of waste uses will normally 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.
- 7.7 In Schedule C the north London boroughs have identified 9.1 hectares of land with the potential to accommodate new waste facilities. 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 that are available for development are not suitable for the waste use being proposed. In applying the sequential approach, 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.
- 7.8 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 of non-allocated sites must demonstrate the steps they have taken to consider development on sites in Schedules A, B and C and set out how each site is inappropriate for the operation of their proposed development. They must demonstrate the need for the facilities and set out how the local area would benefit from the development of a waste facility on that site. Sustainability benefits could include the use of a sustainable form of transport to move the waste or a proposal to generate and deliver combined heat and power. Developers should submit an assessment of the site using the criteria set out in the policy which are the same as those used to assess potential waste sites in the North London Waste Plan. Should they be justified such developments are likely to be best located in industrial or employment areas. An exception to this would be where waste facilities can be developed as part of a major development site or opportunity area. Co-location of facilities enables less land to be used for waste development and is to be encouraged.
- 7.9 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, and will be resisted.

### **Policy NLWP3 – Household Waste Recycling Centres**

- 7.10 Household Waste Recycling Centres are where the public can bring items for reuse, recycling or disposal. There are currently nine such facilities in north London run by individual boroughs. It is expected that responsibility for the Centres will shift shortly to the North London Waste Authority.

#### Policy NLWP3 – Household Waste Recycling Centres

Proposals for Household Waste Recycling Centres will be permitted where they are sited in an area of identified need for new facilities in Barnet or Enfield or elsewhere where they improve the coverage of centres across the north London boroughs.

Preference will be given to development on any existing or potential waste site, in strategic industrial locations or on locally significant employment land or land forming part of major new development proposals.

- 7.11 Household Waste Recycling Centres are an important means whereby the public can access a wider range of recycling facilities and deal with bulky items. If the centres become the responsibility of the North London Waste Authority there will be an opportunity to plan provision across the north London area. The North London Waste Authority has identified areas of deficiency in coverage in parts of Barnet and Enfield and is seeking to address this by providing new or replacement sites.

*Copy of NLWA map showing existing HWRCs to put in here.*

- 7.12 Within a Household Waste Recycling Centre access needs to be provided for members of the public and for contractors and their vehicles. They are best sited on former waste sites or in areas of industrial or employment land and need to be of a sufficient size for the range and quantity of materials likely to be received. Within

major new developments there may be scope to provide localised recycling centres as part of that development<sup>46</sup>.

### **Policy NLWP 4 – Protecting Amenity**

- 7.13 Modern, correctly sited, well designed and well operated and managed waste facilities can make a positive impact on the local environment. Policy NLWP 4 seeks to provide a set of criteria for ensuring that amenity is protected and enhanced as far as is practicable. Policy NLWP 4 also seeks to ensure that developers demonstrate that high quality design and sustainability considerations have been built into their proposals. 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.

<p>Policy NLWP 4 – Protecting Amenity</p> <p>All waste development proposals, including those replacing or expanding existing sites, will be required to demonstrate to the council's satisfaction that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. the amenity of local residents is protected</li><li>2. adequate means of controlling noise, dust, litter, vermin, odours and other emissions are incorporated into the scheme;</li><li>3. there is no significant adverse effect on the established, permitted or allocated land uses likely to be affected by the development;</li><li>4. the development is of a scale, form and character appropriate to its location and incorporates a high quality of design;</li><li>5. there is no significant adverse impact on the historic environment or the recreational, open space and landscape character of the area</li></ol>
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<sup>46</sup> Design guidance for this can be found in "Making Space for Waste - Designing Waste Management in New Developments, A Practical Guide for Developers and Local Authorities" from <http://www.cssnet.org.uk/documents/ADEPTMakingspaceforwaste.pdf>

6. active consideration has been given to the transportation of waste by modes other than road, principally by water and rail;
7. There are no significant adverse transport effects outside or inside the site as a result of the development;
8. the development makes the fullest possible contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation;
9. 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;
10. there will be no significant impact on the quality of underlying soils, surface or groundwater;
11. the development does not increase flood risk, and aims to reduce risk, in line with Planning Policy Statement 25 Development and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
12. there is no adverse impact on health; and
13. there has been consideration of the scope for educational and visitor facilities

7.14 Any development should not harm the amenity of those people living in the local and wider area. Developments should enhance the quality of life where possible. Developments will be required to meet borough standards relating to visual privacy, overlooking, overshadowing, outlook and sunlight and daylight. Appropriate measures are needed to minimise any potential impacts

7.15 Noise, dust, litter, odours and other emissions and their potential health impacts have been a major concern of the public consultation. However, well sited, and well managed facilities should not cause harm or disturbance. Details of controls for emissions including bio aerosols from the site need to be supplied with the application. Planning conditions and section 106 agreements 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 require that any development can safely complement surrounding uses.

7.16 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.

- 7.17 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"<sup>47</sup>. The design and access 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.
- 7.18 The design and access 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 including in the Lee Valley Regional Park.
- 7.19 Waste and recyclables require transportation at various stages of their collection and management. North London is characterised by heavy traffic on all principal roads. That is why 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 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 are required to demonstrate that they have considered the potential to use water and rail to transport waste.
- 7.20 The Transport 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 or health hazards for other road users, cyclists, pedestrians or residents would be generated. It should set out how the level of traffic generated would not exceed the capacity of the local and strategic road networks and that no unacceptable adverse impact upon existing highway conditions in terms of traffic
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<sup>47</sup> *Designing waste facilities – a guide to modern design in waste, Defra & CABE, 2008*



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 including queuing of vehicles can be satisfactorily mitigated by routing controls or other highway improvements. The assessment should include a Travel Plan and a Delivery and Servicing Plan.

- 7.21 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 make the fullest possible contribution to the mitigation of and adaption to 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. Developments should achieve the highest possible standard under an approved sustainability metric such as BREEAM or CEEQUAL in line with the relevant borough's policies. Site Waste Management Plans will also be required to be produced and approved prior to the commencement of construction of the development in line with NLWP 6.
- 7.22 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<sup>48</sup>. 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 as well as sites of importance to nature conservation (SINC). 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. The Lee Valley is a significant resource for

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<sup>48</sup> Wimbledon Common

north London and developments should not have an adverse effect on the open space and character of the area and should aim to contribute to its enhancement where appropriate.

7.23 There are a number of groundwater source protection zones in north London to protect drinking water supplies and prevent contamination of aquifers. Source protection zone 1 boundaries are defined in the immediate area of boreholes and other abstraction points. Waste facilities may be permitted in source protection zone 1 provided that they do not contain or generate liquid waste or leach pollutants, especially if hazardous. A groundwater risk assessment will be required. The following waste facilities are considered lower risk and are more likely to be acceptable:

- Waste Incineration,
- In-Vessel Composting activities,
- Mechanical Biological Treatment,
- Materials Recycling Facility (dry wastes only) and
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) sites that exclude potentially polluting wastes.

7.24 Higher risk waste uses are less likely to be acceptable in source protection zone 1.

7.25 Source protection zone 2 covers a wider area around an abstraction point. Where developments are proposed in source protection zone 2 a risk assessment will be required and any waste operation apart from landfill may be considered. Where sites are in source protection zones, developers are encouraged to engage in early discussions with the Environment Agency.

7.26 The North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has demonstrated the risks from flooding from various sources across north London and site specific flooding assessments have been undertaken on new sites in schedule C. 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 Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk. 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 through the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and other techniques. Any proposed development should be looked at by the Environment Agency at an early stage to discuss the reduction of flood risk on the site.

7.27 Developers of waste facilities will need to fully identify the health implications of the development and plan the most appropriate development to protect the surrounding

uses and community. If the proposed waste development is required to have an Environmental Impact Assessment, then a Health Impact Assessment is also required.

### **Policy NLWP 5 – Decentralised energy**

- 7.28 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 because it produces energy near to where it is used, thereby avoiding the inefficiencies of traditional power stations.

#### Policy NLWP 5 – 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; or
2. the utilisation of biogas/syngas in Combined Heat and Power facilities, either directly through piped supply or indirectly through pressurisation and transport; or
3. the utilisation of any solid recovered fuel in Combined Heat and Power facilities or as a direct replacement for fossil fuels; or
4. any other contribution to decentralised energy,

Unless it can be demonstrated to the borough's satisfaction that this is not economically feasible or technically practicable, in which case the development shall be designed to enable the future capture, reuse and export of heat and/or electricity and connection to a wider local energy network.

- 7.29 The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan<sup>49</sup> 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. Energy from waste is identified as making a 15% contribution by 2025 to carbon dioxide savings in London's energy supply.
- 7.30 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. Combined heat and power and combined cooling heat and power systems are able to use more of the available energy. These systems require local heating networks. , The north London borough have been working with the Mayor as part of the London Heat Mapping study<sup>50</sup> to identify heat demand and likely opportunities for establishing decentralised energy networks within the boroughs. Where feasible, waste facilities will be required to connect to existing and future planned decentralised energy networks and to supply the network with excess energy. Where such a network is not existent or currently planned, waste facilities need to be designed to allow for any future network.
- 7.31 If processing waste with a high bio-mass content in order to generate energy, many of these facilities, can be classed as 'renewable' energy technology and could contribute to a development's carbon reduction and renewable target contribution if directly supplying energy to a new development.
- 7.32 Planning applications should include an assessment of the energy generating possibilities and the feasibility of the development to contribute to decentralised energy in London. Where appropriate they should demonstrate how they could contribute to the emerging Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Energy Strategy and borough decentralised energy strategies. Evidence of discussions with utility companies and energy providers should be provided.

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<sup>49</sup> *Action Today to Protect Tomorrow The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan (2007) Greater London Authority [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)*

<sup>50</sup> *[www.londonheatmap.org.uk](http://www.londonheatmap.org.uk)*

### **Policy NLWP 6 – The management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes**

- 7.33 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.

#### **Policy NLWP 6 – The Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes**

All developments in north London of the value of £300,000 or more 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.

- 7.34 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 recycling and reuse rates of over 90%.
- 7.35 The North London Waste Plan does not therefore need to make any additional sites provision for this waste stream. However, in order to achieve the Mayor's target that 95% of construction, demolition and excavation waste is re-used on site or recycled and to ensure that an increasing proportion of construction and demolition waste is re-used and recycled, north London boroughs will require all specified development to submit a site waste management plan at the time of the planning application and to set aside land during demolition and/or construction phases for temporary facilities to enable high rates of recycling and re-use.

### **Policy NLWP 7 Hazardous waste**

- 7.36 The North London Waste Plan makes no specific site provision for hazardous waste. Existing facilities are safeguarded and any applications for new hazardous waste facilities will be treated on its merits.

#### **NLWP 7 Hazardous waste**

Planning permission will be given to a facility dealing with hazardous waste where it

- meets an identified need
- cannot be met by the re-development or adaption of an existing waste

- management site
- meets all other policies of the North London Waste Plan and relevant borough development management policies

- 7.37 Hazardous waste is defined under European Community Directive and national legislation. Changes in definition mean that parts of waste streams can be designated as hazardous and therefore require separate treatment and storage. The north London boroughs will take into account the hazardous waste element of any application for a waste development and will require appropriate safeguards under policy NLWP4. Where sites are affected by flooding risk and groundwater protection concerns, this will have implications for the management and storage of hazardous waste. Developers are advised to contact the Environment Agency at the earliest opportunity.
- 7.38 Existing hazardous waste and clinical waste facilities are safeguarded under policy NLWP 1 and where compensatory provision may be required the north London boroughs will take into account the type of waste being managed. Any application for a facility that will manage and treat hazardous waste should be able to meet the policies of this Plan and those of the relevant borough.
- 7.39 The north London boroughs will continue to monitor the level of hazardous waste arisings in the plan area in the Annual Monitoring Report. The boroughs will be working with the Mayor on his strategy for hazardous waste in London.

## 8 Delivery and Monitoring

### Monitoring the Plan

- 8.1 For the North London Waste Plan to be effective during its fifteen year life it will need to be monitored and reviewed. This is also a statutory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; an annual report on the implementation of the Plan and the effectiveness of its policies must be produced.
- 8.2 By reviewing and monitoring the Plan we will be able to consider:
- The impact that the Plan is having in helping to achieve national, regional and local targets;
  - Whether the policies are working effectively, or require adjusting; and
  - Whether any wider national or regional strategy or policy changes require a change to the Plan.
- 8.3 The Annual Monitoring Report will be the primary mechanism for assessing the North London Waste Plan's performance and effectiveness in achieving its aims and objectives. Monitoring of the indicators set out in Table 8.1 will be tied in with monitoring of Significant Effects indicators which have been identified in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 8-1 Monitoring table

NLWP Policy	Indicators	Reason (contextual indicators)/Targets, success factors (Indicators monitoring policy)	Delivery & Implementation	Delivery Agency
Contextual indicator	Annual municipal waste arisings  <i>Source: Waste Data Flow</i>	Provide contextual information to assess whether apportionment being planned for is accurate		
Contextual indicator	commercial and industrial waste arisings  <i>Source: Defra surveys, Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</i>	Provide contextual information to assess whether apportionment being planned for is accurate		

NLWP Policy	Indicators	Reason (contextual indicators)/Targets, success factors (Indicators monitoring policy)	Delivery & Implementation	Delivery Agency
Contextual indicator	Hazardous waste arisings  <i>Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</i>	Provide contextual information for policy NLWP7		
Contextual indicator	Amount of municipal waste and percentage re-used, recycled and composted  <i>Source Waste Data Flow</i>	Provide contextual information for monitoring policy NLWP3		
Contextual indicator	Number of complaints about waste management facilities  <i>Source: public protection/enforcement teams in boroughs</i>	Provide contextual information for monitoring Policy NLWP4		
Contextual indicator	Construction Demolition and Excavation waste arisings  <i>Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</i>	Provide contextual information for monitoring policy NLWP 6.		
NLWP1 Safeguarding and protection of existing sites	Number and capacity of existing sites redeveloped for waste  <i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i>	No loss of waste capacity in North London		Landowners, operators. North London boroughs



NLWP Policy	Indicators	Reason (contextual indicators)/Targets, success factors (Indicators monitoring policy)	Delivery & Implementation	Delivery Agency
	<p>Number and capacity of existing sites lost to other uses</p> <p><i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i></p>	No loss of waste capacity in North London		
NLWP2 Location of waste development	<p>Number of new waste facilities approved and completed at: (i) safeguarded sites (Schedules A and B); (ii) new sites identified (Schedule C); (iii) unallocated sites</p> <p><i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i></p>	<p>(i) and (ii) Development in accordance with the sequential test as set out in the policy</p> <p>(iii) 0</p>	Private Finance Initiative, private investment	North London Waste Authority and partners, waste operators, Environment Agency
	<p>Number of non-waste developments approved and completed at:</p> <p>(i) safeguarded sites (Schedules A and B); (ii) new sites identified (Schedule C)</p> <p><i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i></p>	0		
NLWP3 Household Waste Recycling Centres	<p>Development of Household Waste Recycling Centres</p> <p><i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i></p>	Meeting (yet-to be-identified) requirements of NLWA for sites	Government investment, Site allocation documents,	North London Waste Authority and partners, waste operators, north London boroughs

NLWP Policy	Indicators	Reason (contextual indicators)/Targets, success factors (Indicators monitoring policy)	Delivery & Implementation	Delivery Agency
NLWP4 Protecting Amenity	Number of waste facility developments granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding or groundwater  <i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i>	0	Managing planning applications, monitoring and enforcement of planning conditions, inter agency working	North London boroughs, developers, Environment Agency, Natural England
	Number and proportion of new waste facilities approved/completed with waste education facilities built in.  <i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i>	Consideration given to scope for facilities during application process.		
NLWP5 Decentralised energy	amount of energy generated and delivered by waste facilities  <i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i>	meeting London Plan targets	Pro-active management of planning activities, place shaping initiatives	London Development Agency, north London boroughs
NLWP6 The Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes	Number and proportion of waste developments approved with site waste management plans and percentage of construction demolition and excavation waste planned to be used on site  <i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i>	100% of developments approved to have a site waste management plan providing for 95% of construction, demolition and excavation waste used on site	Site waste management plans, monitoring and enforcement of planning conditions	Developers, north London boroughs

NLWP Policy	Indicators	Reason (contextual indicators)/Targets, success factors (Indicators monitoring policy)	Delivery & Implementation	Delivery Agency
NLWP7 Hazardous waste	Number and capacity of specialist waste facilities built  <i>Source: Borough development monitoring</i>	No target		Developers, Environment Agency

## 9 Glossary

Term/Acronym	Definition
Air Quality Management Area	An area declared by a local authority where it predicts that national air quality objectives will not be met.
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.
Annual Monitoring Report	A joint report published by the seven boroughs reporting on the waste arisings and waste facilities within the Plan area and the effectiveness of the Plan to ensure that adequate land provision for waste management is being maintained
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.
Arisings	See waste arising
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 can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms into simpler compounds.
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).
BREEAM	Standard for assessing the sustainability and environmental performance of buildings.
CEEQUAL	Assessment scheme for improving sustainability in civil engineering and public realm projects.
Civic Amenity Site (CAS)	See Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)
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 can be used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.
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 for sport, recreation or entertainment and from traders, catering establishments, shops, offices and other businesses. May include food waste, packaging and old computer equipment.

Term/Acronym	Definition
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 which can be applied to land to improve the soil I.
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.
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.
European Waste Catalogue (EWC)	All wastes are categorised using a 6 digit code which identifies the source of the waste. For example, EWC code 20.01.01 is paper and cardboard, separately collected from municipal waste, whereas 20.03.01 is mixed municipal waste.
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 a Planning 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.
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 the 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.

Term/Acronym	Definition
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 (10,000m <sup>2</sup> 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). Incinerators can recover power and/or heat. Incinerators are often referred to as EfW (energy from waste) plants.
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)	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.
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.

Term/Acronym	Definition
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, produced by the Mayor of London to provide a strategic framework for the boroughs' Unitary Development Plans and now for Local Development Frameworks. It was first published in February 2004 and alterations have since been published in September 2006 and 2007 and February 2008. The draft replacement London Plan was published in 2009, went through an examination in 2010 and is expected to be adopted in 2012. 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 (either aerobic or anaerobic) biological treatment, or a combination of the two, which are designed to recover value from and/or treat fractions of waste.
Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT)	A combination of mechanical and heating techniques which are designed to sterilise, stabilise and treat waste and recover value from it.
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 has prepared a new Joint Waste Strategy that covers the period 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 landfill.
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 document 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 document produced by central government relating to 'Local Spatial Planning'.

Term/Acronym	Definition
Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25)	Guidance document 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.
Proposals Map	A map showing the location of the sites identified in the Local Development Framework
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)	See Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF).
Re-use	The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning.
Re-use and Recycling Centre (RRC)	See Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)
Section 106 Agreement	A legal agreement between the planning authority (borough) and the developer, linked to a planning permission, which requires the developer to carry out works to offset the potential impacts of their development or to benefit the local community.
Self-sufficiency	Dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced.
Site Development Policies	See development management policies.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A specifically defined area which protects ecological or geological features.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	A detailed plan setting out how waste will be managed during a construction project. This is a legal requirement for most construction projects.
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.



Term/Acronym	Definition
Sound (Soundness)	According to Planning Policy Statement 12 (para 4.52) for a plan to be “sound” it should be justified, effective and consistent with national policy. “Justified” means that the document must be: founded on a robust and credible evidence base and must be the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. “Effective” means that the document must be: deliverable, flexible, and able to be monitored
Source Protection zone	Area designated to protect groundwater
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.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	A SPA is a site considered to be of international importance for species of birds and is designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A statement of a local authority’s policy for involving the community in preparing and revising local development documents and for consulting on planning applications.
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.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes. It is sometimes referred to as Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment and is a legally enforced assessment procedure required by Directive 2001/42/EC.
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.
Transport for London (TfL)	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.

Term/Acronym	Definition
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 the seven boroughs are 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.
WEEE	A categorisation of waste electrical and electronic equipment introduced by the European Union Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) which aims to reduce the amount of electrical and electronic equipment being produced and to encourage everyone to reuse, recycle and recover it.

## 10 Appendices

**Appendix 1** Schedule A: Existing Waste Management Sites

**Appendix 2** Schedule B: Existing Waste Transfer Sites

**Appendix 3** Schedule C: Proposed New Sites

**Appendix 4** Relationship to saved UDP policies

## Appendix 1 Schedule A Existing Waste Management Sites

Treatment Sites					
Site number	Borough	Address	Postcode	SPZ1	SPZ2
4195	Barnet	SQS Ltd	NW7 3HU		
4200	Barnet	Savecase Ltd	NW9 6HD		
	Barnet	Apex Car Breakers	NW7 3EX		
10039	Enfield	E L V Ltd	N18 2PD		✓
	Enfield	E L V Ltd	N18 3QU		✓
10032	Enfield	ELV Ltd	N18 3PH		✓
4205	Enfield	Enfield Metals Company	EN2 9BW		
10036	Enfield	Environmental Tyre Disposals	N18 3QX	✓	
99	Enfield	Greenstar MRF	N90BD	✓	
10041	Enfield	Lea Valley Motors Ltd	N18 2PG		✓
10079	Enfield	Londonwaste composting	N18 3AG	✓	
10011	Enfield	Metal & Waste Recycling Group Ltd	N18 2ED		✓
10040	Enfield	Plasterboard Recycling UK Ltd	N18 3HT	✓	
10043	Enfield	Polkacrest Ltd	N18 3AG	✓	
10021	Enfield	Polkacrest Ltd	EN2 8JL		
10012	Enfield	Pressbay Ltd	EN3 7NJ		
10038	Enfield	Redcorn Ltd	N18 3PS		✓
10080	Enfield	Londonwaste Ltd EFW	N18 3AG	✓	
	Hackney	Braydon Motor Company	E5 8QY		
10017	Haringey	Brantwood Auto Breakers Ltd	N17 0RU		✓
10072	Haringey	Brantwood Auto Recycling Ltd	N17 0DT		✓
4175	Haringey	O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd	N15 4QF		✓
4180	Haringey	Redcorn Ltd	N17 8DP		
10016	Haringey	Restore Community Projects	N17 9LJ		✓
	Waltham Forest	B J Electronics	E17 9HQ	✓	
10071	Waltham Forest	BD&G parts for Rover	E10 7QY	✓	
	Waltham Forest	T J Autos (UK) Ltd	E10 7QN	✓	

	Waltham Forest	Walthamstow Salvage	E10 7PY	✓	
	Waltham Forest	Argall Metal Recycling Limited	E10 7QX		
	Waltham Forest	Exectec Limited	E4 8DS		
HWRC Sites					
Site number	Borough	Address	Postcode	SPZ1	SPZ2
10006	Barnet	Summers Lane	N12 0RF		
10019	Camden	Regis Road	NW5 3EW		
10008	Enfield	Barrowell Green	N21 3AU	✓	
	Haringey	Hornsey High Street	N8 7QB		
10015	Haringey	Park View Road	N17 9AY		✓
4190	Islington	Hornsey Street	N7 8HU		
10018	Waltham Forest	48 Kings Road	E4 7HR		
	Waltham Forest	Gateway Road	E10 5BY		
10026	Waltham Forest	South Access Rd, Walthamstow	E17 8AX		✓

## Appendix 2 Schedule B Existing Waste Transfer Sites

Treatment Sites					
Site number	Borough	Address	Postcode	SPZ1	SPZ2
10030	Barnet	Cripps Skips Limited	NW2 1LR		
10075	Barnet	GBN Services Ltd	N11 1HJ		
10029	Barnet	McGovern Brothers (Haulage) Ltd	NW2 1BG		
10004	Barnet	P B Donoghue (Haulage & Plant Hire) Ltd	NW2 1RR		
10005	Barnet	Waste Recycling Group (WRG)	NW2 1LN		
4185	Barnet	Winters Haulage, Coppies Grove, Oakleigh Road South	N11 1HJ		
	Enfield	Budd Skips	N18 3HQ		
10035	Enfield	Greater London Waste Disposal Ltd	EN3 7PJ		✓
10076	Enfield	Hunt Skips	N18 1SY		
10077	Enfield	J O'Doherty Haulage	N18 3BH		✓
10078	Enfield	London Waste Recycling Ltd	N18 3HR	✓	
10034	Enfield	Oakwood Plant Ltd	N18 3BH		✓
10033	Enfield	Powerday Plc	EN3 7UA	✓	
10031	Enfield	Tuglord Enterprises Ltd (Howard Waste)	N18 3PP		✓
4205	Enfield	Enfield Skips Limited	EN2 9BH		
	Enfield	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	N18 3PR		
10024	Hackney	Millfields Waste Transfer Station	E5 0AR	✓	
4170	Haringey	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	N17 0UN	✓	
4175	Haringey	O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd	N15 4QF		✓
4190	Islington	Hornsey Street, N7 8HU	N7 8HU		
3360	Waltham Forest	Bywaters (1986) Ltd	E10 5BY		✓
10001	Waltham Forest	Dem'cy Contractors Ltd	E10 7PY	✓	
	Waltham Forest	G & B Compressor Hire	E10 5PB		
10027	Waltham Forest	GBN Services Ltd	E10 7JN	✓	

## Appendix 3 Schedule C New Sites

New Sites					
Site number	Borough	Address	Postcode	SPZ1	SPZ2
23	Barnet	Geron Way	NW2 6LZ		
121	Haringey	Pinkham Way	N10		✓

## Appendix 4: Relationship to saved UDP policies

- 12.1 The policies adopted in the final version of the North London Waste Plan will supersede any borough level policies which still exist in borough unitary development plans (UDP). The table below sets out the existing borough policies which the policies of the North London Waste Plan will replace:

*Table 0-1 Saved UDP policies superseded by North London Waste Plan policies*

Borough	Policy reference	Policy Description	Replaced by
Barnet	n/a		
Camden	n/a		
Enfield	n/a		
Hackney	UDP saved policy EQ46	Recycling Facilities: The Council will encourage and support proposals for bottle banks, paper collection points, recycling and civic amenity sites subject to criteria relating to appropriate location, satisfactory accessibility, design, layout, confirmation that it does not have neighbourhood impacts and access.	NLWP3 Household Waste Recycling Centres
Haringey	n/a		
Islington	n/a		
Waltham Forest	n/a		