

# West London Waste Plan

## Draft Consultation Document

### Proposed Sites and Policies

October 2010

*Produced for*  
WLWP Steering Group

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## Executive Summary

1. For some time both the European and UK Governments have been concerned that we are sending too much of our waste for incineration or to landfill – not enough is being recycled and re-used.
2. Consequently the Government now requires every local authority to produce a plan which details how it will deal with waste generated in its area over the next 15 years. These plans make up a part of the authority's Local Development Framework and show which factors they will take into account when deciding on whether to grant planning permissions for new waste facilities.
3. In London, the Mayor has set out in the London Plan projections of how much municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste is likely to be generated in the capital over the next 15 years. Each borough is then allocated an apportionment of that waste that they are required to actively plan for managing and has to ensure that sufficient sites are identified to meet the apportionment targets. By meeting the apportionment London will dramatically improve its reliance on landfill and move towards being self-sufficient.
4. In west London, six London Boroughs have agreed to co-operate to produce a single waste plan for their combined area. When finalised, this will form part of each of their respective Local Development Frameworks. The waste plan: details the amount of different types of waste expected to be produced in West London up to 2026; identifies the current sites available to help deal with that waste; identifies the current shortfall of facilities needed and proposes a set of further sites which might be used for waste facilities in the future.
5. As the London Plan is currently being revised – involving lower projections of the amounts of waste to be dealt with in the future - the joint waste plan for west London is being prepared with that objective.
6. The report comprises six sections, covering:
  - i. an introduction to the West London Waste Plan;
  - ii. the Vision and Objectives of the Plan;
  - iii. an explanation of what will be needed in the future to manage waste;
  - iv. details of the Proposed Sites for future waste management use;
  - v. policies to guide the determination of planning applications for new waste facilities (see Section 5), and
  - vi. a short explanation of how the Plan will be monitored in future

7. The existing sites and proposed sites are:

Borough	Description and Location of Existing Sites	Area (ha)
Brent	Twyford Waste Transfer Station, Abbey Road, Brent	1.46
Brent	Veolia Transfer Station, Marsh Road, Alperton, Brent	2.71
Ealing	Greenford Reuse & Recycling Site, Greenford Road, Greenford, Ealing	1.15
Ealing	Greenford Depot, Greenford Road, Greenford, Ealing	0.90
Ealing	Quattro, Victoria Road, Park Royal, Ealing	0.94
Hillingdon	Rigby Lane Waste Transfer Station, Hayes, Hillingdon	1.04
Hillingdon	Victoria Road Waste Transfer Station, Civic Way, Hillingdon	3.65
Hounslow	Transport Avenue Waste Transfer Station, Brentford, Hounslow.	2.57
Richmond	Twickenham Depot, Langhorn Drive, Twickenham, Richmond	1.07
Richmond	Townmead Reuse & Recycling Site, Mortlake Road, Kew, Richmond	0.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>16.19</b>

Borough	Description and Location of New Sites	Area (ha)	
Brent	Abbey Road, Park Royal, Brent	3.57	
Brent	Rail Sidings, Premier Park Road, Park Royal, Brent	2.90	
Brent	Alperton Lane Industrial Area, Marsh Road, Alperton, Brent	1.94	
Brent	Hannah Close /Great Central Way, Wembley	3.00	
Ealing	Park Royal 8, Coronation Road, Park Royal, Ealing	10.0*	15.00
Ealing	Park Royal 9, Coronation Road, Park Royal, Ealing		6.14
Ealing	Park Royal 2, Chase Road, Park Royal, Ealing		14.40
Ealing	Park Royal 1, Victoria Road, Park Royal, Ealing	1.56	
Ealing	Atlas Road, Park Royal, Ealing	4.39	
Harrow	Council Depot, Forward Drive, Harrow	3.20	
Hillingdon	Silverdale Road Industrial Area, Hayes, Hillingdon	3.40	
Hillingdon	Yeading Brook, Bulls Bridge, Hayes, Hillingdon	4.30	
Hillingdon	Tavistock Road Coal Depot, West Drayton, Hillingdon	8.96	
Hounslow	Western International Market, Hayes Road, Southall, Hounslow	3.20	
<b>Total</b>		<b>50.42</b>	

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# 1 The West London Waste Plan

## 1.1 Preparation Of The Plan

The West London Waste Plan is being prepared jointly by the six west London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames.

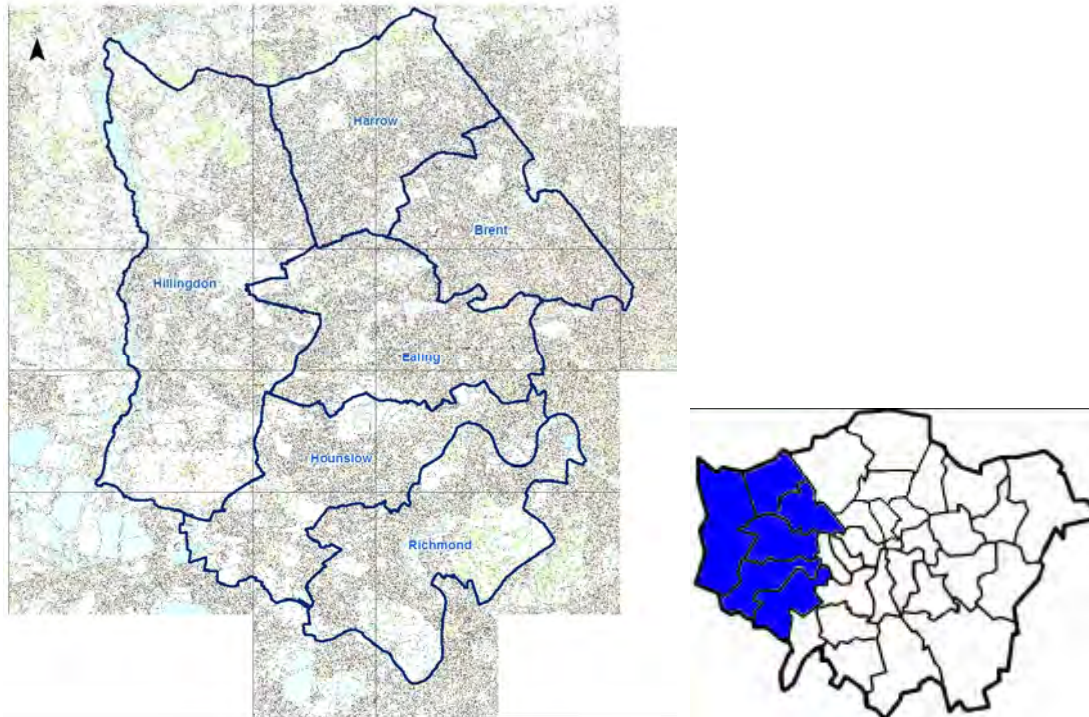


Figure 1-1: West London boroughs

## 1.2 Why Is The West London Waste Plan Needed?

1.2.1 The West London Waste Plan will provide a planning framework for the management of all waste produced in the six boroughs over the next 15 years. It is needed to comply with the Mayor's London Plan<sup>1</sup>, which sets out targets for recycling and composting for waste from households, businesses and industry. The London Plan also requires that the majority of waste generated in London is managed in London, so that the Capital moves towards waste self-sufficiency. Currently a significant amount of waste is transferred outside of London for treatment or disposal in landfill; Table 1-1 shows the London Plan targets for the proportion of waste to be managed within London for various target years. Overall, the target states that 85% of London's waste must be managed within London by 2020.

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<sup>1</sup> *The London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London)(Consolidated with alterations since 2004) Greater London Authority, February 2008*

Table 1-1: Self-Sufficiency targets for London

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

- 1.2.2 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 planning documents and must contain both specific policies for waste and sites identified for waste use. These planning documents must be in general conformity with the London Plan; the Mayor of London's planning strategy for the capital, in addition to national planning policy. Before the West London Waste Plan (the Plan) can be adopted it will be independently tested through a public examination to ensure it meets all of the key tests for a sound plan.
- 1.2.3 The West London Waste Plan will outline the proposed sites for waste management development in the plan area and provide a set of policies with which waste developments must conform. The Plan will cover the London Plan apportionment targets required to be managed in the area including waste from households, businesses and industry up to 2026 but excluding Construction, Demolition, and Hazardous waste. The timetable for the production of the Plan is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Timetable for West London Waste Plan

Period	Stage of development
January-March 2009	Issues and Options Consultation
<b>January - February 2011</b>	<b>Draft Plan Consultation</b>
September/October 2011	Publication of Submission Version of the Waste Plan
April 2012	Examination of the Waste Plan
October 2012	Adoption of Plan by the West London boroughs

### 1.3 Relationship With Other Planning Strategies

- 1.3.1 Each of the six west London boroughs is preparing a number of other strategies and plans which, along with the West London Waste Plan, will form their Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 1.3.2 Each borough must produce Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which make up their LDF. The main DPD is the Core Strategy which sets out the general spatial vision and objectives for delivery of the LDF. It also helps the borough to deliver its

Community Strategy and must reflect the regional strategy which is set out in the London Plan.

- 1.3.3 The West London Waste Plan is a DPD and, although being prepared jointly by the six west London boroughs, must be aligned with their individual Core Strategies.

## 1.4 Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.4.1 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been conducted on this draft Plan. An SA ensures that planning documents accord with the principles defined in the Government's UK Sustainable Development agenda<sup>2</sup>. The timing of the Sustainability Appraisal aims to ensure that sustainability considerations are taken into account early in the process of policy development. A Habitats Directive Assessment, Equalities impact Assessment and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment have also been undertaken in conjunction with the development of this Plan. Appendix 1 details the process of these assessments.

## 1.5 Previous Consultation

- 1.5.1 In January and February 2009 consultation took place on the key issues which the West London Waste Plan needs to address, as set out in the West London Waste Plan Issues and Options report<sup>3</sup>. A wide range of responses were received via the various public workshops and meetings held across the six boroughs, via the project website (<http://www.wlwp.net>) and in writing. Throughout this Proposed Sites and Policies Report, reference is made to how, broadly speaking, such responses have been taken into account. A fuller description of the outcomes of the previous consultation can be found in the Issues and Options Consultation Summary of Responses (May 2009) and in the Report on Consultation<sup>4</sup>.

## 1.6 This Consultation

- 1.6.1 This document indicates the Proposed Sites and Policies that will form the West London Waste Plan. There are two questionnaires accompanying this document for you to submit your comments. The short questionnaire is likely to be more appropriate for the general public, and the Technical Questionnaire is likely to be more suitable for those wishing to submit a more detailed technical response. Feedback is essential and will be used to inform the development of the Plan over the next year.

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<sup>2</sup> Defra Sustainable Development Unit - <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/framework-for-sd.htm>

<sup>3</sup> West London Waste Plan Issues and Options Report (February 2009) available to download from <http://www.wlwp.net/documents.html>

<sup>4</sup> These reports are available to download from <http://www.wlwp.net/documents.html>

- 1.6.2 All consultation comments and feedback forms and other material in support of any comments made should be sent to:

**CAG Consultants**  
**West London Waste Plan Consultation**  
**Gordon House, 6 Lissenden Gardens, London, NW5 1LX**  
**email: [consultation@wlwp.net](mailto:consultation@wlwp.net)**

Comments can also be given via the website:

**[www.wlwp.net](http://www.wlwp.net)**

- 1.6.3 The Proposed Sites and Policies Consultation Document and the accompanying Technical Report and Sustainability Appraisal are available via the West London Waste Plan website at: [www.wlwp.net](http://www.wlwp.net) and at the following venues:

1. All Libraries across the six boroughs, and
2. Local Council Offices across the six boroughs,

- 1.6.4 The west London authorities will seek to ensure that all reports are accessible to everyone and will offer assistance to those who are blind or partially sighted or do not speak English fluently. This may include spoken or written translation in different languages, Braille, audio or large print format

- 1.6.5 Each borough will also hold a public drop-in session to allow members of the public to view the documents. Details of when and where these will be held will be advertised on the West London Waste Plan website at: [www.wlwp.net](http://www.wlwp.net), and borough websites. Additional copies will also be readily available at the local boroughs' receptions and in local libraries.

## **1.7 Planning Applications For Waste Management Facilities**

- 1.7.1 When considering the development of a potential new waste management facility developers should first use the West London Waste Plan to identify a suitable site. If the developer cannot find a suitable site in the Plan, any alternative site proposed will have to conform to the policies within the Plan. Developers should also consider requirements and policies within the following documents before submitting a planning application for a waste management facility in West London:

- Any national statutory guidance, e.g. Planning Policy Statement 10
- Core Strategy for the relevant borough
- Area Action Plan for the relevant borough
- Development Management/Control Policies for the relevant borough

- Site Specific Proposals/Site Allocations from the relevant borough
- London Plan
- Mayor of London Order (2008)
- Supplementary Planning Guidance from the Mayor or Supplementary Planning Documents from the relevant borough

1.7.2 Planning applications submitted before the West London Waste Plan has been adopted will be assessed against existing adopted plans and strategies such as the London Plan and borough Core Strategies or saved policies from Unitary Development Plans where Core Strategies have yet to be adopted.

## **1.8 West London Waste Authority**

1.8.1 The West London Waste Authority (WLWA) is the statutory Waste Disposal Authority for the six west London boroughs and as such is solely responsible for the transport, treatment and disposal of municipal waste collected by the boroughs.

1.8.2 The West London Waste Authority and its constituent boroughs consulted on and subsequently adopted a Draft Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy<sup>5</sup> in 2005 which sets out the future waste and recycling plans and targets for the Authority and each of the six boroughs. An Addendum followed which updates the Authority's Partnerships waste management performance.

1.8.3 The WLWA has a vision of achieving a 70% reuse/recycling/recovery rate and zero waste to landfill although there is no timescale for these targets.

1.8.4 In 2008-2009 the Authority and its constituent boroughs dealt with a total of 767,000 tonnes of municipal waste, including abandoned vehicles. Of this total some 176,000 tonnes was recycled, 84,000 tonnes was composted, and the remaining 507,000 tonnes was sent for disposal, nearly all by rail from the Authority's transfer stations in Brentford and South Ruislip, to landfill sites in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. From 2009/10 increasing quantities of waste not recycled or composted will be diverted from landfill. The WLWA has a contract to send waste to the Lakeside Energy from Waste plant near Slough, for the next 25 years. This contract started in 2009/10 with an annual tonnage of 25,000 tonnes. It remains at this level until 2014/15 when for one year the tonnage increases to 45,000 tonnes. The following year (2015/16) the tonnage increases to 90,000 tonnes and remains at that level until the final year of the contract in 2034/35.

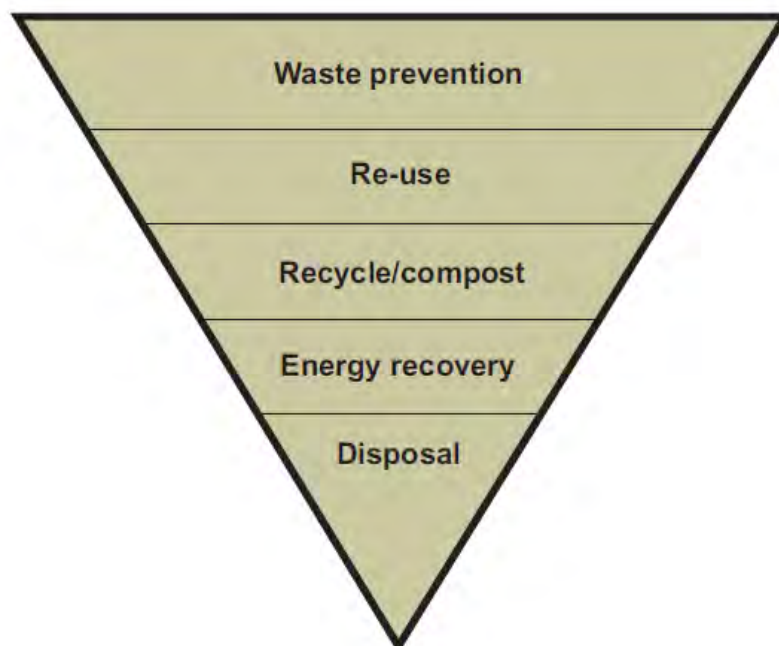
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<sup>5</sup> WLWA Draft Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, September 2005 from <http://www.westlondonwaste.gov.uk/documents>

## 1.9 Waste Minimisation

- 1.9.1 The west London boroughs are committed to waste reduction and minimisation initiatives and understand the importance of such issues to the residents of west London and to the success of sustainable waste management in the area. Although the West London Waste Plan cannot directly enforce waste reduction, it will encourage waste minimisation through appropriate policies.
- 1.9.2 The West London Waste Plan supports the management of waste according to the waste hierarchy (Figure 1-2) as identified in the Waste Strategy for England<sup>6</sup> and the London Plan.
- 1.9.3 Each of the six boroughs is already dealing with wider waste issues such as encouraging waste minimisation and increasing recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The waste hierarchy states that we should firstly try to reduce and re-use waste, then recycle waste into useful materials and if this is not possible recover energy from waste before considering the disposal of waste as a last resort. All boroughs operate household waste recycling collections, reuse and recycling centres and offer information on waste minimisation such as home composting or re-usable nappies.

Figure 1-2: The Waste Hierarchy



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<sup>6</sup> Waste Strategy for England (2007), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)



## 2 Vision and Objectives of the Plan

### 2.1 Vision

- 2.1.1 Following the previous consultation the proposed vision been modified to reflect the revised Plan period covering up to 2026.

#### **West London Waste Plan Vision**

By 2026, the West London Waste Plan area will have made provision for enough waste management facilities in the right locations to provide for the sustainable management of waste. It will seek to do so whilst protecting the environment, stimulating the economy and balancing the needs of west London's communities.

### 2.2 Strategic Objectives

- 2.2.1 The majority of the Issues and Options consultation responses supported the broad themes set out in the objectives for the West London Waste Plan. There were some suggestions with regard to amending objectives, including additional objectives.

- 2.2.2 Specific suggestions included:

- Adding reference to waste minimisation
- Mitigating any potential impacts of new waste facilities on residents, and
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of waste management/transportation

- 2.2.3 It was also suggested that Strategic Objective 3 – reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill from the plan area with the aim that by 2015 only inert waste goes to landfill – was not viable. In other cases the objectives were seen to be too vague.

- 2.2.4 In light of the consultation responses, the revised objectives of the West London Waste Plan are:

#### **West London Waste Plan Strategic Objectives**

1. To identify sufficient land for the management of the six boroughs' pooled waste apportionment as set out in the London Plan, including safeguarding existing waste sites and maximising their use as waste management sites.
2. To ensure that waste is managed as far up the waste hierarchy as possible, and to encourage the minimisation of waste and the use of waste as a resource.
3. To reduce the impact of waste management on climate change by encouraging the use of sustainable transport and new clean technologies, whilst seeking to

locate waste management facilities as close to waste sources as practicable.

4. To ensure that, through appropriate policies, waste facilities meet the highest standards possible of design, construction and operation to minimise adverse effects on local communities and the environment.
5. To support the key aims and objectives of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond's Community Strategies.



## 3 Identifying future waste management needs

### 3.1 How Much Waste Will Need To Be Managed In West London?

- 3.1.1 The 2008 London Plan sets a target for London to become 85% self-sufficient in the management of waste by 2020. To achieve this, each borough has been given a share of London's total municipal and commercial & industrial waste to manage (called the borough's "apportionment" figure) for which it must identify sufficient and suitable potential sites for the development of waste management facilities. The west London boroughs have pooled their apportionments and will meet the collective apportionment figures.
- 3.1.2 Currently west London has few waste management sites but it has many waste transfer sites which bulk waste for disposal elsewhere. The intention is to maximise the use of the existing sites in the area, including re-orientation of some waste transfer sites to waste management facilities, although there is still a need to identify a number of new sites for waste management uses.
- 3.1.3 The issues and options consultation asked whether west London should plan to meet the apportionment or plan further towards self-sufficiency for west London. In the written responses there was some support for west London becoming as self-sufficient as possible with slightly more support for meeting the apportionment, whilst also identifying additional provision to allow for flexibility. Whereas at the public meetings there was general preference for self-sufficiency, though the majority recognised that this may be aspirational and not practically deliverable.
- 3.1.4 The preferred approach is therefore to identify enough additional land to ensure that facilities can be developed to manage the quantity of waste apportioned to west London through the London Plan. The intention is to identify sufficient land, using existing safeguarded sites and new sites, to meet west London's collective apportionment. The West London Waste Plan will identify a longer list of sites than its exact requirement to give the Plan flexibility, should some sites not come forward for development. Annual monitoring of the plan will prevent overprovision of sites occurring.
- 3.1.5 The 2008 London Plan suggests the types of facilities that will be required to manage London's 5.7 million tonnes of municipal solid waste in 2020 based on an assumption of the predicted percentage of waste that needs to be managed by certain types of facility (Table 3-3). The table provides an assumption of the land take required by each type of facility, the smallest of which is 0.9 hectares. However, this is based on typical facilities, as technologies improve and become more efficient, the land take required will become smaller and the Plan assumes that the smallest site size to be 0.5 hectares. This will allow for the development of small facilities (not just the typical size ones) and adds a level of flexibility in the Plan.

- 3.1.6 In 2009, the Mayor of London (the Mayor) recognised that the projected municipal solid waste and commercial & industrial waste arisings at borough level in the current 2008 London Plan needed updating. The Mayor published, for public consultation, new projected borough level arisings and apportionment targets for municipal solid waste and commercial & industrial waste in the form of a minor alteration to the Draft Replacement London Plan in December 2009<sup>7</sup>. The 2008 and revised 2009 waste projections and borough apportionments are listed in Appendix 5. The West London boroughs consider these revised figures to be far more realistic. The implication of the revised figures for west London is that it will be expected to deal with a lower amount of waste than originally projected, because the landtake for west London is 56 ha under the 2008 London Plan figures and 37 ha under the revised 2009 figures.
- 3.1.7 At the time of publication of this document, the 2008 London Plan remains the statutory regional strategy for London until the adoption of the draft Replacement London Plan (which is expected to be during 2011/12). In order to comply with central Government requirements and be considered a “sound” planning document, this stage of the West London Waste Plan is being prepared in accordance with the waste projections and apportionment figures contained in the 2008 London Plan. Accordingly this draft West London Waste Plan identifies 24 potential waste sites, 10 of which are in existing waste use with the potential to be re-orientated and a further 14 which are new - totalling 66 ha overall. In proposing 66 ha there is a 10 ha contingency for the 2008 London Plan figures and a 30 ha contingency for the 2009 London Plan figures. The contingency figure is a means to ensure we have enough sites to meet the target apportionments. Once public comments have been obtained, and further detailed site investigations have been carried out as to their deliverability, the list of proposed sites is expected to fall substantially.
- 3.1.8 The 2008 London Plan only provides apportionment targets for waste up to 2020. Planning Policy Statement 10 requires that all development plan documents must plan for at least a 10 year period and as the West London Waste Plan is expected to be adopted in 2012, an apportionment has been calculated for 2021. An apportionment has also been calculated for 2026 to cover the plan for a 15 year period, in line with borough core strategy planning horizons. The apportionment calculations are based on the same ratio of apportionment compared to waste arisings as projected for 2020. Existing waste treatment facilities are assumed to operate at 75% of their licensed capacity as this is the method that has been used for the calculation of the apportionment within the London Plan. The assumption is made as not all facilities operate at their licensed capacity. A figure of 50% of the capacity of the Reuse and Recycling Centres has also been excluded as it is

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<sup>7</sup> *The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Minor alteration to the consultation draft replacement London Plan Borough level waste arisings and apportionments, and corrections and clarifications, December 2009*

assumed that half of the waste is recycled and the other half is effectively transferred for disposal.

- 3.1.9 The total existing capacity (excluding transfer facilities) is then compared with the apportionment to understand how much more capacity is required to meet the apportionment. A figure of 90,000 tonnes has also been subtracted from the capacity requirement to represent the waste being sent to the Lakeside energy from waste facility by the West London Waste Authority.
- 3.1.10 For the six west London boroughs to meet the apportionment for municipal and commercial and industrial waste an additional circa 2 million tonnes of waste treatment capacity will need to be planned and licensed by 2021 and circa 2.3 million tonnes by 2026 (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: West London Capacity Requirements for Target Years (based on the 2008 London Plan)

	2010	2015	2020	2021	2026
Total MSW and C&I arisings (London Plan figures)	2,216,000	2,373,000	2,583,000	2,628,000	2,869,000
Total Apportionment	1,620,000	2,146,000	2,522,000	2,567,229	2,807,312
Total existing capacity (75% of licensed capacity)	484,424	574,424	574,424	574,424	574,424
Additional capacity required to meet the apportionment targets	1,135,576	1,571,576	1,947,576	1,992,805	2,232,888

Note: The figures shown are only for MSW and C&I waste, and are in tonnes per annum.

Source: Derived from the 2008 London Plan and Environment Agency, up to 2020, figures to 2026 are extrapolated.

Table 3-2: West London Capacity Requirements for Target Years (revised draft Replacement London Plan figures, Dec 2009) including self-sufficiency targets

	2011	2016	2021	2026
Total MSW and C&I arisings (London Plan figures)	2,082,997	2,082,711	2,092,270	2,110,935
Apportionment	1,399,132	1,593,145	1,799,320	2,018,719
Apportionment plus (self sufficiency for London)	2,062,823	2,099,847	2,144,267	2,195,297
Total existing capacity (75% of licensed capacity)	484,424	574,424	574,424	574,424
Additional capacity required to meet the apportionment targets	914,708	1,108,721	1,224,896	1,444,295
Additional capacity required to meet the apportionment plus targets	1,578,399	1,525,423	1,569,844	1,620,873

Note: The figures shown are only for MSW and C&I waste, and are in tonnes per annum.

### 3.2 How Much Land Is Needed?

3.2.1 Using Table 3-1 together with Tables 3-3 and 3-4, the London Plan's projections for types of technologies anticipated to treat MSW and C&I waste in target years of 2021 and 2026, it is possible to calculate an indicative number and type of facilities that would be required to meet west London's waste infrastructure requirements to meet the apportionment figure.

Table 3-3: Indicative number of facilities required to meet Apportionment based on 2008 London Plan

Facility type	Through put per facility (tonnes per year)	Landtake per facility (ha)	Number of additional facilities required to meet apportionment in	
			2021	2026
Materials Recovery Facility	42,000	0.90	31	34
Composting	19,000	1.25	9	10
Mechanical Biological Treatment	125,000	1.75	3	3
Anaerobic Digestion	15,000	1.00	4	4
Gasification/Pyrolysis	114,000	2.25	2	2
Total			49	53

Source: Derived from 2008 London Plan – Throughput and land take of different types of facilities. Number of facilities, round to nearest whole number.

Table 3-4: Indicative number of facilities required to meet the 2009 draft Replacement London Plan Proposed Waste Apportionment

Facility type	Through put per facility (tonnes per year)	Landtake per facility (ha)	Number of additional facilities required to meet apportionment in	
			2021	2026
Materials Recovery Facility	42,000	0.90	19	22
Composting	19,000	1.25	5	6
Mechanical Biological Treatment	125,000	1.75	2	2
Anaerobic Digestion	15,000	1.00	2	3
Gasification/Pyrolysis	114,000	2.25	1	1
Total			29	34

Source: Derived from 2008 London Plan – Throughput and land take of different types of facilities. Number of facilities, round to nearest whole number.

3.2.2 The number and types of facilities required can be translated into a land take (Table 3-5) which shows that west London needs to identify approximately a maximum of 56 ha of land for waste management facilities to ensure that the 2008 London Plan

apportionment is met, or 37 ha to meet the Replacement London Plan apportionment.

Table 3-5: Indicative land take required to meet Apportionment

Facility type	Land take required to meet Adopted Plan Waste Apportionment in		Land take required to meet Replacement Plan Waste Apportionment in	
	2021 (ha)	2026 (ha)	2021 (ha)	2026 (ha)
Materials Recovery Facility	29	31	17	20
Composting	11	12	7	8
Mechanical Biological Treatment	5	5	3	3
Anaerobic Digestion	4	4	2	3
Gasification/Pyrolysis	4	4	2	3
Total	53	56	31	37

Note: Areas rounded to nearest hectare.

### 3.3 Why Is So Much Land Needed?

3.3.1 There are a lot of waste management facilities in West London but most of them are classed as transfer facilities which mean they do not recycle, treat or dispose of waste but simply bulk waste and transport it elsewhere for treatment or disposal. In the future west London needs to be able to deal with its waste in west London.

3.3.2 The London Plan does not classify transfer facilities as 'management' facilities. Waste is deemed to be managed in London if:

- it is used for energy recovery in London (e.g., through anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis/gasification or through incinerators), or
- it is compost or recycle sorted or bulked in London material recycling facilities for reprocessing either in London or elsewhere.<sup>8</sup>

3.3.3 However, the London Plan does encourage the re-orientation of transfer sites into waste management uses. In West London there are approximately 17 hectares of transfer sites that are suitable for reorientation. The 2008 London Plan figures state 56 ha of land will be required overall to deal with the total waste stream, meaning that an additional 39 ha of new sites would need to be found for waste management uses. The more realistic 2009 draft Replacement London Plan figures require 37 ha overall, which would mean that a further 20 ha is needed for new waste management uses.

<sup>8</sup> From the London Plan (paragraph 4.71)

### **3.4 What Kind Of Facilities Will Be Needed?**

- 3.4.1 Ensuring that more waste is managed within West London will mean that a range of different waste management facilities will be considered including recycling, composting and energy recovery. Modern waste management facilities utilise clean technologies and are subject to stringent regulation and monitoring of their operations and impacts. Innovative design and architecture can also be applied making facilities sensitive to their settings, although many technologies can be housed in industrial building similar in appearance to a warehouse. Table 3-4 in Appendix 4 to this report gives a brief description of the principal waste management technologies.
- 3.4.2 It is important that modern methods of dealing with waste are found which also seek to produce valuable, usable products such as fuel, heat and power. Waste facilities should be seen as an opportunity rather than a 'bad neighbour' and can be co-located with developments and industry to provide heat, power and other beneficial products that would be attractive to industrial, commercial and potentially residential developments.
- 3.4.3 The issues and options consultation asked whether sites should be specified for general waste use or for specific technologies. There was support for a combination of specifying sites for general waste uses whilst also stating where sites were not suitable for certain technologies.
- 3.4.4 The preferred approach is to identify sites for general waste use and to use the policies within the West London Waste Plan to manage developments to ensure they are suitable for the site and its surrounding uses. The Plan needs to be flexible to allow for developments and improvements in waste management technologies and the changing habits of consumers and waste producers. All proposed developments will have to submit a planning application which will be assessed in line with the West London Waste Plan and other borough plans and strategies and through public consultation.

### **3.5 What Size Sites Are Required?**

- 3.5.1 Waste management facilities are generally sized according to the capacity of waste to be processed; however land is also needed for ancillary activities such as vehicle movements, weighbridges and storage of materials. The West London boroughs have decided that sites of less than half a hectare (0.5 ha) in area are likely to be too small for waste management uses but have considered a range of site sizes above 0.5 ha as different treatment methods will require different land requirements.
- 3.5.2 The issues and options consultation asked whether a distribution of large or small sites or a combination of site sizes should be considered. The majority of respondents thought that a combination approach would be best.
- 3.5.3 The preferred approach is to identify sites ranging from larger sites suitable for co-location of one or more facilities through to smaller sites for smaller localised facilities.

### **3.6 Construction, Demolition And Excavation Wastes**

- 3.6.1 Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste is a large waste stream within London, although it is not included within the apportionment target assigned to boroughs. The issues and options consultation asked whether provision should be made for such wastes within the West London Waste Plan or assume that it is largely re-used and recycled on-site.
- 3.6.2 Whilst there was strong support to make a provision for construction, demolition and excavation wastes within the plan it is difficult to do so without suitable data on how much of this type of waste is produced within the area. The preferred option is to ensure more on-site recycling and re-use takes place by using Policy WLWP 4 whilst ensuring that boroughs monitor the types and capacities of waste management facilities developed against any new waste arising data that is produced.

### **3.7 Hazardous Wastes**

- 3.7.1 Hazardous waste can cause concern amongst residents and communities; however it is also not included within the apportionment targets assigned to boroughs. The issues and options consultation asked whether provision should be made for such wastes within the West London Waste Plan or assume that it is largely managed elsewhere.
- 3.7.2 The majority of respondents thought that some provision should be made for hazardous waste within the plan and some thought that it should be assumed that the waste was managed elsewhere but the boroughs should monitor the situation closely through their annual monitoring plan.
- 3.7.3 The 2008 London Plan Policy 4A.29 states that boroughs should 'make provision for hazardous waste treatment plants to achieve, at regional level, the necessary waste management requirements'. It is not considered efficient to deal with hazardous wastes at a sub-regional (west London) level, but rather at a regional (London) level. This is because hazardous waste usually requires specialised treatment facilities which need to be of a certain size to be viable; therefore a regional approach is valid as it is not possible to determine what kind of hazardous waste facilities at what scale would be required at a sub-regional level.
- 3.7.4 The preferred approach is therefore to make no specific provision for hazardous wastes within the Plan; however, planning applications for hazardous waste facilities will be treated in the same way as applications for all waste management facilities and the capacity of hazardous waste facilities will be monitored closely to establish whether additional provision is required at a later date.

## 4 The Proposed Sites

### 4.1 Existing Sites

- 4.1.1 Policy 4A.24 of the 2008 London Plan states that all existing waste sites should be safeguarded and their use be intensified (for treatment facilities) or re-orientated (for transfer facilities) where possible. A list of existing waste management sites in the six west London boroughs was obtained from the Environment Agency.
- 4.1.2 The Plan identifies those existing sites which undertake a 'waste management' activity and those which undertake a 'waste transfer' activity. There are a number of waste transfer sites which, in accordance with the London Plan, can be re-orientated to become sites which manage or treat wastes rather than just transferring waste to treatment or disposal elsewhere. Table 4-1 lists the existing sites which are likely to be suitable for re-development. All other existing transfer stations are considered to have constraints that will prevent their re-development. Constraints identified include, for example, the site area being too small for re-development, or the site being within a zone safeguarded for the Crossrail development. However, all existing sites are safeguarded under the London Plan.
- 4.1.3 It is important to note that just because a site is safeguarded it does not automatically mean that planning permission for any waste management related activity of the site will be granted. Re-development of any site will still be subject to the relevant borough's development control processes and require permitting by the Environment Agency.
- 4.1.4 The accompanying Proposed Sites Technical Report lists all of the existing safeguarded sites.
- 4.1.5 Table 4-1 below, lists the existing sites which are likely to be suitable for re-development (including re-orientation) and provides site locational maps. Sites are listed in alphabetical order by borough. An overall west London locational map for these sites is attached as Appendix 1. There are potentially 16.19 ha of land for waste management use available from existing sites.



Table 4-1: Existing waste sites considered to have the potential for re-development

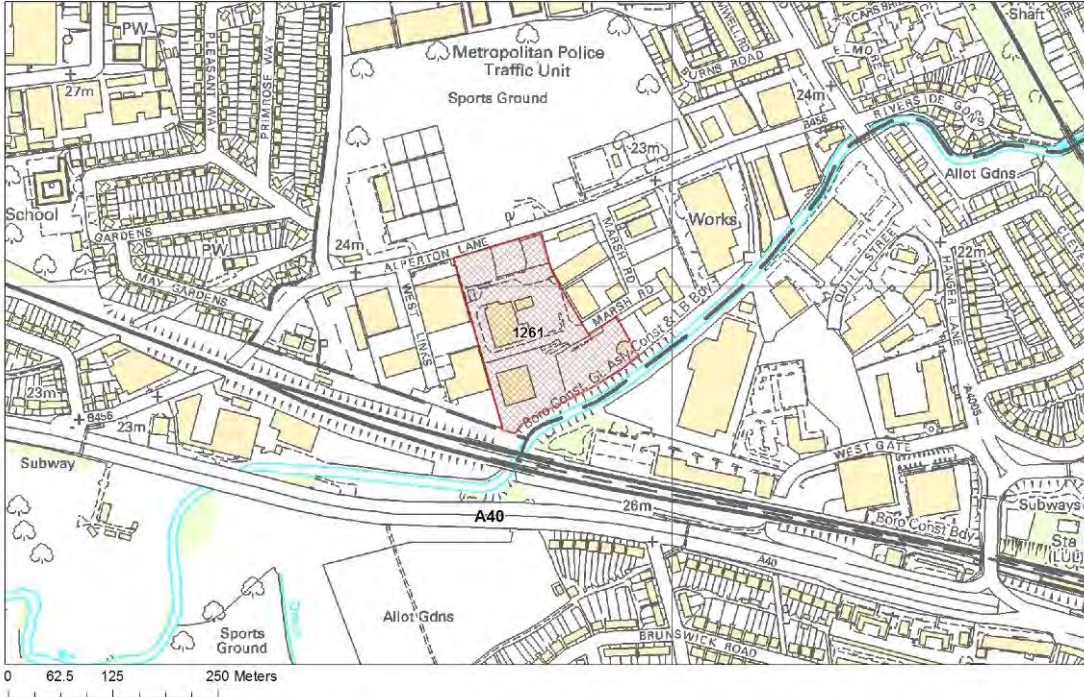
Site Number	Site Area (ha)	Borough	Description	Site Type
352	1.46	Brent	Twyford Waste Transfer Station	Transfer Station
1261	2.71	Brent	Veolia Transfer Station, Marsh Road, Alperton	Transfer Station
309	1.15	Ealing	Greenford Reuse & Recycling Site, Greenford Road, Greenford	Transfer Station
310	0.90	Ealing	Greenford Depot, Greenford Road, Greenford	Depot
328	0.94	Ealing	Quattro, Victoria Road, Park Royal	Transfer Station
331	1.04	Hillingdon	Rigby Lane Waste Transfer Station	Transfer Station
303	3.65	Hillingdon	Victoria Road Waste Transfer Station	Transfer Station
353	2.57	Hounslow	Transport Avenue Waste Transfer Station	Transfer Station
342	1.07	Richmond	Twickenham Depot	Depot
343	0.70	Richmond	Townmead Reuse & Recycling Site, Mortlake Road, Kew	Transfer Station
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.19</b>	<b>ha</b>		

4.1.6 Site plans of existing waste sites considered to have the potential for re-development, identified in Table 4-1, are shown on the following pages.

Site 352 Twyford Waste Transfer Station, Abbey Road, Brent



Site 1261 Veolia Transfer Station, Marsh Road, Alperton, Brent





Site 309 Greenford Reuse & Recycling Site, Greenford Road, Greenford, Ealing



Site 310 Greenford Depot, Greenford Road, Greenford, Ealing

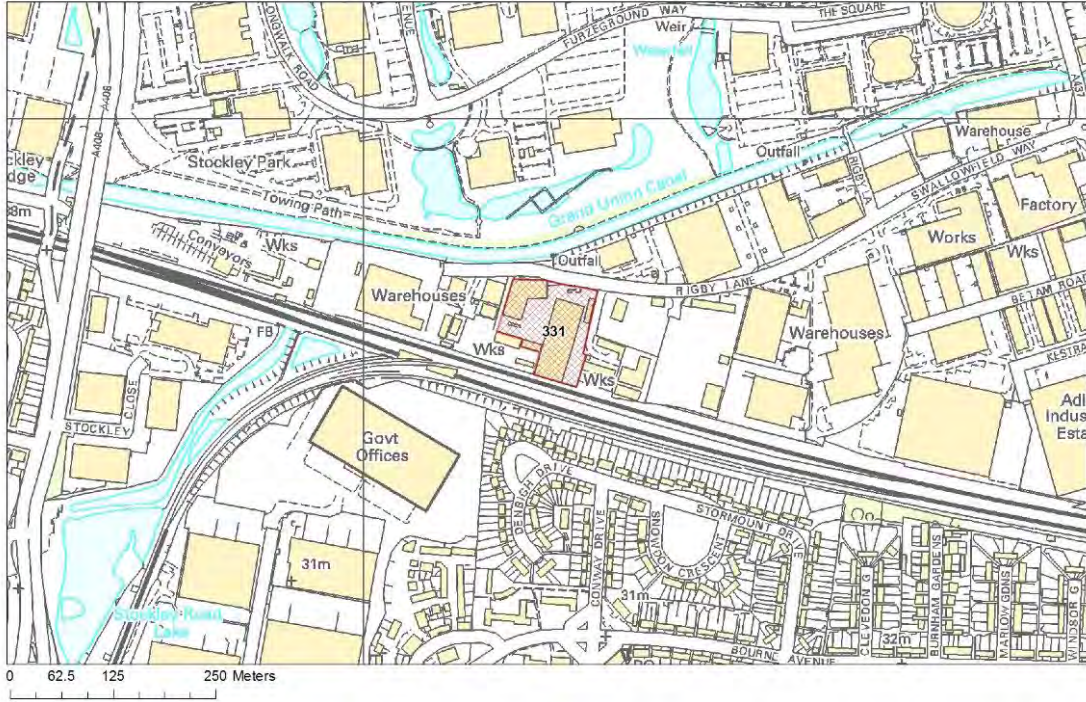




Site 328 Quattro, Victoria Road, Park Royal, Ealing

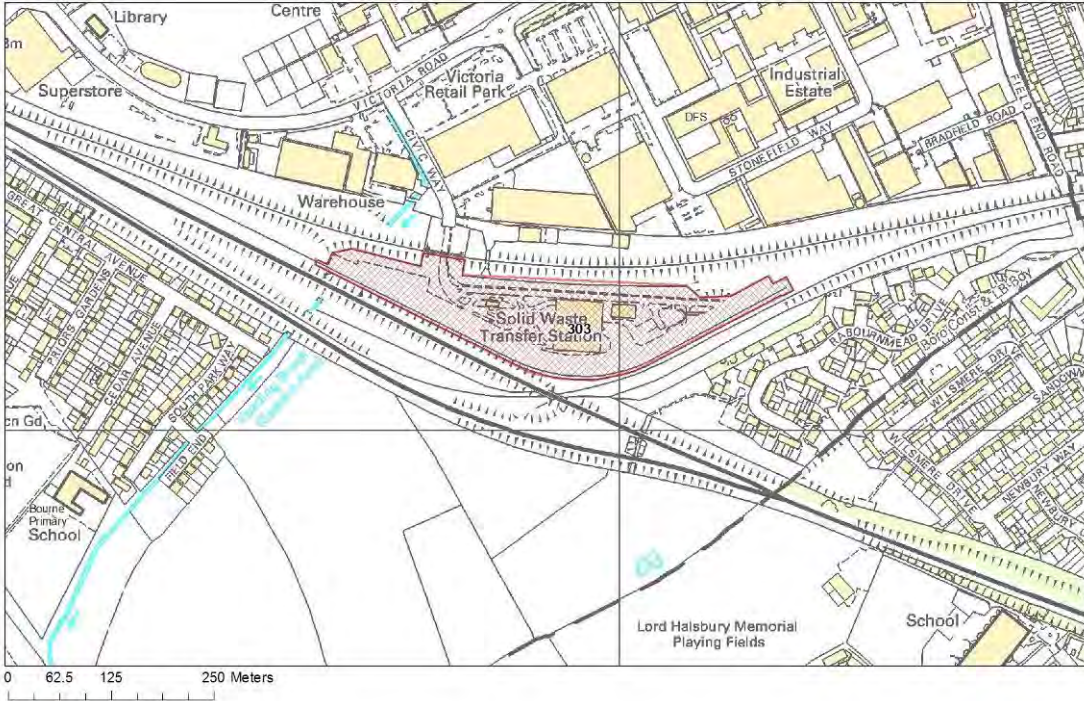


Site 331 Rigby Lane Waste Transfer Station, Hayes, Hillingdon

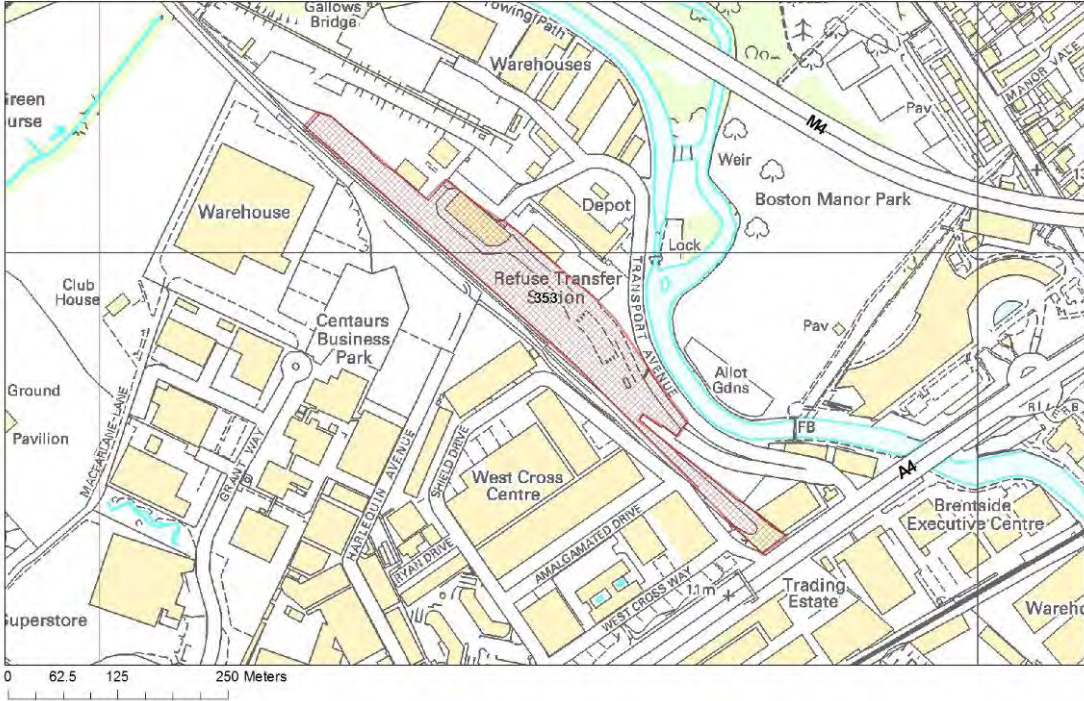




Site 303 Victoria Road Waste Transfer Station, Civic Way, Hillingdon



Site 353 Transfer Avenue Waste Transfer Station, Brentford, Hounslow

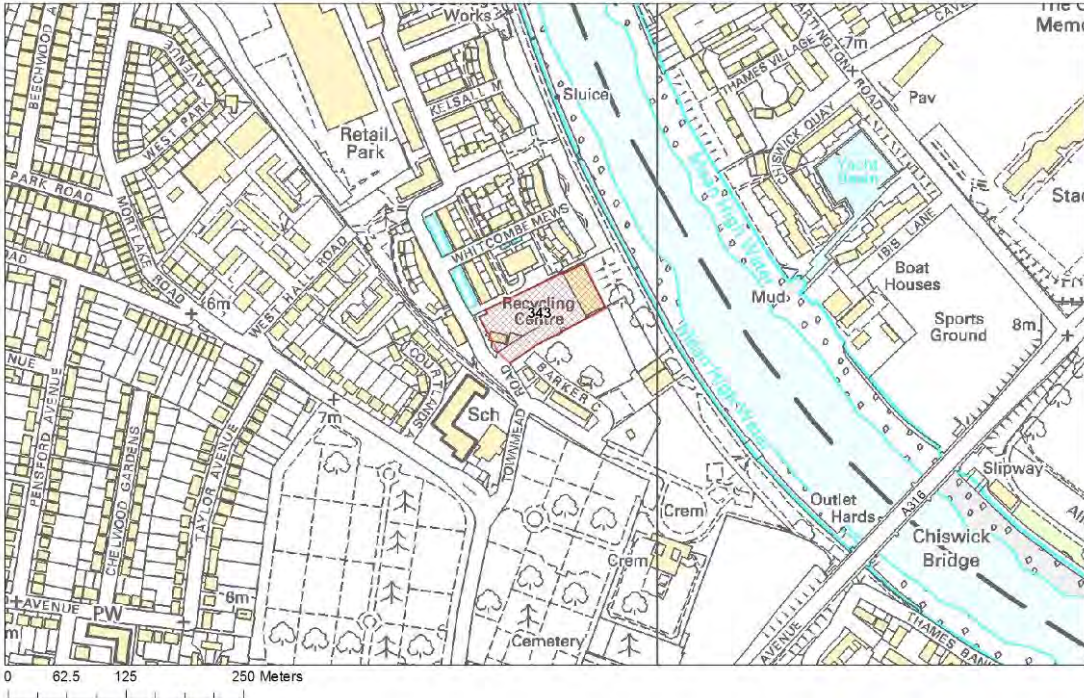




Site 342 Twickenham Depot, Langhorn Drive, Twickenham, Richmond



Site 343 Townmead Reuse & Recycling Site, Mortlake Road, Kew, Richmond



## 4.2 Proposed New Sites

4.2.1 The sites identified as proposed new sites for waste management facilities are listed in Table 4-2. The rest of this chapter explains how the sites were identified and the accompanying Proposed Sites Technical Report explains the site assessment in more detail. The proposed sites make up more area than is actually needed as the Plan will be seeking feedback as to the future availability of the proposed sites. This allows the selection of the most realistic proposed sites at the next stage, while still giving the Plan sufficient flexibility.

4.2.2 Table 4-2 below, lists the potential new sites for waste management facilities and provides site locational maps. Sites are listed in alphabetical order by borough. An overall west London locational map for these sites is attached as Appendix 2. There are potentially 50.42 ha of land for waste management use available from new sites.

Table 4-2: New sites with opportunity for developing waste management facilities

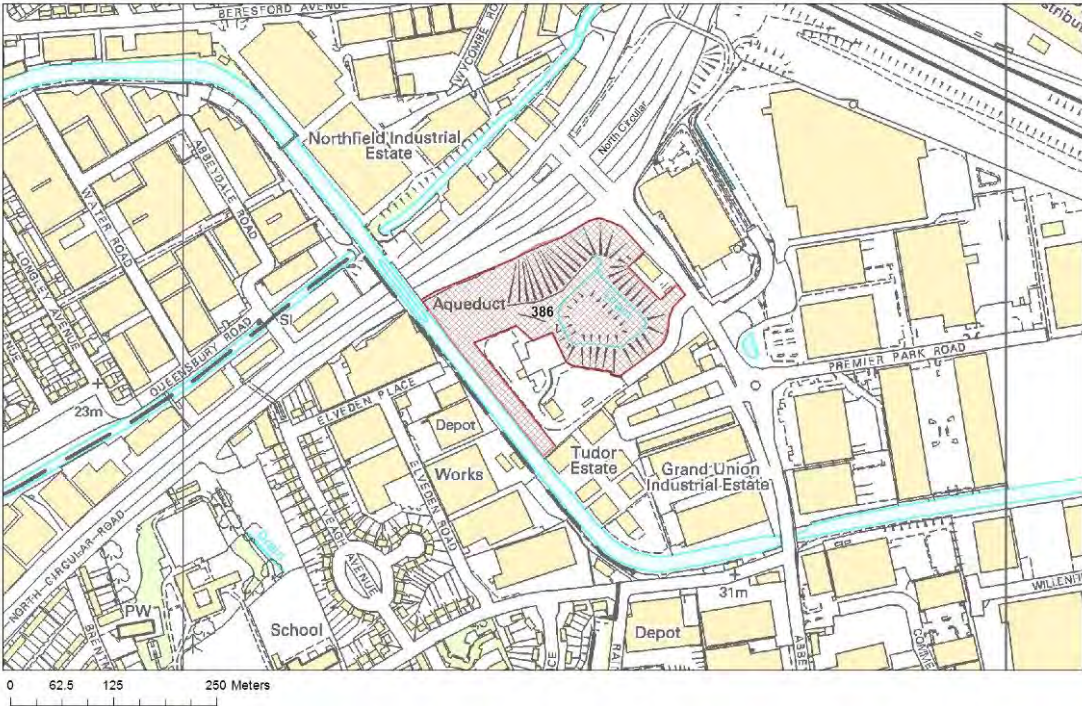
Site	Site Area (ha)	Borough	Description	
386	3.57	Brent	Abbey Road, Park Royal	
129	2.90	Brent	Rail Sidings, Premier Park Road, Park Royal	
1262	1.94	Brent	Alperton Lane Industrial Area, Marsh Road, Alperton	
144	3.00	Brent	Hannah Close /Great Central Way, Wembley	
186*	10.0	15.06	Ealing	Park Royal 8
187*		6.14	Ealing	Park Royal 9
183*		14.40	Ealing	Park Royal 2
182	1.56	Ealing	Park Royal 1	
191	4.39	Ealing	Atlas Road, Park Royal	
222	3.20	Harrow	Council Depot, Forward Drive, Harrow	
253	3.40	Hillingdon	Silverdale Road Industrial Area	
244	4.30	Hillingdon	Yeading Brook, Former Powergen Site, Bulls Bridge	
241	8.96	Hillingdon	Tavistock Road Coal Depot, West Drayton	
2861	3.20	Hounslow	Vacant Site Western International Market	
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.42</b>	<b>ha</b>		

*\*Please note 10 ha is the amount of land considered available for waste management facilities in sites 183, 186, and 187.*

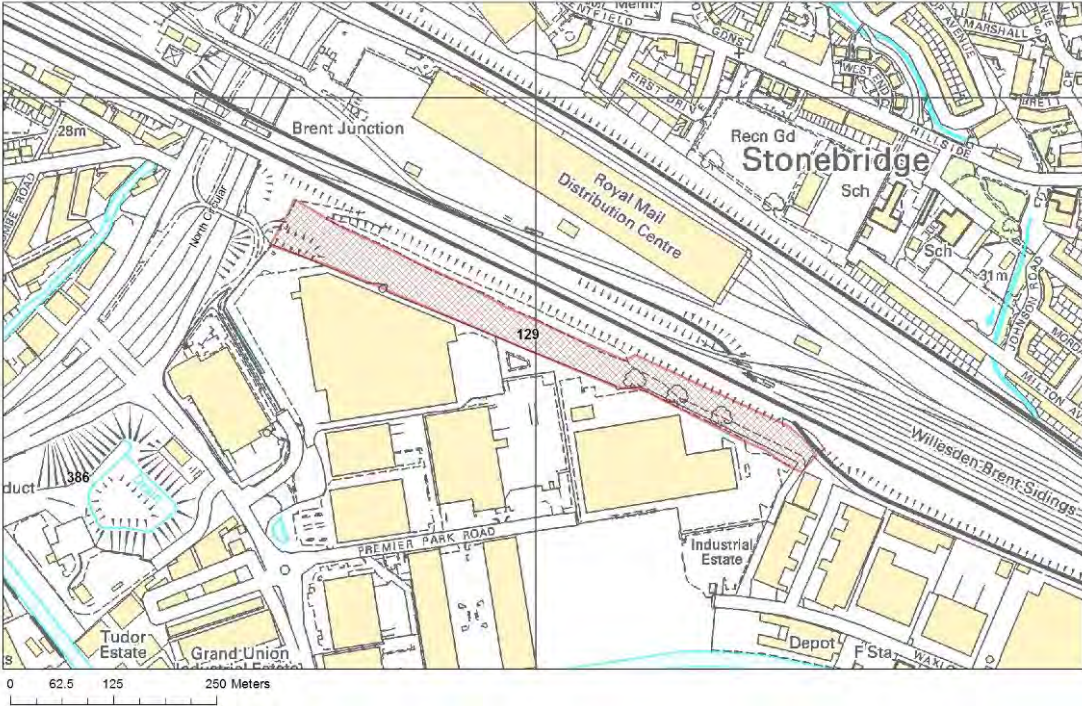
4.2.3 Site plans of new sites with opportunity for developing waste management facilities, identified in Table 4-2, are shown on the following pages.



Site 386 Abbey Road, Park Royal, Brent

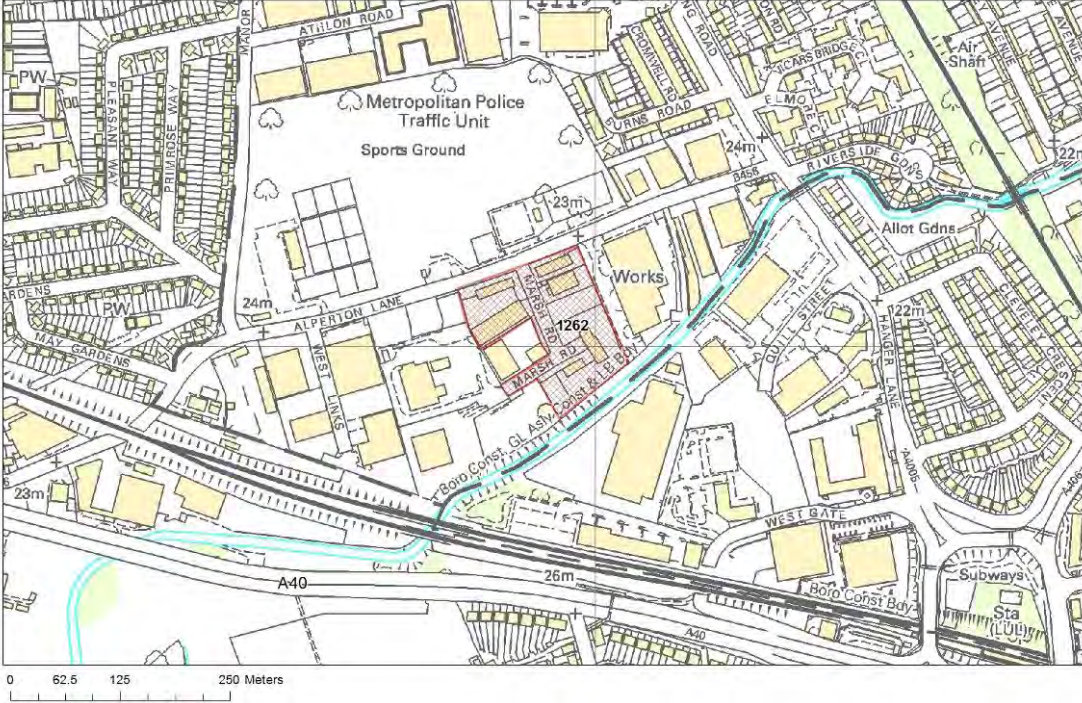


Site 129 Rail Sidings, Premier Park Road, Park Royal, Brent

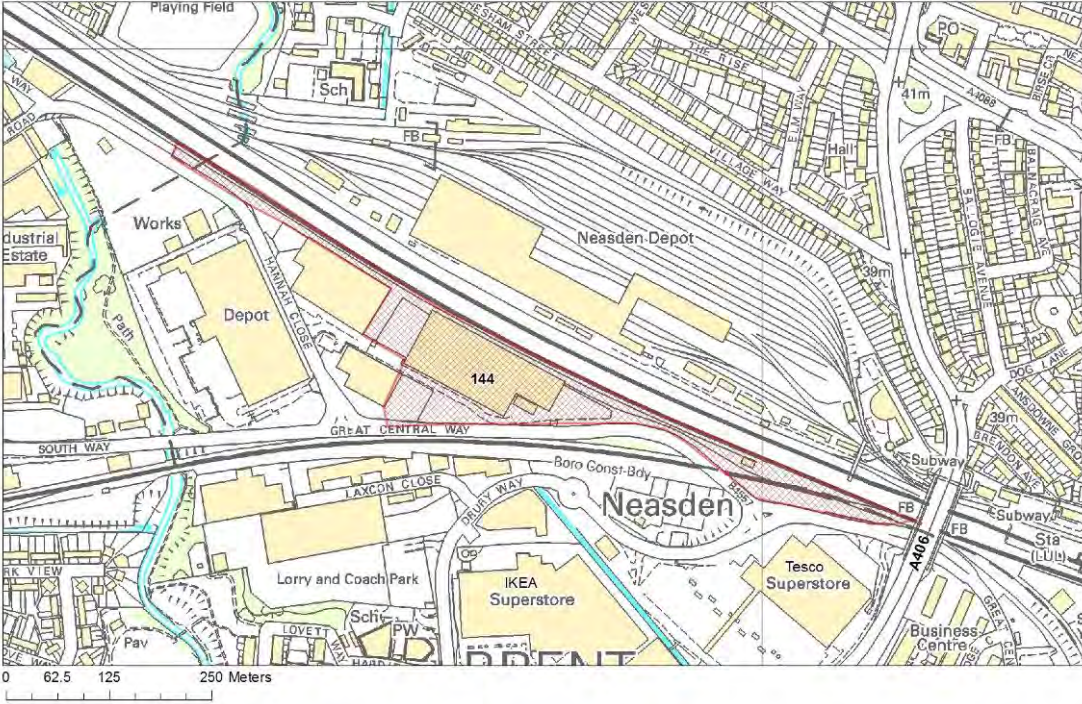




Site 1262 Alperton Lane Industrial Area, Marsh Road, Alperton, Brent



Site 144 Hannah Close / Great Central Way, Wembley, Brent

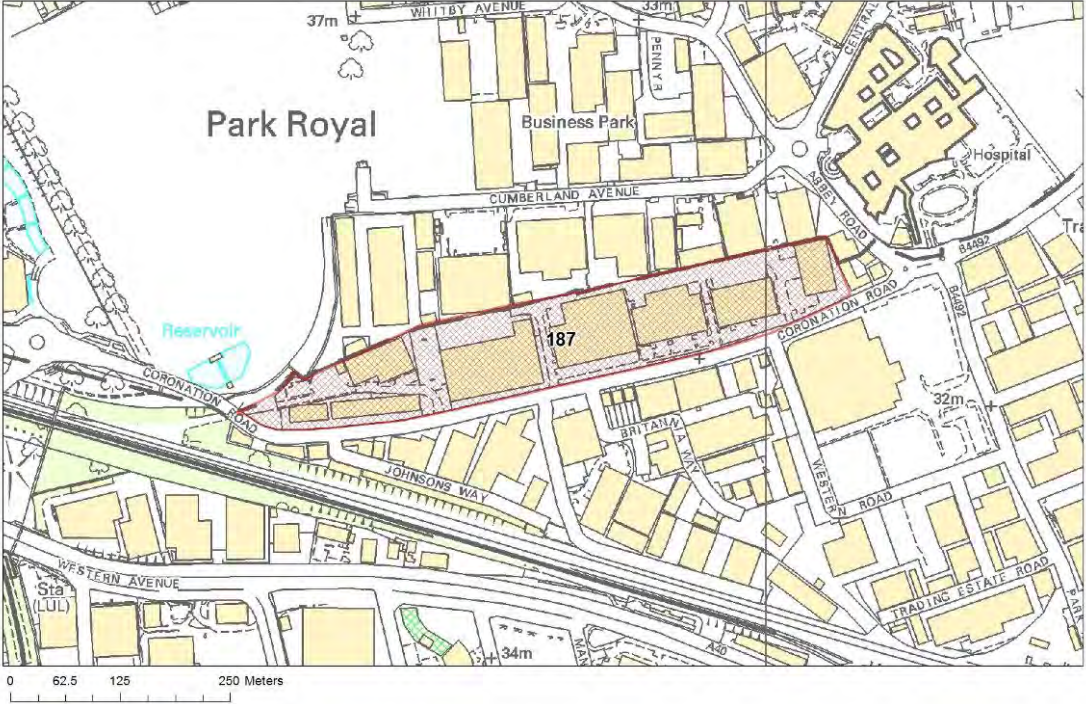




Site 186 Park Royal 8, Coronation Road, Park Royal, Ealing

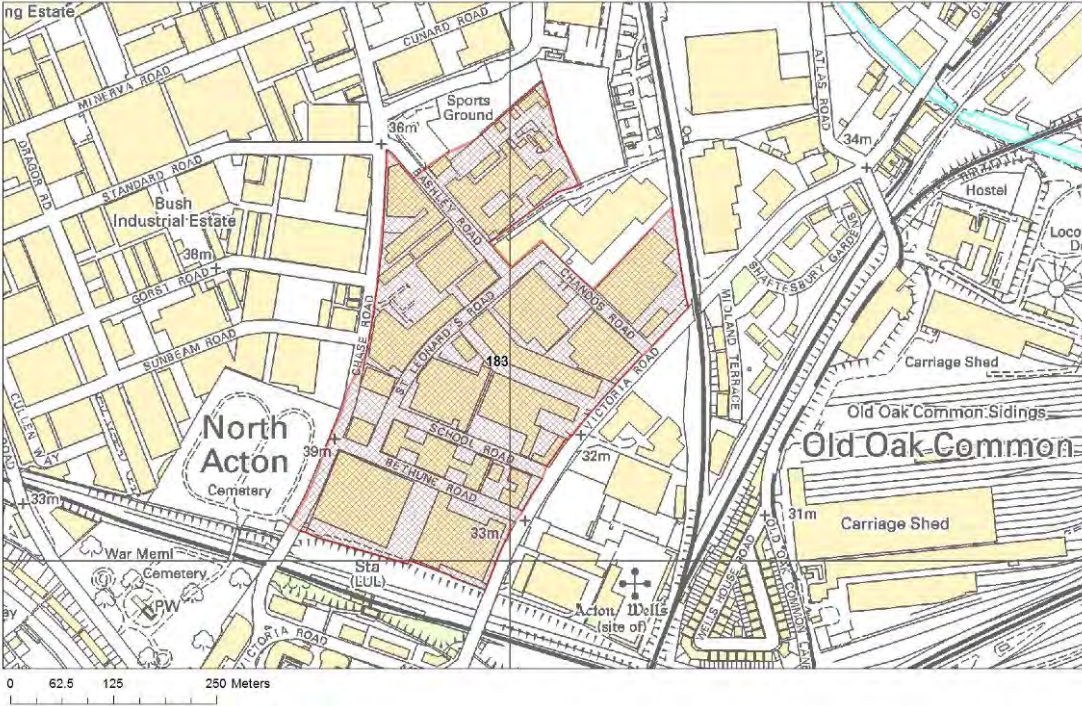


Site 187 Park Royal 9, Coronation Road, Park Royal, Ealing





Site 183 Park Royal 2, Chase Road, Park Royal, Ealing

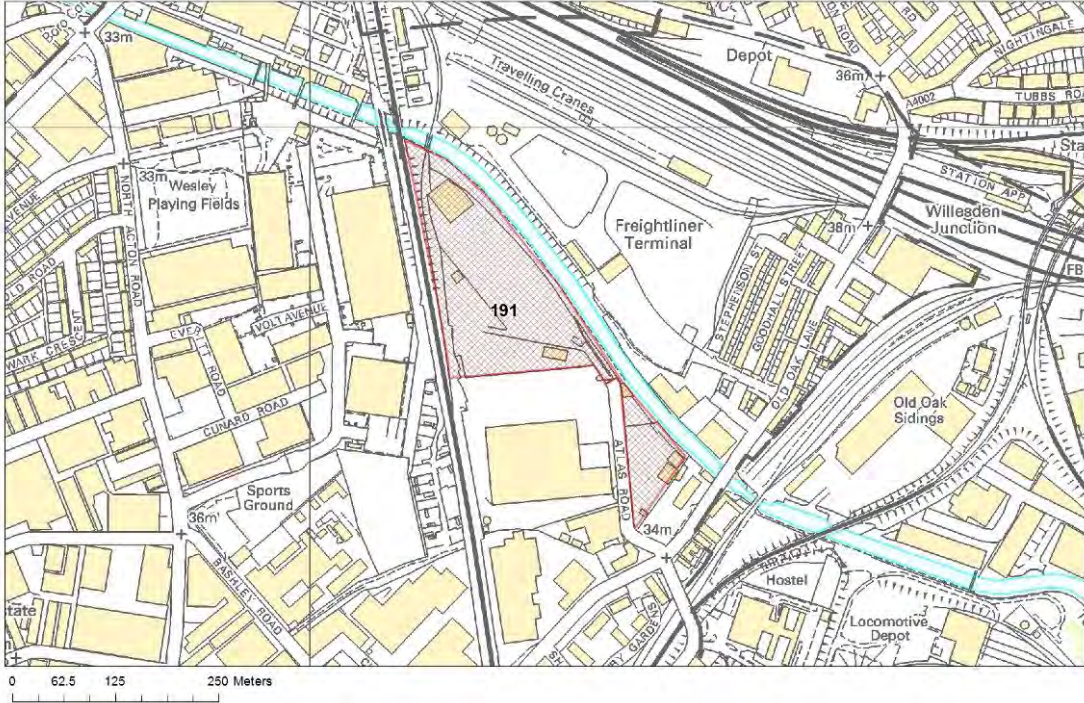


Site 182 Park Royal 1, Victoria Road, Park Royal, Ealing





Site 191 Atlas Road, Park Royal, Ealing



Site 222 Council Depot, Forward Drive, Harrow

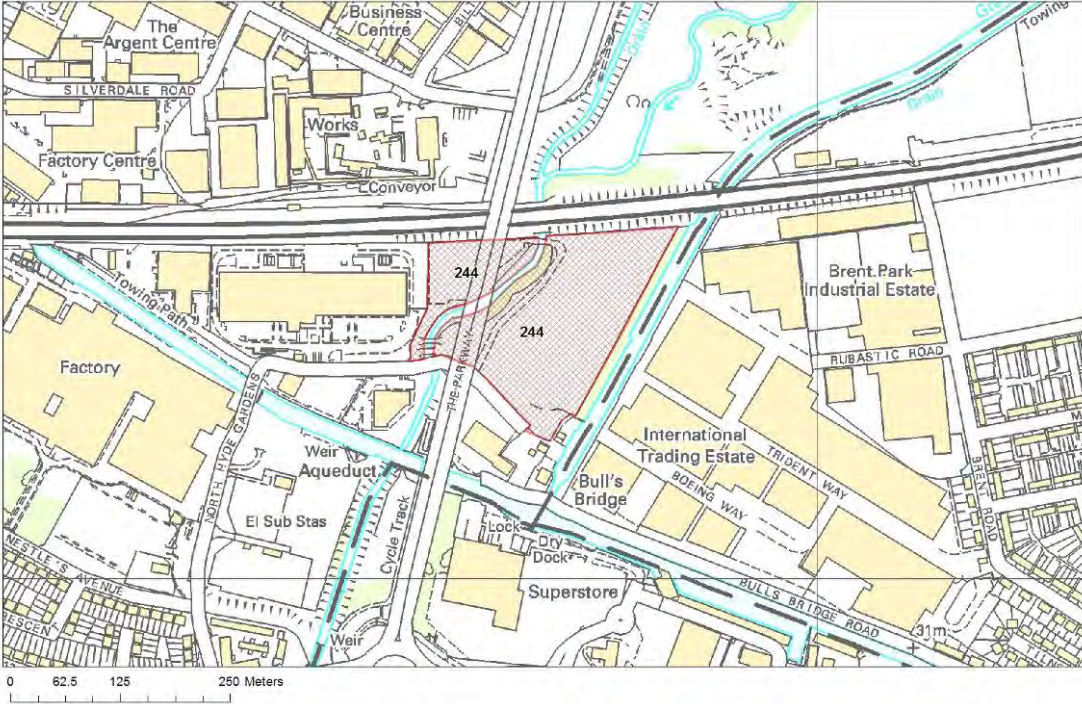




Site 253 Silverdale Road Industrial Area, Hayes, Hillingdon



Site 244 Yeading Brook, Former Powergen Site, Bulls Bridge, Hayes, Hillingdon





Site 241 Tavistock Road, Coal Depot, West Drayton, Hillingdon



Site 2861 Vacant Site Western International Market, Hayes Road, Southall, Hillingdon



### 4.3 How Were These Sites Identified?

- 4.3.1 The issues and options consultation asked whether the locations and site selection criteria identified in the London Plan provided a good starting point for identifying new waste sites. Whilst some people thought that the criteria and locations were a good starting point, others thought that more criteria relating to local impacts should be considered.
- 4.3.2 The preferred approach was to use a number of sources of information to establish a list of potential sites. A range of local criteria including distance from residential areas and routing of vehicles to sites were also considered.
- 4.3.3 The sources were:
- Existing broad locations suggested in the London Plan;
  - Local Employment and Opportunity Areas;
  - Existing licensed waste management facilities;
  - Sites suggested during public consultation; and
  - Sites suggesting during the Call for Sites.

### 4.4 Site Assessment Criteria

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

#### *Absolute Criteria*

- 4.4.2 These included sites of national or international conservation interest, flood zone 3b, site area and listed buildings. Any sites that contained an 'absolute criteria' were investigated further and removed from the list, where necessary.

#### *Computer Based Criteria*

- 4.4.3 A GIS (geographical information system) based approach using identified site boundaries was used. The GIS criteria included proximity to nature conservation, archaeological features, Flood Zones 3 and 2, historic land and buildings, Public Rights of Way and conservation areas where a higher score was given the further a site was from these areas.

- 4.4.4 Positive criteria were proximity to Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and Strategic Road Network (SRN) and railheads and navigable waterways/canals. Each site was scored higher based on its proximity to the areas identified.

#### *Site Visit Criteria*

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

- 4.4.6 In addition, proximity to residential areas, schools and hospitals, site access from trunk roads, routing of vehicles to site, e.g. conflict with residential roads, and roads past schools were also considered at this stage. A higher score was given the further a site was from these areas and if access was considered suitable and did not conflict with residential areas.
- 4.4.7 The weighting of some specific criteria was undertaken to ensure that the most suitable sites to enable a positive contribution to the future of waste management in west London would come forward. Each of the scores under the weighted criteria was multiplied by 2 to ensure that the final score on these criteria is twice as great as other criteria. The criteria weighted were:
- proximity (i.e. sites not near) to residential areas, schools and hospitals;
  - routing of vehicles to site e.g. conflict with residential roads, roads past schools;
  - proximity to the Transport for London Road Network and/or Strategic Road Network; and
  - Proximity to sustainable transport options e.g. rail and water.
- 4.4.8 The scoring exercise produces a ranked list of sites which were then further considered in terms of deliverability, based on existing detailed local knowledge of the site and its environs. Assessing the deliverability/availability of a site involves investigating if there are issues which may make it unlikely or difficult for the site to become available for development for waste management uses. Deliverability issues that were identified included, but are not limited to, recent planning permission being granted, existing high value usage or multi-occupancy therefore making it less likely that the site would come forward. Further information on deliverability is being sought during this consultation process.
- 4.4.9 The proposed sites identified in this report do not, at this stage, have any identified deliverability constraints associated with their selection.



## 5 West London Waste Plan Policies

### 5.1 Policy WLWP 1 – Location of Waste Development

- 5.1.1 As explained above in section 3, in order to conform with central Government planning requirements and be considered a "sound" planning document, the West London Waste Plan has been prepared on the basis of the waste planning apportionment figures in the current adopted London Plan of 2008. Consequently, the West London Waste Plan has identified over 66 ha of land for the development of waste management facilities to meet the pooled apportionment for the six west London boroughs up to 2026. Revised apportionment figures issued by the Mayor of London in 2009 to accompany the draft Replacement London Plan are more realistic and much lower and will not require the same number of waste management facilities. To deal with the expected reduced amounts of waste, only 37 ha of land is expected to be required in total across the six boroughs.
- 5.1.2 All existing waste management sites in the six boroughs, with potential for re-orientation, cover a total area of 16.19 ha and are safeguarded for waste management uses under the London Plan, unless an equal and compensatory site can be found.
- 5.1.3 The West London Waste Plan lists the safeguarded existing sites and proposed new sites considered appropriate and suitable for waste management use in (Table 4-1 and Table 4-2). Policy WLWP 1 sets out how applications will be determined for the proposed sites.

#### **WLWP Policy 1**

Waste development proposals on sites listed in Tables 4-1 and 4-2 will generally be supported, provided that the proposals comply with the other WLWP policies and the borough's Local Development Framework.

Waste development on other sites, not listed in Tables 4-1 and 4-2, may be permitted if the proposals comply with the other WLWP policies and the borough's Local Development Framework, and:

- it can be demonstrated that the development is not suitable for any Sites listed in Tables 4-1 and 4-2; and
- for some reason, identified Sites have not come forward and it can be demonstrated that there is emerging shortfall in capacity

To ensure no loss in existing capacity, re-development of any existing waste sites must ensure that the quantity of waste to be managed is equal to or greater than the quantity of waste which the site is currently permitted for.

## 5.2 Policy WLWP 2 – Ensuring High Quality Development

- 5.2.1 Modern waste management facilities should bring a benefit to the local community and environment. Policy WLWP 2 provides a range of criteria to ensure developers consider and mitigate the impacts of their development on the environment, the community and the appearance of the local area. Developments should also comply with any adopted borough Development Plans, including Core Strategies, Development Management DPDs, Site Allocations and Area Action Plan documents.
- 5.2.2 As a general principle, all waste developments will be expected to complement the surrounding area and act as a good neighbour to all existing developments.
- 5.2.3 Noise, litter and all other emissions are expected to be adequately controlled so as not to cause any adverse impact on the surrounding area. Developers will be expected to submit details of proposed control measures with any planning application.
- 5.2.4 Developers will be expected to have actively considered innovative and sustainable design approaches to ensure that the development is in accordance with best practice and compliments the local area in terms of topography, landscape and colour. The Design and Access statement should set out how the facility compliments the local area and ensure that there is no adverse effect on existing Public Rights of Way or public safety.
- 5.2.5 The road network within west London is regularly congested and therefore proposals must demonstrate active consideration of alternative transport uses. There must not be any significant or unacceptable adverse impacts on the local road network or other road users, in terms of congestion or parking, associated with the development. Proposals should demonstrate that adequate parking for all vehicles is available on site and that any necessary changes to the local road network are made.

### WLWP Policy 2

All waste development proposals will be required to demonstrate, for the construction and operational phases of the development, that:

- adequate means of controlling noise, dust, litter, odours and other emissions are incorporated into the scheme;
- there is no significant adverse effect on the established, permitted or allocated land uses likely to be affected by the development; where necessary this is to be demonstrated by a Environmental Impact Assessment
- the development is of a scale, form and character appropriate to its location and incorporates a high quality of design; to be demonstrated through the submission of a design and access statement. An appropriate BREEAM or

CEEQUAL rating may be required;

- active consideration has been given to the transportation of waste by modes other than road, principally by water and rail;
- transport directly and indirectly associated with the development will not exceed the capacity of the local road network; where necessary this is to be demonstrated by a Transport Impact Assessment;
- the development makes a positive contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation to be demonstrated through the submission of a sustainable design and construction statement;
- the development has no significant adverse effects on local biodiversity and that there are no likely significant impacts or adverse effects on the integrity of an area designated under the Habitats Directive;
- there will be no significant impact on the quality of surface and groundwater. A Sustainable Urban Drainage System may be required;
- there will be no increased flood risk in line with PPS25; where necessary this is to be demonstrated by a Flood Risk Assessment;
- there is no foreseeable adverse impact on health; where necessary this is to be demonstrated by a Health Impact Assessment; and
- Green Travel Plans have been considered, where appropriate.

### 5.3 Policy WLWP 3 – Decentralised Energy

5.3.1 New waste management and recycling methods can offer more efficient use of resources than existing waste management methods. Waste facilities can also contribute to the provision of decentralised energy by providing heat and power for use in domestic and industrial processes.

5.3.2 The 2008 London Plan (Policy 4A.23) encourages boroughs to take opportunities for the development of combined heat and power technologies.

#### Policy WLWP 3

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

- the local use of any excess heat in either an existing heat network or through the creation of a new network;
- the utilisation of biogas/syngas in Combined Heat and Power facilities, either directly through piped supply or indirectly through pressurisation and transport;
- the utilisation of any solid recovered fuel in Combined Heat and Power facilities or as a direct replacement for fossil fuels in London; or
- any other contribution to decentralised energy in London;
- Where it is demonstrated that the provision of decentralised energy is not economically feasible or technically practicable, the development shall not preclude the future implementation of such systems.

Energy from waste facilities will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that they are a recovery facility as defined in the Waste Framework Directive.

## 5.4 Policy WLWP 4 – Sustainable Site Waste Management

5.4.1 The management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy is a key element of European, National and regional policy. West London supports the increased management of wastes as far up the hierarchy as possible and each of the six boroughs has a commitment to waste minimisation and recycling. Waste minimisation is also an important issue to the residents and community within West London.

### WLWP Policy 4

To encourage sustainable waste management, waste management developments will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- At least 10% of the materials or products used in the construction and/or operation of the development are re-used or recycled and sourced locally;
- Construction, demolition and excavation wastes are reused or recycled on site, where practicable.
- All waste management developments must produce construction phase Site Waste Management Plans.

## 5.5 How Will The Plan Be Monitored?

5.5.1 Once the Plan is adopted, key performance indicators are proposed to be reported each year in the Annual Monitoring Report. This will enable the West London boroughs to compare quantities of waste actually produced with those forecast in the London Plan and to monitor development on the sites identified in the Plan. This will then enable the boroughs to consider whether the allocation of sites is sufficient and whether the plan needs reviewing. The proposed indicators that will be reported for each authority and the authorities combined include:

- Quantity of each type of waste produced;
- Total capacity (in tonnes) of new waste management facilities given planning permission in the previous year, by process (e.g. recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion etc) and against annual forecast of quantity of waste produced;
- Capacity (in tonnes) of new waste management facilities on existing sites (including re-developed transfer sites), on new sites allocated within the West London Waste Plan, and on non-allocated sites;
- The quantity of municipal waste generated per household;
- Re-use, recycling and composting figures for municipal waste;

- The quantity of municipal waste landfilled;
- Comparison of municipal and commercial & industrial waste that is managed compared to the apportionment targets set out in The London Plan;
- Tonnage of construction, demolition and excavation waste produced and disposed of in the boroughs;
- Tonnage of hazardous waste produced and disposed of in the boroughs; and
- Other indicators that may be decided to measure performance against policies.

## 6 Glossary

Term/Acronym	Definition
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	A process whereby biodegradable material is broken down in the absence of air (oxygen). Material is placed into a closed vessel and in controlled conditions it breaks down into digested material and biogas.
Apportionment	Please see 'London Plan Apportionment'.
Area Action Plan	Type of Development Plan Document focused on a specific location or area which guides development and improvements. It forms one component of a Local Development Framework.
Autoclave	A method of sterilisation. Waste is loaded into a rotating sealed cylinder and the biodegradable fraction of this waste is then broken down by steam treatment into a homogeneous organic 'fibre'.
Biodegradable	Biodegradable materials are generally organic, such as plant and animal matter and other substances originating from living organisms. They can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms into simpler compounds. Waste which contains organic material can decompose producing bio-gas, leachate and other by-products.
Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW)	The proportion of waste from households that is capable of undergoing natural decomposition such as paper and cardboard, garden and food waste. Typically BMW makes up around 68% of residual municipal solid waste (MSW).
Civic Amenity Site (CAS)	Facilities where members of the public can bring a variety of household waste for recycling or disposal. Materials accepted include, for example: paper, plastic, metal, glass and bulky waste such as tyres, refrigerators, electronic products, waste from DIY activities and garden waste. These sites are also known as 'HWRCs' (Household Waste Recycling Centres), or 'RRCs' (Reuse and Recycling Centres).
Climate Change	Regional or global-scale changes in historical climate patterns arising from natural and/or man-made causes that produce an increasing mean global surface temperature.
Clinical Waste	Waste arising from medical, nursing, veterinary, pharmaceutical, dental or related practices, where risk of infection may be present.
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	The combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). The heat can be used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.
Commercial Waste	Waste produced from premises used solely or mainly, for the purpose of a trade or business or for sport, recreation or entertainment.

Term/Acronym	Definition
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)	Waste arising from business and industry. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste produced from premises used solely or mainly, for the purpose of a trade or business or for sport, recreation or entertainment and arising from the activities of traders, catering establishments, shops, offices and other businesses. Commercial and Industrial waste may, for example, include food waste, packaging and old computer equipment.
Composting	A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (ie it is aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E)	Waste arising from the construction, maintenance, repair and demolition of roads, buildings and structures. It is mostly comprised of concrete, brick, stone and soil, but can also include metals, plastics, timber and glass.
Core Strategy	A Local Development Document (which is also a Development Plan Document) which provides a written statement of the core policies for delivering the spatial strategy and vision for a borough, supported by a reasoned justification.
Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	The government department with overall responsibility for, amongst other things, the planning system.
Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management amongst other things.
Development Management Document	A set of criteria-based policies in accordance with the Core Strategy, against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. Also known as Site Development Policies.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	These are statutory local development documents prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which set out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area. They have the weight of development plan status and are subject to community involvement, public consultation and independent examination.
Energy from Waste (EfW)	Energy that is recovered through thermally treating waste. EfW is also used to describe some thermal waste treatment plants.
Energy Recovery	The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation (see also Recovery).



Term/Acronym	Definition
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 <sup>9</sup> (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 an Inspector or a Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State; this can consist of hearing sessions, or consideration of written representations to consider whether the policies and proposals of the local planning authority's Development Plan Documents are sound. Only persons who have made representations seeking change to a Development Plan Document at the submission stage are entitled to an oral hearing at the examination.
Gasification	The thermal breakdown of organic material by heating waste in a low oxygen atmosphere to produce a gas. This gas is then used to produce heat/electricity.
Greater London Authority (GLA)	The GLA is a unique form of strategic citywide government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor – the Mayor of London - and a separately elected Assembly – the London Assembly.
Green Belt	A planning designation to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
Green Waste	Organic waste from households, parks, gardens, wooded and landscaped areas such as tree prunings, grass clippings, leaves etc.
Greenhouse Gas	A gas in the Earth's atmosphere that traps heat and can contribute to global warming. Examples include carbon dioxide and methane.
ha	Hectare (10,000m <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.

<sup>9</sup> The full catalogue can be downloaded from [http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/EWC\\_31-03-09\\_CH.pdf](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/EWC_31-03-09_CH.pdf)

Term/Acronym	Definition
Hazardous Waste	Waste that contains potentially damaging properties which may make it harmful to human health or the environment. It includes materials such as asbestos, fluorescent light tubes and lead-acid batteries. The European Commission has issued a Directive on the controlled management of hazardous waste; wastes are defined as hazardous on the basis of a list created under that Directive.
Household Waste	Waste from a private dwelling or residential house or other such specified premises, and includes waste taken to household waste recycling centres.
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	Facilities to which the public can bring household waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans, paper, green waste and bulky household items/waste for free disposal.
Incineration	The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents). Municipal solid waste incinerators can recover power and/or heat. Incinerators are often referred to as EfW (energy from waste) plants.
Industrial Business Park (IBP)	Strategic employment location designed to accommodate general industrial, light industrial and research and development uses that require a higher quality environment and less heavy goods access than a Preferred Industrial Location.
Industrial Waste	Waste from a factory or industrial process.
Inert Waste	Waste that is not active – it does not decompose or otherwise change.
In-vessel Composting (IVC)	Shredded waste is placed inside a chamber or container through which air is forced. This speeds up the composting process. It is a controlled process and is capable of treating both food and green waste by achieving the required composting temperatures. It is also known as enclosed composting.
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)	The development of a Municipal Waste Management Strategy is a dynamic process and results in a clear framework for the management of municipal waste, and waste from other sectors as appropriate. This sets out how authorities intend to optimise current service provision as well as providing a basis for any new systems or infrastructure that may be needed. The Strategy should act as an up to date, regularly reviewed, route-map for further investment required.
Kerbside Collection	Any regular collection of recyclables from premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households. Excludes collection services delivered on demand.
ktpa	kilo-tonnes per annum (a kilo-tonne is 1,000 tonnes).

Term/Acronym	Definition
Landfill	The deposit of waste onto and into land, in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A portfolio of local development documents that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	A document setting out the local planning authority's intentions for its Local Development Framework; in particular, the Local Development Documents it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review.
London Plan	This is the Spatial Development Strategy for London. This document was produced by the Mayor of London to provide a strategic framework for the boroughs' Unitary Development Plans. It will perform this function in respect of Local Development Frameworks. It was first published in February 2004 and alterations have since been published in September 2006 and 2007 and February 2008. It has the status of a development plan under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
London Plan Apportionment	Allocates to each individual borough a given proportion of London's total waste (expressed in tonnes) for which sufficient sites for managing and processing waste must be identified within their Local Development Frameworks.
Materials Recycling Facility or Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to reprocessors who prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	A combination of mechanical separation techniques and biological treatment – either aerobic or anaerobic, or a combination of the two, which are designed to recover value from and/or treat fractions of waste.
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.
Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10)	Guidance documents produced by central government relating to 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' which set out a number of key concepts which should be considered and statutory requirements of local and regional planning policy documents.

Term/Acronym	Definition
Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12)	Guidance documents produced by central government relating to 'Local Spatial Planning'.
Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25)	Guidance documents produced by central government relating to 'Development and Flood Risk' which aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk
Preferred Industrial Location (PIL)	Strategic employment site normally suitable for general industrial, light industrial and warehousing uses.
Proposals Map	A map showing the location of the sites identified in the Plan
Pyrolysis	The heating of waste in a closed environment, in the absence of oxygen, to produce a secondary fuel product.
Railhead	This is a terminus of a railway line that interfaces with another transport mode e.g. road network.
RAMSAR	Sites which are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Recovery	The process of extracting value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.
Recycling	Recovering re-usable materials from waste or using a waste material for a positive purpose.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Material produced from waste that has undergone processing. Processing can include separation of recyclables and non-combustible materials, shredding, size reduction, and pelletising.
Re-use	The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning.
Re-use and Recycling Centre (RRC)	Facilities to which the public can bring household waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans, paper, green waste and bulky household items/waste for free disposal.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) or environmental impact assessment (EIA) which might be required to support a planning application.
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.

Term/Acronym	Definition
Site Development Policies	A set of criteria-based policies in accordance with the Core Strategy, against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. To set out all qualifying site allocations other than those contained in Area Action Plans.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A specifically defined area which protects ecological or geological features.
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.
Sound (Soundness)	According to PPS 12 (¶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
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 SSSI is considered to be of international importance 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.

Term/Acronym	Definition
Sustainable Waste Management	Using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste we produce and, where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	A formal process which analyses and evaluates the environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan or programme.
Sustainability Appraisal Commentary	A commentary report that raises sustainability issues relating to the Issues and Options report.
Transport for London (TfL)	An integrated body responsible for the Capital's transport system. The primary role of TfL, which is a functional body of the Greater London Authority, is to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy and manage transport services across London.
Thermal Treatment	Treatment of waste using heat e.g. incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, etc.
tpa	Tonnes per annum.
Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	A type of development plan introduced in 1986, that is to be replaced by Local Development Frameworks.
Waste Arising	The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.
Waste Collection Authority (WCA)	Organisation responsible for collection of household waste e.g. your local council.
Waste Development Plan Document (WDPD)	Planning document which will provide a basis for the provision of waste management infrastructure in the sub-region e.g. the West London Waste Plan (see 'West London Waste Plan').
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	Organisation responsible for disposing of municipal waste. For west London this is the West London Waste Authority (WLWA).
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 west 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.

Term/Acronym	Definition
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 west London the six 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.
West London Waste Authority (WLWA)	West London's statutory waste disposal authority. The WLWA's main function is to arrange the disposal of waste collected by its six constituent boroughs.
West London Waste Plan (WLWP)	The Waste Development Plan Document being produced for west London (see 'Waste Development Plan Document').

## 7 Appendices

**Appendix 1: Sustainability Appraisal**

**Appendix 2: General Waste Treatment Facility Descriptions**

**Appendix 3: Borough Waste Projection and Apportionment Figures - London Plan and Minor Alteration to Draft Replacement London Plan 2009**

**Appendix 4: Map of Existing Waste Management Sites considered to have potential for re-development as waste management facilities (to follow)**

**Appendix 5: Map of Proposed New Sites with opportunity for developing waste management facilities (to follow)**

**Appendix 6: Questionnaires**



## Appendix 1 - Sustainability Appraisal

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

This process will ensure that planning decisions are made that accord with the principles defined in the Government's UK Sustainable Development agenda<sup>10</sup>. The timing of the Sustainability Appraisal aims to ensure that sustainability considerations are taken into account early in the process of policy development.

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

### Sustainability Appraisal Approach

The approach adopted for the Sustainability Appraisal was iterative and involved a high degree of interaction between those individuals responsible for the Sustainability Appraisal and those individuals responsible for development of the Plan.

### Scoping

The first stage in the Sustainability Appraisal process (Stage A of DCLG guidance) involves assembling information on the existing environmental, social and economic baseline to provide a starting point for appraising the effects of implementing the Plan. To provide a sound basis for analysis, the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report also identified relevant plans and programmes, key sustainability issues and problems and detailed a Sustainability Framework through which the appraisal could

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

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

<sup>12</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633.

take place; this information was reported in the form of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report<sup>13</sup>.

### Issues and Options

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

A Sustainability Commentary<sup>14</sup> was produced in which the key findings were provided in association with each of the identified issues and options. The Sustainability Commentary was prepared to meet the requirements of DCLG guidance (para 3.39) *“As each option is refined, a commentary on the key sustainability issues and problems arising must be prepared, with recommendations on how each of the options could be improved, e.g. through mitigation measures.”*

### Proposed Sites and Policies/Draft Plan

The Proposed Sites and Policies for the Plan were developed taking into account findings presented in the Sustainability Commentary as well as the results of consultation on the Issues and Options and relevant evidence base material.

The Proposed Sites and Policies were tested for compatibility with the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and the results were taken into account, as necessary, during further drafting and refinement of the options.

The Site Assessment Criteria used to evaluate the long list of sites were assessed using the Sustainability Appraisal objectives, and the results were incorporated into the Plan.

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

The policies contained within the Plan were assessed against sustainability objectives. Where mitigation was recommended this has been addressed where appropriate in the Plan.

The SEA Directive requires the significant environmental effects of implementing the plan or programmes to be monitored *“in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake remedial action”* (Article 10(1)). Responsible Authorities

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<sup>13</sup> Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the WLWP July 2008.

<sup>14</sup> West London Waste Plan Issues and Options, Sustainability Appraisal, Sustainability Commentary, February 2009.

must ensure when designing their monitoring arrangements that they comply with this provision. This guidance uses the term 'SEA monitoring' to cover the overall monitoring of environmental effects. The Sustainability Appraisal Report includes draft monitoring recommendations and these will be updated following the consultation period.

### Reporting

Outputs from the Sustainability Appraisal are presented in this Sustainability Appraisal Report which is designed to fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive in respect of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Environmental Report. This report is published alongside the Proposed Sites and Policies Report.

### Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was undertaken to ensure that flood risk is considered as part of the spatial planning process. As required in Planning Policy Statement 25<sup>15</sup>, we have used the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment on regional and local flood risk issues in the assessment of sites suitable for waste management.

### Equalities Impact Assessment

The Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) was undertaken to ensure that the West London Waste Plan does not discriminate against specific target groups. The Equalities Impact Assessment of the Issues and Options identified the options that may have a negative impact on certain target groups. Since the development of the Plan's policies, a further assessment has been undertaken and suggested mitigation has been incorporated into the Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report. We have taken this into account when developing the Proposed Sites and Policies to ensure that no target group experiences a high level negative impact from the West London Waste Plan. The EqIA will be published alongside the Proposed Sites and Policies/ Draft Plan.

### Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Habitats Regulations Assessment relates to Natura 2000 sites designated under the European Habitats and Birds Directives<sup>16</sup>.

In October 2009 a screening exercise was carried out to determine the need for a Habitat Directive Assessment of the potential impacts of the West London Waste Plan's Issues and Options upon any European designated site located within 10 km of the six west London boroughs. The report concluded that some of the Issues and Options had the potential to impact the Natura 2000 sites identified, and that an Appropriate Assessment and ascertainment of the effect on site integrity was

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<sup>15</sup> *Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk – DCLG, 2006.*

<sup>16</sup> *European Directive 92/43/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.*

required. A further screening exercise to determine whether any of the recently developed policies are likely to trigger the need for a full Habitats Directive Assessment of the Plan, in compliance with the EC Habitats Directive, was undertaken.

The Plan policies have now been updated to incorporate the recommendations from the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening. The Screening Report therefore concludes that the Plan is unlikely to have an adverse effect on the qualifying features of any Natura 2000 sites and therefore no further work is required. This Screening Report is published alongside the Proposed Sites and Policies and will be available to individuals and organisations involved in consultation on the Proposed Sites and Policies.

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



## Appendix 2: General Waste Treatment Facility Description

Facility type	General Description	General Appearance
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	A facility that sorts recyclable material collected from households or businesses into separate materials. The materials are then sent for reprocessing into useful materials or products.	Consists of mechanical sorting equipment and conveyor belts. Normally housed inside a warehouse type building.
Composting	Composting facilities are generally enclosed in special units to minimise odours. Enclosed composting units can compost food and garden waste collected from homes and businesses.	Generally housed inside warehouse type buildings.
Recycling and Reuse Centre (RRC)	Site for the public to take recyclable and general waste to. The sites normally consist of skips and containers for a wide range of different materials, encouraging recycling.	Open facilities with accessible waste containers.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	MBT is generally used to treat general (residual) waste (that is waste that is not in the recycling bin) from homes and businesses. The waste is treated biologically and mechanically which essentially separates the materials suitable for recycling from an organic fraction which is generally used as a fuel or can be composted.	Generally housed inside warehouse type buildings.
Anaerobic Digestion	Anaerobic Digestion is only suitable for organic wastes such as food and garden waste. The waste is enclosed in tanks without oxygen and digested to produce a biogas which can be used as a fuel. A sludge is also produced which can be composted and used on land.	Large industrial tanks and warehouse-type buildings.
Gasification/Pyrolysis/Autoclave	Advanced thermal treatment technologies are methods of breaking down waste using heat, to produce heat and power. Gasification uses a little oxygen to break the waste down whereas pyrolysis does not use any oxygen. Such methods give more control over the process and reduce emissions. Autoclaving involves 'cooking' the waste with steam to separate materials to produce recyclables and fuel.	Industrial type buildings, normally with a chimney.

## Appendix 3: Borough Waste Arisings and Apportionments

### Waste Arising figures - London Plan 2008

Borough	2010		2015		2020	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I
Brent	156	199	170	211	187	235
Ealing	184	229	198	247	214	275
Harrow	129	154	138	164	148	179
Hillingdon	170	323	177	349	185	382
Hounslow	146	242	151	259	156	286
Richmond	138	146	152	156	167	167
<b>Totals</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,524</b>

All figures are in a 1000 tonnes. MSW = Municipal Solid Waste C&I = Commercial and Industrial Waste

### Waste Arising figures – Minor Alteration to Draft Replacement London Plan 2009

Borough	2011		2016		2021		2026		2031	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I
Brent	136	202	143	200	149	199	156	196	161	194
Ealing	158	232	164	219	170	211	176	209	181	207
Harrow	120	143	123	139	126	136	129	134	131	133
Hillingdon	152	336	157	335	162	338	167	341	171	348
Hounslow	132	231	136	223	140	215	144	212	147	211
Richmond	100	143	103	142	105	141	107	141	109	143
<b>Totals</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,236</b>

All figures are in a 1000 tonnes. MSW = Municipal Solid Waste C&I = Commercial and Industrial Waste

### Waste Apportionment figures - London Plan 2008

Borough	2010		2015		2020	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I
Brent	82	202	134	243	155	287
Ealing	104	257	170	308	197	365
Harrow	52	128	85	154	98	182
Hillingdon	87	215	142	258	165	306
Hounslow	85	208	138	250	160	296
Richmond	58	142	94	170	109	202
<b>Totals</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1,638</b>

All figures are in a 1000 tonnes. MSW = Municipal Solid Waste C&I = Commercial and Industrial Waste

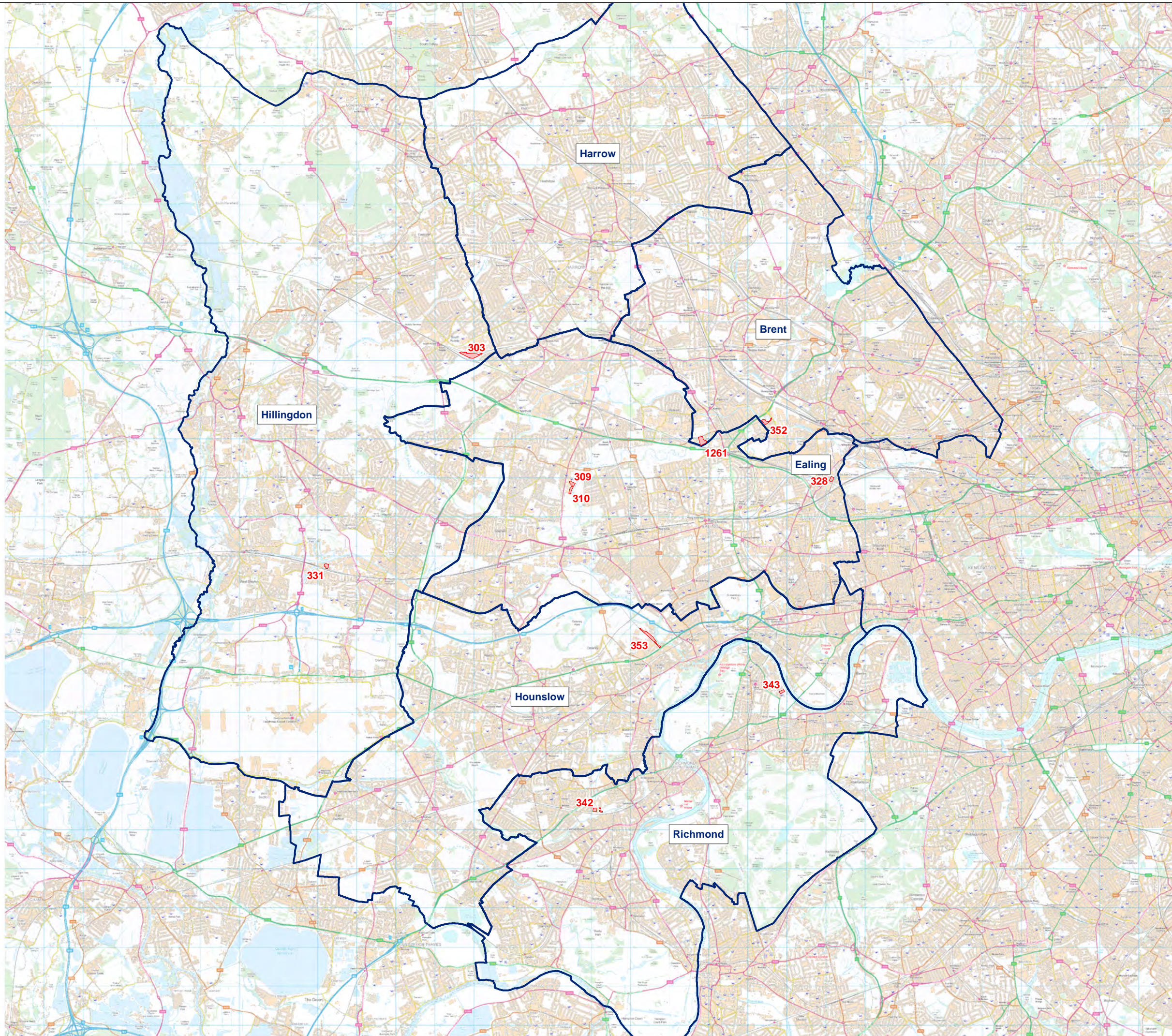
### Waste Arising figures – Minor Alteration to Draft Replacement London Plan 2009

Borough	2011		2016		2021		2026		2031	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I
Brent	90	160	109	174	130	190	152	207	175	225
Ealing	114	202	138	221	165	241	193	262	221	286
Harrow	57	101	69	110	82	220	96	131	111	143
Hillingdon	96	170	116	186	139	202	162	220	186	240
Hounslow	92	165	112	179	134	195	157	213	180	232
Richmond	56	100	68	109	81	119	95	129	109	141
<b>Totals</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,267</b>

All figures are in a 1000 tonnes. MSW = Municipal Solid Waste C&I = Commercial and Industrial Waste


## Appendix 4: Map of Existing Waste Management Sites considered to have potential for re- development as waste management facilities





**Legend**

**Transfer Sites**

- Site Number / Site Name**
- 303, Victoria Road Waste Transfer Station, Civic Way, Hillingdon
  - 309, Greenford Reuse & Recycling Site, Greenford Road, Greenford, Ealing
  - 310, Greenford Depot, Greenford Road, Greenford, Ealing
  - 328, Quattro, Victoria Road, Park Royal, Ealing
  - 331, Rigby Lane Waste Transfer Station, Hayes, Hillingdon
  - 342, Twickenham Depot, Langhorn Drive, Twickenham, Richmond
  - 343, Townmead Reuse & Recycling Site, Mortlake Road, Kew, Richmond
  - 352, Twyford Waste Transfer Station, Abbey Road, Brent
  - 353, Transport Avenue Waste Transfer Station, Brentford, Hounslow.
  - 1261, Veolia Transfer Station, Marsh Road, Alpenton, Brent
-  Borough Boundaries

**Scale @ A3**      **1:90,000**

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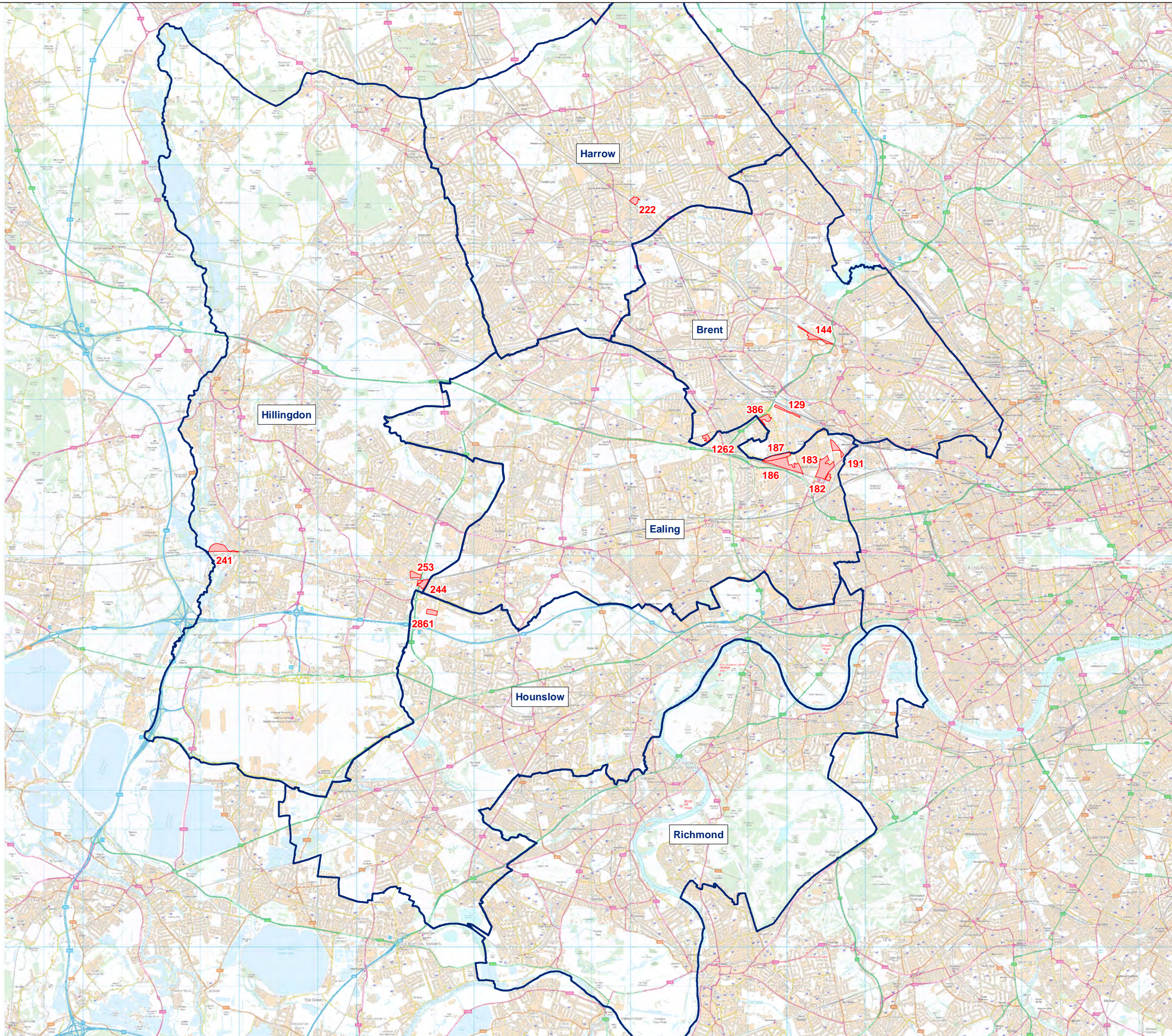
**Title**  
**Existing waste sites considered to have potential for redevelopment for waste treatment facilities.**

**Figure No.**  
**72662 DP01**



## Appendix 5: Map of Proposed New Sites with opportunity for developing waste management facilities





**Legend**

**New Sites**

**Site Number / Site Name**

- 129, Rail Sidings, Premier Park Road, Park Royal, Brent
  - 144, Hannah Close/Great Central Way
  - 182, Park Royal 1, Victoria Road, Park Royal, Ealing
  - 183, Park Royal 2, Chase Road, Park Royal, Ealing
  - 186, Park Royal 8, Coronation Road, Park Royal, Ealing
  - 187, Park Royal 9, Coronation Road, Park Royal, Ealing
  - 191, Atlas Road, Park Royal, Ealing
  - 222, Council Depot, Forward Drive, Harrow
  - 241, Tavistock Road Coal Depot, West Drayton, Hillingdon
  - 244, Yeading Brook, Former Powergen Site, Bulls Bridge, Hayes, Hillingdon
  - 253, Silverdale Road Industrial Area, Hayes, Hillingdon
  - 386, Abbey Road, Park Royal, Brent
  - 1262, Alperton Lane Industrial Area, Marsh Road, Alperton, Brent
  - 2861, Vacant Site Western International Market, Hayes Road, Southall, Hounslow
- Borough Boundaries

**Scale @ A3**      **1:90,000**

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**Client**  
**The London Borough of Hillingdon**

**Project**  
**West London Waste Plan**

**Title**  
**New waste sites considered to have potential for redevelopment for waste treatment facilities.**

**Figure No.**  
**72662 DP02**



## Appendix 6: Questionnaires

European, UK legislation and the Mayor's London Plan and 2009 Draft Replacement Plan require increasing amounts of waste to be recycled, composted and processed in facilities closer to the source of waste and less to be buried in landfill. To support this, new facilities must be provided.

**To meet this challenge the six west London Council's Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hounslow, Hillingdon and Richmond upon Thames are working together to produce a new West London Waste Plan.**

Following last year's consultation on issues and options, potential future sites for waste management facilities have been identified and policies to guide their development have been drafted. Your views and suggestions are now invited both on the proposed policies and sites which we consider to have potential - and which are now being fully investigated before the final selection is made.

You can review and provide comment on the Proposed Sites and Policies Document by completing our short questionnaire or our technical questionnaire which can be obtained either by accessing our website, visiting your local Council office or library or by contacting us direct.

**The consultation period runs from ..... January 2011 and we are asking that you return your completed questionnaire by 5.00 pm on ..... February 2011. Questionnaires should be returned by email to: *consultation@wlwp.net*, or post using the address below:**

***CAG Consultants, West London Waste Plan Consultation,  
Gordon House, 6 Lissenden Gardens,  
London, NW5 1LX***

Comments can also be submitted via the website: **[www.wlwp.net](http://www.wlwp.net)**

Should you wish to contact us directly or wish to know more please visit our website [www.wlwp.net](http://www.wlwp.net) or call Rachel Crozier on 0117 377 1137 between the hours of 9.00am-7.00pm.



**SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE**

**1. Do you agree with the preferred approach of meeting the London Plans waste predictions plus providing a level of flexibility in the event some sites are not found to be suitable?**

Yes...

No...

Please provide reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
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**2. Please provide your views on the existing and new sites identified within the document?**

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**3. Do you agree with the 4 policies outlined in the document?**

Yes...

No...

*Please provide reason(s):* \_\_\_\_\_

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**4. Do you have any other particular issues you like to raise regarding the document?**

Yes...

No...

*If so, please provide reason(s) and suggestions for improvement:* \_\_\_\_\_

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## TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

### 1. General approach of the West London Waste Plan (WLWP)

The general approach of the WLWP is to identify sites with the potential for developing waste management facilities in order to meet West London's share of waste requirements (apportionment) and providing a level of flexibility (i.e. some over-provision should sites not come forward).

*Do you agree with this general approach?*

Yes...

No...

*Please provide reason(s):* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Is there anything else to include in the general approach?* \_\_\_\_\_

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### 2. Preferred approach of the WLWP

There are three elements to the preferred approach of the WLWP, as follows:

- 1) To identify the general land boundaries of potential waste sites, rather than also to identify the specific technology(s) and/or facility(s) associated with the site;
- 2) To identify potential waste sites of different sizes to allow for both large and small scale waste management facilities; and
- 3) To support on-site recycling and reuse of construction / demolition /

excavation waste takes place on waste sites, and to ensure that the quantities of waste arisings will be recorded.

*Do you agree with the preferred approach?*

*Yes, I agree with all three elements of the preferred approach...*

*No, I disagree with one or more element(s) of the preferred approach...*

*Please provide reason(s):* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Are there any other elements that should be included within the WLWP as part of the preferred approach?* \_\_\_\_\_

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### **3. WLWP Policy 1**

WLWP Policy 1 outlines the strategic approach that existing and new sites identified as potential waste development will generally be supported, provided that the proposals comply with other policies in the WLWP and the borough's Local Development Framework. The policy also emphasises that other sites, not identified within the WLWP, may still be permitted, where it has been demonstrated there are emerging shortfalls in waste management capacity.

*Do you agree with WLWP Policy 1?*

*Yes...*

*No...*



Please provide reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_

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Do you have any further comments and suggestions to make about WLWP Policy 1? \_\_\_\_\_

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#### 4. WLWP Policy 2

WLWP Policy 2 aims to ensure high quality development during both its construction and operational phases. This Policy sets out development criteria for new waste management facilities to minimise adverse impacts on the environment and local residents.

Do you agree with WLWP Policy 2?

Yes...

No...

Please provide reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

Do you have any further comments and suggestions to make about WLWP Policy 2? \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. WLWP Policy 3**

WLWP Policy 3 encourages all waste facilities capable of producing energy, where practicable and compliant, to contribute to the provision of decentralised energy (i.e. generating local supplies of low carbon energy) in the form of heat and/or power facilities.

*Do you agree with WLWP Policy 3?*

Yes...

No ...

*Please provide reason(s):* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Do you have any further comments and suggestions to make about WLWP Policy 3?* \_\_\_\_\_

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**6. WLWP Policy 4**

WLWP Policy 4 encourages sustainable waste management, permitting waste management facilities where it can be demonstrated that: at least 10% of the materials or products used during construction and operation phases are reused or sourced locally and recycled; construction / demolition / excavation wastes are reused and recycled; and construction phase Site Waste Management Plans are provided.

*Do you agree with WLWP Policy 4?*

*Yes...*

*No...*

*Please provide reason(s):* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Do you have any further comments and suggestions to make about WLWP Policy 4?* \_\_\_\_\_

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## **7. Suitability of existing waste sites for re-development for continued waste management**

Eleven existing waste sites have been identified within the *Proposed Sites and Policies* consultation document as being suitable for re-development listed in Table 4-1 (Pg 16).

*a) Do you agree that all of the existing waste sites identified are suitable for re-development?*

*Yes, all of the sites are suitable...*

*No, one or more of the sites is unsuitable...*

Please provide reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*b) Do you agree with the justifications associated with the inclusion of existing waste sites that are below the minimum site assessment criteria score?*

*Yes, all of the justifications are acceptable...*

*No, one or more of the justifications are unacceptable...*

Please provide reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**8. Suitability of new sites for developing as waste management facilities**

Thirteen new sites have been identified suitable for being developed as waste management facilities listed in Table 4-2 (Page 21).

*a) Do you agree that all of the new waste sites identified are suitable for waste management facilities?*

*Yes, all of the new sites are suitable.....*

*No, one or more of the sites is unsuitable.....*

Please provide reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



*b) Do you agree with the justifications associated with the exclusion of potential new sites that are above the minimum site assessment criteria score?*

*Yes, all of the justifications are acceptable...*

*No, one or more of the justifications are unacceptable...*

*Please provide reason(s):* \_\_\_\_\_

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*c) Are there any other sites not already identified that you think would be suitable for waste management facilities?*

*Yes, there are one or more other sites suitable (please provide a site map and/or address if possible)...*

*No...*

*Please provide reason(s) why you think a particular site is suitable:* \_\_\_\_\_

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**9. Monitoring the Plan**

To determine whether the allocation of sites is sufficient and whether the WLWP may need to be modified in the future, key performance indicators are to be reported each year in an Annual Monitoring Report (Page 33).

*Do you agree with the key performance indicators?*

Yes ...

*No, one or more of the key performance indicators are unsuitable...*

*Please provide reason(s):* \_\_\_\_\_  
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**10. Do you have any further comments?** \_\_\_\_\_

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