



COUNCIL MEETING - 6 DECEMBER 2018

Councillors of the London Borough of Islington are summoned to attend a meeting of the Council to be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD on **6 December 2018 at 7.30 pm.**

Chief Executive

AGENDA

	Page
1. Minutes The Minutes of the previous meeting held on 20 September 2018	1 - 26
2. Declarations of Interest If you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest* in an item of business: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ if it is not yet on the council's register, you must declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent;▪ you may choose to declare a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is already in the register in the interests of openness and transparency. In both the above cases, you must leave the room without participating in discussion of the item. If you have a personal interest in an item of business and you intend to speak or vote on the item you must declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent but you may participate in the discussion and vote on the item. *(a) Employment, etc - Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain. (b) Sponsorship - Any payment or other financial benefit in respect of your expenses in carrying out duties as a member, or of your election; including from a trade union. (c) Contracts - Any current contract for goods, services or works, between you or your partner (or a body in which one of you has a beneficial interest) and the council. (d) Land - Any beneficial interest in land which is within the council's area. (e) Licences - Any licence to occupy land in the council's area for a month or longer.	

- (f) Corporate tenancies** - Any tenancy between the council and a body in which you or your partner have a beneficial interest.
- (g) Securities** - Any beneficial interest in securities of a body which has a place of business or land in the council's area, if the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body or of any one class of its issued share capital.

This applies to **all** members present at the meeting.

3. Mayoral Announcements
- (i) Apologies
 - (ii) Order of business
 - (iii) Declaration of discussion items
 - (iv) Mayor's announcements
 - (v) Length of speeches
4. Leader's Announcements
5. Petitions
6. Questions from Members of the Youth Council 27 - 28
7. Questions from Members of the Public 29 - 30
8. Questions from Members of the Council 31 - 32
9. Approval of the Revised North London Waste Plan for Publication, Consultation and Submission 33 - 158
10. Council Tax Support Scheme 2019/20 159 - 194
11. Quarterly Monitoring Report 195 - 196
12. Constitution Update 197 - 204
13. Chief Whip's Report 205 - 206
14. Notices of Motion 207 - 210
- Where a motion concerns an executive function, nothing passed can be actioned until approved by the Executive or an officer with the relevant delegated power.

Enquiries to : Jonathan Moore
 Tel : 020 7527 3308
 E-mail : democracy@islington.gov.uk
 Despatched : 28 November 2018

LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON

COUNCIL MEETING - 20 SEPTEMBER 2018

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

At the meeting of the Council held at Council Chamber, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD - Islington Town Hall on 20 September 2018 at 7.30 pm.

Present:

Bell-Bradford	Graham	O'Halloran
Burgess	Hamitouche	O'Sullivan
Caluori	Heather	Picknell
Champion	Hull	Poyser
Chapman	Ismail	Russell
Clarke	Hyde	Shaikh
Comer-Schwartz	Jeapes	Smith
Convery	Khondoker	Turan
Cutler	Khurana	Ward
Debono	Klute	Watts
Fletcher	Lukes	Wayne
Gallagher	Mackmurdie	Webbe
Gantly	Nathan	Woodbyrne
Gill	Ngongo	Woolf

The Mayor (Councillor David Poyser) in the Chair

15 MINUTE SILENCE

The Council observed a minute's silence for former Councillor Gary Doolan, former Councillor and Freeman of the Borough George Durack, and local housing campaigner Eleonora Schinella.

16 MINUTES

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 5 July 2018 be confirmed as a correct record and the Mayor be authorised to sign them.

17 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

18 MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

(i) Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Councillors Clarke-Perry, Chowdhury, Kay, Poole, Spall and Williamson.

(ii) Order of Business

No changes were proposed to the order of business.

(iii) Declaraton of Discussion Items

No items were declared.

(iv) Mayor's Announcements

The Mayor had attended many events since the last Council meeting, including the very successful Angel Canal Festival, the Hillrise Summer Festival, the Rosemary Gardens Funday and the "Go Islington" sports festival on Highbury Fields, to name a few. The Mayor said that attending Islington's community events always made him proud to live in such a diverse borough with a strong community spirit. The Mayor was pleased to see so many newly elected councillors at these events, commenting that they had already become a key part of the communities they serve.

The Mayor was pleased to open the Islington in Bloom Awards and thanked everyone who participated for helping make sure the borough always looked its best.

The Mayor congratulated the young people of the borough on a fantastic set of exam results. Islington's young people achieved their best-ever GCSE results. Islington schools had come a long way in recent years and it was great to see the benefits of that improvement.

The Mayor was pleased that the anti-suicide measures on Archway Bridge had received permission to go ahead, commenting that it was a great result for the local community.

The Mayor encouraged everyone to attend the borough's Remembrance events in November. 2018 was the centenary of the end of World War 1 and the centenary of the Royal Air Force. In addition to the usual events at Islington Green, Spa Green, the Royal Northern Gardens, a beacon would be lit at Dartmouth Park at 7pm.

(v) Length of speeches

The Mayor asked all members to be mindful of the timer and keep within the permitted length for speeches.

19 LEADER'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Councillor Watts passed on his warmest wishes to the borough's Jewish community on the conclusion of Yom Kippur.

Councillor Watts congratulated Islington's young people on achieving the borough's best ever GCSE results. Only ten years ago Islington was in the bottom 20 lowest performing boroughs in the country for GCSE results; this year Islington was in the top 20 for the progress that young people make in secondary school. This was a remarkable turnaround and Councillor Watts thanked the borough's schools, teachers, pupils and their families for their hard work, commenting that they had achieved outstanding results during a time of chaos in the country's exam system.

Councillor Watts said that the new Council administration had hit the ground running; delivering genuinely affordable new homes, extending the school music tuition service to make music tuition accessible to all, delivering the UK's first affordable workspace strategy to create good quality jobs for local people, and progressing the de-carbonisation of the council's pension fund. Councillor Watts advised the Council was determined to keep up the pace of delivery.

Councillor Watts said his thoughts were with the family of the man murdered in Tufnell Park earlier the same week. Councillor Watts wanted to reassure everyone that the Council would continue to work closely with the Police and City Hall on tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.

Councillor Watts paid tribute to Gary Doolan and George Durack. Gary was Islington born and bred, representing St Peter's ward for over twelve years and championing policies that had been a hallmark of the borough; including universal free school meals, bringing services back in-house, opposing blacklisting and introducing the London Living Wage. Councillor Watts noted that Gary's memorial service at St Mary's Church was very well attended by members of the trade union movement, the Labour Party, the local community and council staff. At the service warm tributes were paid to former Councillor Doolan, who changed hundreds of lives through his union work, his community work and his political work.

Councillor Watts said it had been a privilege to know George Durack, also a former Councillor and Freeperson of the Borough. George had a life well lived, he had been a soldier, a postman, a trade unionist, a councillor and a community activist. His work in his community changed hundreds of lives, he was always honest, straightforward, and charming and his humour and support was touching. It was a remarkable achievement that George was able to campaign for so many years, well into his nineties.

Councillor Watts called on everyone present to reaffirm their commitment to ordinary working people, as Gary and George did every day of their lives.

Tributes to Gary Doolan and George Durack were also made by Councillors Burgess, Russell, Heather, Clarke, Klute, Gantly, Debono and Champion.

20 PETITIONS

Kate Elander and pupils from Hugh Myddleton Primary School presented a petition requesting the Council to resettle ten child refugees a year, over the next ten years.

Sebastian Sandys presented a petition requesting the Council to welcome representatives of the "City State of Totnes" and take an oath of allegiance to the European Union.

21 QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Question (a) from Sebastian Sandys to Councillor Watts, Leader of the Council:

Could the Leader please outline what (if any) formal connections he has made over the summer on behalf of the Borough with the City State of Totnes?

Response:

Thank you for your question. The answer is none.

Question (b) from Natasha Cox to Councillor Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

The other day on a 390 bus I was sat in front of a couple saying how much they were looking forward to using the cycle path down Holloway Road when it was completed. With the new protected cycle lanes at Archway and Highbury Corner they and their friends had assumed there were plans to join them. Will you contact TFL and push them to provide protected cycle lanes on Holloway Road connecting Archway and Highbury Corner?

Response:

Thank you for this very helpful question. In our 2018 manifesto Islington Labour stated we will campaign for TFL to support our ambitions for protected cycle routes on the Holloway Road corridor and Upper Street. I am pleased to hear that this aspiration is shared by local residents like yourself. This administration is firmly committed to making cycling safer and more attractive for all. We are campaigning for this new cycle route and we have made some headway with the Mayor of London and TFL. A few key junctions are currently being considered for re-design to make them safer, including the dangerous and outdated junction at Drayton Park as well as the junction at Hornsey Road and Hornsey Street. We of course await further details on these proposals from the Mayor of London and TFL and we hope to share this

information with the public very soon. It helps that those junctions were in the Mayor's Transport Strategy, as that document sets the direction of travel.

However, Holloway Road cannot be made safer for cyclists just through improvements to individual junctions. The Council remains firmly committed to campaigning for a comprehensive safe cycle route, covering Holloway Road and Upper Street.

We are very pleased to have secured formal commitment from the Mayor of London through Will Norman, London's Walking and Cycling Commissioner, for TfL to fund the development of a new 'quietway' route paralleling the A1 corridor and connecting Regents Canal near the Packington Estate to Highgate north of Archway. While this parallel route does not replace the need for improvements to Holloway Road and Upper Street, it will at least give inexperienced cyclists a safe and quiet alternative to Holloway Road, and this will be much sooner than improvements could be delivered on Holloway Road itself.

We hope to turn Will Norman's formal commitment into some real cash, so that development of this parallel route can commence sooner rather than later. I hope to be welcoming very soon TfL's planned improvements to Holloway Road itself. We will stand with you, we will campaign with you, we believe this route is very much needed.

Question (c) from Liz Eversole to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Residents of the St Lukes' Community have grave concerns about the current St Lukes' development design's impact of dividing and blocking off much needed community open and green space important to improve health, biodiversity and air quality for a growing local population. The proposal for the site by Islington Council would mean reducing the leisure centre site by over 35% to develop private and social housing and reducing the football pitches by almost 50%. Therefore, can the Executive Member for Planning provide evidence that specifically demonstrates how the current design for the development of the Finsbury Leisure Centre site will improve, insure and maintain the council's policy of Open Space, leisure space and green space of the Finsbury Leisure Centre site, crucially required for the densest populated borough in the UK?

Response:

Thank you for your question. This Council is determined to tackle the housing crisis. Too many people do not have a place to live that is decent, secure and safe. That is why we are committed to building at least 550 new council homes, as we deliver 1,900 new genuinely affordable homes by 2022.

The St Luke's development is the Council's ambitious plan to redevelop the Finsbury Leisure Centre site to deliver at least 60 much needed council homes, a new leisure centre and community facilities including a GP practice. This will help to ensure there

is adequate social infrastructure available for the borough's growing population in this area, including incorporating Bunhill Energy Centre into the homes to provide affordable and greener energy for our residents.

The design of the site is currently being finalised. Local residents will have the opportunity to review the proposals when the planning application is submitted as part of a formal consultation process. I can confirm that the proposals drawn up so far include almost exactly the same amount of leisure space, in fact there is almost a 3% increase.

The proposals also deliver significant improvements to the leisure provision in a brand new high quality building designed with modern and inclusive facilities, including new leisure facilities with improved accessibility for those in wheelchairs, the sports hall will increase in size by 44%, or 298 square meters, the configuration of the squash courts is considerably improved so they are side by side and can actually host tournaments. The amount of changing room space will increase by 93%. The number of classes at the centre will not be affected and the proposals will include the same number of football pitches, four. The new pitches will meet Sports England standards for five-a-side pitches. The current pitches are bigger, but do not meet Sport England standards for larger seven-a-side pitches.

The proposals provide for similar levels of public realm on the site. However, it is important to note that the designs provide for significant improvements, such as improved public space at Paton Street, clearer sight lines along Norman Street that provide visibility of Ironmonger Row from Central Street, the creation of a new accessible link across the site from Paton Street to Mitchell Street providing a viewing area for the football pitches, and improvements to Helmet Row, Norman Street and Mitchell Street.

We appreciate that development in the borough can be disruptive for residents. The council has very clear rules on how construction should be managed to minimise disruption on neighbouring residents and these are set out in the Council's Code of Construction Practice.

Supplementary question:

Thank you. Residents of the St Luke's area and Bunhill House would like to know how we will be compensated for the detrimental effects to wellbeing, health, fuel bills, air and noise pollution, and the stress of living of a construction site for four to six years if the proposals go through as currently planned.

Response:

Myself and Councillor Webbe have already met with local councillors and discussed things we can do to help residents. We are very happy to keep talking to you to see what we can do.

Question (d) from Benali Hamdache to Councillor Hull, Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety:

How many people are currently receiving council tax rebates for "mental disability" in Islington right now?

Response:

There is an exemption in council tax called 'Severe Mental Impairment' and 410 people have been exempted from payment on those accounts this year.

After Council Tax Benefit was abolished by the Coalition Government in 2013 we established our own Council Tax Support Scheme, we will be hearing more about that later under the motions item. We were asked to do this with significantly less money. We created a Council Tax Support Scheme that disregards disability-based income such as Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payments and War Disablement Allowance. Our scheme has also kept personal allowances relating to disability, including disabled children, meaning that a disabled person can have a higher income and yet receive the same entitlement as a person without a disability. Unfortunately, it is not possible to identify the broader numbers with a mental disability benefiting from the scheme, but we have ensured that they receive extra protection once their illness is identified.

Supplementary question:

According to Islington Evidence Hub there are over 1,000 people living with dementia and Parkinson's in this borough, there are over 2,000 people who have suffered a stroke, there are over 700 people living with learning disabilities. Not all of those will be eligible for the discount, but what is the Council doing to address this big shortfall of people who might be eligible for the discount but who are not receiving it.

Response:

Thank you Benali. You obviously have to satisfy certain criteria to be eligible for the discounts, if you think you are aware of people who might be eligible but who are not receiving a discount please write to us as soon as possible. If you have information from the Evidence Hub that suggests they might be out there somewhere, then I'm happy to take a look.

Question (e) from John Gabriel to Councillor Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

This is a question about the management of the contract between Source London and Islington Council in relation to the location of Electric Vehicle or EV charging units and the and discriminatory access to pavements. The footway on the top of Melgund Road was 1.5 metres before the EV charging equipment was installed and met the Inclusive Mobility guidelines developed by the Department of Transport to comply with the Disability Discrimination Act. After the EV chargers and 400volt

feeder pillar were installed, the footway was reduced to 1.28m. The Council have stated that all new EV charging points will allow a footway width of 1.5m. Can the Council instruct Source London to move the Melgund Road chargers and feeder pillar so that residents and pedestrians on Melgund Road have the same rights as those with new EV charging stations and full disabled access is restored to our road? Otherwise the Council will have a two tier set of rights which is not fair or defensible.

Response:

Thank you for your question. Islington is facing an air pollution crisis. This public health problem is a life or death situation. That's why I'm pleased that Islington is leading the way in rolling out electric vehicle charging points as part of our efforts to encourage local people who require a car to switch to more sustainable and environmentally friendly options. By 2022 we hope to install an extra 400 electric vehicle charging points across the borough. We do so unashamedly. We do so to tackle the harmful particulates produced by diesel engines that pollute our air and reduce our residents' quality of life.

However, you are right. We want to ensure that our footways remain accessible for all pedestrians and I am aware that some charging equipment has not been ideally positioned, creating restrictions for some residents who may not feel confident navigating the pavement. Therefore, we are currently investigating the potential to carry out remedial work at some of our locations, to improve pedestrian access, including a number of roads in that location. I note that electric vehicle charging equipment at Meglund Road is 230 volts, but nonetheless, the charging points on the road were installed following a request from a resident, and consultation was undertaken prior to the installation.

I have taken a look at Meglund Road and I agree with you that the chargers have not been located correctly. It is one of the small number of charging points I have asked to be removed, and that is what will happen.

That said, we will continue to install electric charging points, because electric vehicles are the future. We want people to move away from diesel and petrol, we want our air to be cleaner, and we want our residents to have a quality of life that is fit for the future.

Supplementary question:

Thank you for your answer. That is extremely reassuring to hear that the charging station will be removed. I certainly want to reiterate your point that we fully support the council's policy to reduce cO2 emissions by promoting green vehicles, it just shouldn't be at the expense of the environment for disabled people. So, when these decisions are made to locate charging units, Sourced London should be advised of the DDA regulations that limit the width of pavement space. There are many alternative locations, we walked around the borough and we found there are locations that are on wide pavements and away from the vicinity of residential

properties, rather than within inches of the bedroom windows of the property. I am delighted that you are taking a second look at it.

Response:

We as a Council are rolling out electric charging points and we will work with a number of providers. There will be many contractors working and we expect them to operate in a way that makes sure our streets are healthy, that we have space for everyone and that we enjoy where we live. That is our general principle. We want electric charging vehicles to operate alongside walking and cycling, so that cars still remain the lowest form of travel and people engage in more active travel, better for the environment, better for our health, and better for our children's future.

Question (f) from Margaret Wolfe to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Does the council believe that, since most of the activities at Sotheby Mews will be transferred to the new Highbury Roundhouse Community Centre, it is appropriate that most of these activities will take place in the main hall which has no windows set into the walls, with natural light being provided only by 4 sky lights - is there not a concern these elderly vulnerable people will suffer from SAD or depression having to spent considerable lengths of time in this room "without a view"?

Response:

Thank you for your question. The first thing to say is that the scheme will deliver more genuinely affordable housing. We have a clear mandate to do so, it's the right thing to do, there is a severe housing crisis. Too many people don't have a decent place to live.

We can deliver some of that much needed affordable on the Sotheby Mews site, whilst also ensuring that services from Sotheby Mews move to a brand new state of the art centre without any reduction in the level of service. The Council is committed to ensuring the transfer of services from Sotheby Mews to Highbury Roundhouse is handled sensitively and with the full involvement of service users. We want to be fully confident that the new centre and services provided there are suitable for all residents who use it. The new centre on Ronald's Road will be a fantastic community facility. The quality of the community space was assessed and considered acceptable by the Planning Service at the time the Highbury Roundhouse planning permission was considered and granted.

A community centre with roof lights can be very generously lit by natural light given the aspect towards the sky. Such a facility will be used by varying groups each with different needs, and the centre has been designed to meet the needs of as many different groups as possible, including the users of Sotheby Mews. Council officers have been working closely with service users to assess Highbury Roundhouse's plans for the transition of services. We have noted a number of legitimate concerns and have asked Highbury Roundhouse to respond to these as soon as possible.

As part of this work, Highbury Roundhouse have committed to working with all of the service users at Sotheby Mews to actively involve them in any transition plans. We will continue to assess and evaluate any planned transition of services to ensure that it meets our dignity for all commitments and expected standards. We will continue to ensure that the needs and views of service users are fully considered by Highbury Roundhouse who are funded to provide the services so valued by the community.

Supplementary question:

My question is simple. My original question said that the users will be in a room where there are no windows on the walls. My question is, do you work in a room with no windows on the walls? There are skylights, but in the winter it will be very gloomy.

Response:

The hall has four giant skylights. It's a lovely, bright, airy room. Let's meet at Highbury Roundhouse, the coffee is on me, come and see how lovely the centre is, seriously.

Question (g) from Jacqueline Noone to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Have the executive members of the council reconsidered keeping a community centre and social housing at Sotheby Mews?

As Jacqueline Noone was not present at the meeting the Executive Member issued a written response following the meeting:

Thank you for your question. As Islington is facing the severe effects of a housing crisis, the Council has to make considered decisions about new sites where we can deliver much-needed genuinely affordable homes.

The Sotheby Mews site is one of those sites with this potential. In February, the Council confirmed the closure of Sotheby Mews would be postponed by 12 months to further work with Highbury Roundhouse and service users and meanwhile, services would continue to run at Sotheby Mews.

The Council has not reconsidered keeping a community centre and social housing at Sotheby Mews, as it would not be possible to accommodate both.

A previous design of the community facility on the ground floor and housing for over 55s in flats above was not favoured by planning. This was due to various site constraints, including difficulty in managing the levels at Sotheby Mews and the number of storeys proposed being too high.

I do appreciate this answer may be disappointing but I would like to repeat my reassurance that we are committed to continuing to work with service users so they continue to receive the same level of service at Highbury Roundhouse, whilst also delivering much-needed social housing.

The Mayor accepted questions from members of the public from the floor:

Question to Councillor Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

Are you adding car parking spaces in Islington now or not? How many a year have been added since 2012?

Response:

We have made absolutely clear our intent to make sure we have a borough that is engaged in active travel. We are one of five boroughs that currently meets the target set by the Mayor in the Mayor's London Transport Strategy of having 80% of travel within Islington by walking, cycling or public transport. That means we have introduced progressive policies over time that seek to reduce car ownership, from car sharing clubs, to electric charging points. We are actively enabling people to switch to alternative means of travel, or cycle, or use public transport. Our policies are working. We have transformed our streets into healthy liveable streets, but there is more work to do. That's why we are seeking investment to support our residents to walk, cycle and use public transport.

Question to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

At Sotheby Mews you can fix everything, but how will you fix the location? It is impossible for me to walk across Highbury Fields and attend my classes. Highbury Roundhouse is beautiful, it is good for children, but please think of us. How can I go across the field? A lot of people have disabilities, how can they get across the field?

Response:

Thank you for your question. You raise some very valid points and you have been constructive throughout the process, we want to keep working with you. My response is very simple; we will not move the services unless these issues have been resolved, unless services are just as good as Sotheby Mews, and that includes the transport issue.

The Mayor advised that there was no time remaining for questions from members of the public, and encouraged members of the public with outstanding questions to submit them in writing for written response.

22 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL**

Question (a) from Councillor Clarke to Councillor Shaikh, Executive Member for Inclusive Economy and Jobs:

As the Council's reading champion I have noticed that Islington libraries do not provide small tables and chairs for very young library users. When I travel around this country and Wales and visit libraries in other towns I notice the children's section in most libraries do have at least one small table and chairs. I think it would be good if Islington would try out using small tables and chairs as librarians in other places say they are popular and well used. I have heard constituents ask for them as their children are not as safe on the bigger tables. Would it be possible to try introducing small tables and small chairs for our youngest library users?

Response:

Thank you for your question and thank you for being a fantastic Reading Champion. I thank you for all the support you are giving to our libraries. As you know, libraries are one of our biggest assets. Providing not only a place for reading, but also learning and supporting the community, from our Baby Bounce classes to the events for our older residents. I'm proud that this Council administration has kept open all of our fantastic libraries despite severe government cuts.

In answer to your question, in our experience, the biggest requirements for tables and chairs comes from older children for whom very small furniture would not be suitable. These tables are used by children doing their homework as well as for our homework clubs, which take place weekly in all of the libraries. The Fair Futures Commission reported that young people need more space to read and do their homework, our libraries have an important role to play in that, which is why we have introduced homework spaces and computers are provided in all libraries.

Another reason why we don't see a number of small tables and chairs in our libraries is space. When we carry out refurbishments or design new library spaces, we always look to maximise the use of space and provide furniture that can be used by children and adults of all ages, so they can enjoy the space together. This has included zoning areas in libraries so that young children can sit with their parents or carers on sofas. We also try to maximise floor space so we can accommodate larger groups on school visits and also Baby Bounce sessions.

We do have a few small tables and chairs in Finsbury Library because the space allows for this, and to date we have not received any requests from residents or reports of children falling off bigger chairs. I thank you for raising this issue, and in response to the question I would like to survey library users about the layout of the children's section in each of the libraries, and invite residents to make suggestions on how we can make better use of that space. I'd like to invite you to take part in those discussions in more detail.

Supplementary question:

Thank you very much. I've been speaking to library workers and parents in Islington, and they enthusiastically agree that small tables and chairs would be a welcome addition to the wonderful facilities we have in our libraries. Why is there a resistance to providing facilities for our youngest library users?

Response:

We are really keen to provide the services that are needed for all of our library users. You've raised an interesting question and going forward we would like to survey our users and find out more about what they want from their libraries.

Question (b) from Councillor Heather to Councillor Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

Can you please reassure me that in relation to the installation of electric vehicle chargers in the borough that the council is adequately addressing public concerns regarding:

1. Location and health and safety for users and the general public.
2. Noise generated.
3. Light disturbance.
4. Payment for charging a vehicle.
5. Public and resident consultation.

Finally, what are the actual environmental benefits of using electric vehicles as opposed to petrol or diesel vehicles in terms of the emissions created in each case by the generation of the power sources?

Response:

Thank you for your question. I know that you are as proud as me to be re-elected to implement our Islington Labour manifesto, which of course included our commitment to deliver 400 more electric charging points in the borough. I am pleased with the progress we are making on this. I want to be clear that the vast majority of these have been implemented to a standard that is beyond acceptable, but there are a small number that we are concerned about.

It is important that we clean up Islington's air. The air that we are breathing is not healthy and we have to do something about toxic emissions. As I said at our last meeting, and here again tonight, the concerns about the impact of electric vehicle charging points need to be addressed, so we live in an environment that is not only healthy but enjoyable as well. I want all residents to enjoy our streets.

Regarding safety, it is a contractual requirement that the equipment complies with relevant technical specifications and safety standards required by law. We are working with a number of providers and they are working across other boroughs as well. We are looking at the design of the equipment they are providing and we want

to work with providers that understand our narrow pavements and that we are one of the densest boroughs in London. We take on the challenge of electric charging points unashamedly, but we also have to ensure that our providers and contractors understand our pavements and our streets. They must understand our local environment and develop a design that suits. That's what we will work on, because we are pioneering this agenda. We are leading the way and making the changes that will benefit other boroughs too.

Supplementary question:

Thank you Cllr Webbe, I appreciate that you couldn't provide a full response to all the points raised and I would welcome further details. It is good to hear about the progress being made. You've been straightforward in saying that this is pioneering work; with any technology you have early adopters and by 2022 we have plans to scale up to 400 charging points. I am interested in the detail of how we consult people on this. It is an admirable move we are making; we just need to make sure that the reality is meeting our standards. I think that our residents can have a role in that.

Response:

I want to reassure everybody that for every single charging point that is installed, public consultation takes place. Whenever a resident requests a charging point on their street, we undertake consultation with their neighbours to make sure what we are putting in is right. The majority of the installations we have made are absolutely right, I can show you the audit we have done. I have been out and taken a look and there are a few, I think four, that need to be removed. The majority of the installations have been done right.

We are moving an agenda that is not just about electric vehicle charging, but about innovation too. We are looking to install electric vehicle charging points in our lamp posts. That is a clear innovation we are making for London. We are also ensuring that the rapid charging points, the larger units that can charge a vehicle in half an hour, are on build-outs. We are making progress and making changes that will deliver for all.

Question (c) from Councillor Khondoker to Councillor Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

Can you please reassure me that in relation to the installation of cycling facilities across the borough that:

1. Location meets the needs of residents and borough users to facilitate cycling e.g. bicycle racks will be available across the borough including residential street properties and estates both internal secure storage and sheltered/cctv/roadside cycle racks outside estates and commercial areas. Harvist Estate is a prime example of lacking outdoor cycle racks near the shops by Citizens House.

2. Security and surveillance has been considered either using council run cameras or in conjunction with commercially owned cameras.

3. Public and resident consultation and/or survey has informed the placement of facilities.

Response:

Thank you for your question. This Council administration is committed to helping all residents to take advantage of the benefits of cycling. This includes installing cycling storage facilities across the borough on our estates and our streets. For the current tranche of bike hangars being installed, sites were chosen primarily by the quantity of requests by residents. Where some wards lacked a proposed site owing to low or no requests, sites were put forward as part of this round of consultation so that every ward had a proposal for a bike hangar.

I've made a commitment that whenever anybody wants a cycle hangar, we will deliver. That is a promise we will hold to. I am pleased to confirm that a bike hangar is being installed near the Harvist Estate on Lowman Road. Residents can apply for bike hangar places and suggest other locations for cycle storage using the council website. The Harvist Estate is currently the subject of a New Build redevelopment plan, with significant potential construction changes to the layout of Citizen Road. The new build proposals include improvements for pedestrians and cyclists, with cycle parking facilities for visitors.

In terms of security, I am pleased to say that we have not had any thefts from our bike hangars, and no anti-social behaviour has been reported either. At this stage we are not considering the use of cameras.

As always, consultation is key. We consulted on 54 on-street bike hangar proposals in July. I encourage any councillors and residents to contact the council if you would like to propose locations for future cycle storage facilities.

Question (d) from Councillor Khondoker to Councillor Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

Can you reassure me that the recently agreed street cleaning procedure is being conducted as agreed, and the council is adequately addressing public concerns with:

1. Streets do not appear to be cleaned daily; streets are often seen with litter scattered along it.
2. Rubbish dumping and dog fouling are reported via the Clean Islington App but few responses are received to confirm if the issue has been addressed or if the littering still persists.

Response:

I would be keen to meet with Councillor Khondoker about any areas or streets in her ward that are causing concern so we can address the issues immediately.

During the summer months, the higher than normal footfall means that some streets need to be cleansed more than once per day. We did make note of the streets we felt were in need of additional cleansing to better prepare us for Spring and Summer next year. We also encountered a slightly longer than normal bedding in period for some operatives who took time to become familiar with their new cleansing routes. As you may know, we have recently implemented a new neighbourhood street cleansing service, which was championed by former councillor Doolan.

Overall, we are very pleased with the new local neighbourhood cleansing service and we continue to receive praise and compliments for local residents regarding the new cleansing regime. I encourage all residents and councillors to contact the street cleansing team if they have concerns about particular streets so we can work to address them.

The vast majority of reports via the Clean Islington App are addressed with 24 hours of reporting but on occasion some reports may take longer to resolve. For example, a report concerning a regular fly-tipped location may be directed to the council's Compliance Team for investigation as opposed to Street Environment Services for removal. In which case, the investigation of the fly-tipped waste may take a bit longer than 24 hours to investigate before it is removed. On other occasions the reported problem may be on non-public highway areas of land so the report is re-directed to other services to resolve, again this may take longer. What is clear is that we are delivering a convenient and easy way residents to report. Due to the high number of reports received by Street Environment Services it would take longer update each report with a message to residents. But those who have reported the issue should have confidence that the matter has been dealt with. I know that as councillors you will champion our Cleaner Islington App and champion our street cleaning services.

Supplementary question:

Thank you Councillor Webbe. I appreciate the answers and will send you an email. In terms of the App, I think that to provide it with credibility it requires that response to residents so they know that the App works, but I agree that it is effective overall.

Response:

The Cleaner Islington App was launched a couple of years ago and it received a lot of feedback from residents. We have tweaked it along the way and the service has become more responsive. Our revised street cleansing service allows residents to see that their streets are being cleaned five days a week and seven days a week on main roads. I have seen messages from our residents thanking their street cleaner for the job they are doing. We have also received praise on our Cleaner Islington App, which will only go from strength to strength. I look forward to your email.

Question (e) from Councillor Nathan to Councillor Shaikh, Executive Member for Inclusive Economy and Jobs:

We're delighted to hear that Islington Council is actively pursuing options to make use of the former Fire Station in Clerkenwell. The short-sighted Tory cuts to the fire service, demonstrably are not in the public's interest, either economically or in terms of public safety. Half a million pounds over four years while an iconic and historically significant fire station lies empty. We support the view of local people who would like to see the site used for a mixture of social housing at council rent and affordable workspace. Could Cllr Shaikh give us an insight into how the site might be integrated into the existing affordable workspaces program and further how we could use such opportunities to provide a stepping stone into the prosperous nearby tech and design clusters for local people in support of the borough's inclusive economy strategy?

Response:

Thank you Councillor Nathan. It is a scandal that the former Mayor of London closed the fire station in Clerkenwell, along with others across the city, and the site remains empty four years on.

The former Clerkenwell Fire Station has huge potential to deliver much needed genuinely affordable homes along with genuinely affordable workspace. Last week the Council launched its trailblazing Affordable Workspace Strategy, a pioneering new approach which will ensure local businesses have the vital space and support they need to grow, at prices they can afford.

I hope that the former Clerkenwell Fire Station would form a key part of the Affordable Workspace Programme. It's located in the heart of Islington and London's premier design hub. We will seek to equip affordable workspaces with new technology to support businesses and increase productivity. I am pleased that we have already secured approximately 4,000sqm of affordable workspace, equivalent to three Olympic sized swimming pools, in commercial developments that will be let to local entrepreneurs and start-ups at genuinely affordable rates.

These below-market-rate workspace will become available over the next three years as office buildings are completed, with yet more space to be secured in future years through the planning process. We have managed to negotiate leases with developers at very low rents, and in a UK first, Social Value will be embedded into those contracts, to provide long-term benefits to local residents. This will provide education, training and employment opportunities.

In Islington we want every resident, regardless of their background, to benefit from Islington's economic growth. That's why we are committed to building an inclusive economy. A central plank of that is creating good jobs for local people and giving local start-ups and entrepreneurs an opportunity to thrive. We will support the networks that they need to function better. Most importantly, we will create opportunities so that businesses are not priced out of the borough. Clerkenwell Fire

Station has huge potential. We want to work with the fire service to explore how we can deliver this.

Question (f) from Councillor Smith to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Can I be provided with an itemised costing of the roof repair of 77-84 Rowstock gardens and a complete list of the agreed schedule of rates that apply to this contractor that it is proposed to provide this work to.

Response:

In the interests of brevity, I understand that a breakdown of the roof renewal works at Rowstock Gardens, including the schedule of rate items, has been provided to Councillor Smith.

Supplementary Question:

Thank you Councillor Ward. I would simply ask that Councillor Ward reviews the cost of the works, £16,500, and also considers the quote obtained by residents, £6,900, for the same work.

Response:

Yes, I will.

Question (g) from Councillor Russell to Councillor Hull, Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety:

How many Islington residents are more than two months in arrears on their council tax?

Response:

Thank you. A person is not regarded to be in arrears with council tax until they have lost their right to pay by instalments and they are subject to enforcement action. For this council tax year there are 6,122 council tax accounts at enforcement stage but 2,242 of these have subsequently entered into a special arrangement with us, mainly by signing up to paying by direct debit. This means that the number we regard as being currently in arrears for this year is reduced to 3,880. To put this into context we have just over 103,000 council tax accounts in Islington. That is to say, under 4% of council tax accounts are currently in arrears.

Supplementary question:

Thank you. What is your best guess of how many of those 3,880 who are in arrears cannot pay?

Response:

I don't think it would be responsible for me to guess, but I will look into it.

Question (h) from Councillor Russell to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Thank you for your written answer to my question at the last Full Council meeting about how many front doors are non-compliant with fire regulations in council properties, tenanted and leasehold, in each ward.

You sent me a letter and a spreadsheet, but the answer to the question about the overall number of front doors that are not compliant with fire regulations was unclear as you gave numbers for directly managed homes but not for street properties managed by Partners for Islington, where you said you "plan to survey all tenanted flat front doors as part of a recently let contract to install interlinked heat and smoke detection and alarms" which will "take several years to complete".

My question is how many front doors are currently non-compliant with fire regulations in council properties, tenanted and leasehold, both directly managed and managed by Partners, in Islington? I'm looking for four borough level numbers at Full Council with a ward breakdown in writing.

Response:

Thank you for your question. This Council takes fire safety incredibly seriously and residents' safety is our number one priority. We are continuing our programme of fire safety improvement works and will respond quickly to any concerns about fire safety.

I can confirm that there are a total of 35,475 front entrance doors in our whole housing stock. 25,265 of these are in tenanted properties for which the Council is responsible. The 10,208 leaseholders in the borough are responsible for their own doors. Of the 25,265 tenanted properties, 20,813 are directly managed and 4,444 are managed by Partners for Islington.

The number of tenanted units that still require surveying, upgrading or replacement is 11,004. Many of these units are included in a recently-let contract to deal with fire safety in all the street properties in the borough (those managed by Partners for Islington and those which are directly-managed) as well as some older-style mansion blocks. Details of the numbers by ward will be supplied in due course.

Supplementary question:

When will your plans be fully implemented so all council residents on estates and on streets are reassured that smoke and fire will be properly contained so residents can either leave the building or stay put in safety?

Response:

As soon as we can do a thorough job to make sure it is done properly and safely. I know that's not the answer you wanted, but I'm very happy to sit down with you and officers and talk it through in more detail.

Question (i) from Councillor Mackmurdie to Councillor Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

As a Clerkenwell councillor, I have been approached by a number of residents about the implementation of Quietway 10. It is welcome the Council is encouraging more residents to take advantage of the benefits of cycling, but it is important that cyclists and pedestrians coexist without fear of harm within our transport infrastructure. Can Cllr Webbe therefore please confirm that a full and proper consultation on the implementation of Quietway 10 will be conducted with Clerkenwell residents and the community before any decision is made?

Response:

Yes. I want to reassure you that safety of pedestrians and cyclists is of equal importance to the Council. The manifesto of this administration commits us to deliver a successful quietway network throughout the borough so more people are safer and feel more confident cycling on Islington's streets. I want to see all residents, and councillors, lead active and healthy lives. We want to reduce the risk of accidents and make Islington a fairer place. There is a reason why walking is our number one transport priority. We want people to co-exist and work together.

You will know that at a recent community meeting this was a subject of much debate, there were many questions and conversations about the scheme. We need to bring the community with us, that involves consulting with residents and businesses along the route and exploring all options. The quietway network will go out to public consultation later this year and we will focus on ensuring pedestrian safety at all times.

Supplementary question:

Thank you for your question. Could you please look into Quietway 2 and the issues around Clerkenwell School. Children are going to school at rush hour and have to avoid cyclists and cars. I would like to see us improve road safety.

Response:

Yes.

The Mayor advised that the allocated time for questions from members of the Council had ended and that any outstanding questions would receive a written response.

Question (j) from Councillor Graham to Councillor Caluori, Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families:

While we all welcome the outstanding exam, results achieved by students across Islington we must not forget those in greatest need who may be being left at the wayside and, in my opinion, permanently excluded from our schools in the push for improved Ofsted results. Students, who are subsequently diagnosed as having ADHD or as being on the Autism spectrum, are regularly being permanently excluded from our schools prior to diagnosis, being seen as 'naughty' or 'disruptive'.

There seems a reluctance on behalf of our schools to recognise underlying problems students may have. This can happen despite children demonstrating clear symptoms of autism. Things such as refusal to make eye contact when being spoken to by teachers, covering the head and face and avoiding noise and crowds due to sensory issues. Thankfully, some children are moved to an alternative provision unit that encourage people to get a proper diagnosis and ensure they receive the support they should have got all along and go on to flourish.

However, if schools are more aware of the signs to watch out for, this support could be given sooner and would avoid the devastation exclusion can cause. I have been contacted by several parents going through similar experiences with autism and with ADHD. If signs of these conditions were recognised earlier and school staff were made more aware I believe we could drastically reduce the number of our children going through the trauma and stigma of permanent exclusion. And let's not forget, studies have shown that children who are permanently excluded from mainstream education can be 4 times more likely to wind up in the prison system.

I therefore ask Cllr Caluori to lead the way and push our Islington schools to ensure staff are given the proper training in how to recognise these conditions, so they can be supported earlier and that we avoid more of our kids are not left on the scrapheap.

I also call for an investigation into how many Islington students who have been excluded are later diagnosed with autism, ADHD or similar conditions.

Response:

Thank you for your question at Full Council on exclusions and supporting children with complex needs. I am writing to respond to your question as there was insufficient time to do so in the meeting.

I fully agree that we must work with all schools to ensure that they are delivering the best education for children and young people in our borough, no matter what their circumstances are. The Council works closely with schools to ensure that exclusions remain a last resort and do not disproportionately affect any particular groups. We are also continuing to provide intensive support through our alternative provision and Pupil Referral Unit, New River College.

As you might be aware, the Government recently published its Green Paper for transforming children and young people's mental health provision. The Green Paper includes plans to incentivise schools to identify a Designated Senior Lead for Mental

Health, and fund new Mental Health Support Teams to provide extra capacity for early intervention and ongoing help. I am pleased that Islington has been invited to apply to be a 'Trailblazer Site'. This would mean receiving funding, training and support to develop an effective model for Islington children and young people. All schools would be required to identify a Designated Senior Health Lead for Mental Health as part of this bid. The opportunity to be part of this Trailblazer pilot is an exciting one and would benefit our schools and children, including those with ADHD or who are on the Autism spectrum. While I hope we are successful in our bid, the Council has plans to move forward with this agenda even if it is unsuccessful, as it is the right thing to do to ensure children with complex needs are not excluded from education.

In answer to your question on the number of Islington students who have been excluded, of the 23 young people permanently excluded during the last academic year, none have been assessed and diagnosed with autism or ADHD post-exclusion. However, one young person with a diagnosis of ADHD prior to exclusion was permanently excluded from a non-Islington school.

However, late diagnosis, particularly of Autism Spectrum Conditions and mental health needs, can become more apparent during adolescent. Commissioners of education and health and care provision are aware of this challenge and currently exploring where further improvements might be made to identify conditions earlier on and therefore avoid the need for exclusions. Islington has a higher number of children with Special Education Needs Disabilities (SEND) compared to other local areas and the age of identification has reduced year on year, in part due to increased understanding of SEND. 94 per cent of children and young people in Islington with Education, Health and Care plans had those plans issued before the age of 11, helping them to thrive in school. However, local SEND budgets are under increased pressure due to insufficient funding from central government. I am sure you will share my pleasure that councillors voted in support of a motion at Full Council on this very issue, so that our schools can fully support all children with complex needs. I would be pleased to keep you informed of the progress of the Council's bid to become a 'Trailblazer Site', to ensure schools can better identify and support children with complex needs and reduce the need for exclusions.

You may also be aware that the Children's Services Scrutiny Committee is conducting a review on permanent and fixed period exclusion from both primary and secondary school. It will then make recommendations that aim to enable more children and young people to remain in mainstream education. I am sure you will share my interest in the findings of the review.

23 ISLINGTON ARMED FORCES COMMUNITY COVENANT: ANNUAL UPDATE

Councillor Watts moved the recommendations in the report. Councillor Burgess seconded. Councillor Russell contributed to the debate.

RESOLVED:

That the activity over the past year to celebrate and support Armed Forces personnel, veterans and their families be noted.

24 LONDON COUNCILS TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE - GOVERNING AGREEMENT AMENDMENT FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Councillor Webbe moved the recommendations in the report. Councillor Burgess seconded. Councillor Russell contributed to the debate. Councillor Webbe exercised her right of reply.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That authority be delegated to LCTEC to exercise the further functions, set out in paragraph 3.8 of the report submitted;
- (ii) That the Council's acting Director of Law and Governance be authorised to sign any necessary documents to give effect to the variation of the LCTEC Governing Agreement dated 13 December 2001 (as amended), and as attached at Appendix A;
- (iii) That a subsequent decision will be needed before the Council can formally agree the details of LCTEC's actual exercise of this new function of managing and delivering electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

25 CHIEF WHIP'S REPORT

The Mayor advised that a revised Chip Whip's Report had been circulated in the second despatch of papers.

Councillor Gill moved the recommendations in the revised report. Councillor Hamitouche seconded. Councillor O'Sullivan contributed to the debate, welcoming Councillor Kay's appointment as Private Renters Champion.

RESOLVED:

Committee Appointment

- (i) That a Camden and Islington Joint Health Scrutiny Committee be established, as required by Regulation 30 of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013;
- (ii) That the terms of reference of the Camden and Islington Joint Health Scrutiny Committee, as set out at Appendix A, be approved and incorporated into Part 5 of the Council's Constitution;
- (iii) That all members of the Health Scrutiny Committee be appointed to the Camden and Islington Joint Health Scrutiny Committee;

Amendment to Executive Portfolios

- (iv) To note that the Leader of the Council has amended the title of the Executive Member for Economic Development to the 'Executive Member for Inclusive Economy and Jobs';

Other Appointments

- (v) That Councillor Picknell be appointed Social Enterprise Champion for the remainder for the 2018/19 municipal year or until a successor is appointed;
- (vi) That Councillor Kay be appointed Private Renters Champion for the remainder of the 2018/19 municipal year or until a successor is appointed.

26 NOTICES OF MOTION

MOTION 1: SINGLE USE PLASTIC – UNFLUSHABLES

Councillor Russell moved the motion. Councillor Webbe moved the amendment circulated in the additional despatch of papers. Councillor Russell exercised her right of reply.

The amendment was put to the vote and **CARRIED**.

The motion as amended was put to the vote and **CARRIED**.

RESOLVED:

- (i) To build on the Council's existing PSHE work by working with head teachers to develop culturally sensitive period positive education as part of the Healthy schools initiative; and to use period positive language to reduce stigma around menstruation enabling students to more easily discuss opportunities to cut the cost of managing their periods with reusable products and binning not flushing single use plastic wipes and period products;
- (ii) To use contact with parents through the council's Brightstart Early Years provision to raise awareness of the opportunity for people to save money via the council's reusable nappy voucher scheme, potty training at an early age and by using reusable period products; and to raise awareness of the importance of binning not flushing wetwipes and disposable period products;
- (iii) To explore providing "bin it, don't flush" it labels for toilet doors along with bins in men's toilets for single use plastic unflushable items across buildings the Council is responsible for, including schools.

MOTION 2: COUNCIL TAX RELIEF

Councillor Russell moved the motion. Councillor Hull moved the amendment circulated in the additional despatch of papers. Councillor Russell exercised her right of reply.

The amendment was put to the vote and **CARRIED**.

The motion as amended was put to the vote and **CARRIED**.

RESOLVED:

To continue the Council's practice of annually reviewing its council tax support scheme to explore how the Council can best support residents from the poorest households. This will include requiring any proposals to amend the council tax support scheme to be fully costed and funded.

MOTION 3: PROTECT PER PUPIL FUNDING AND SEND FUNDING IN ISLINGTON SCHOOLS

Councillor Caluori moved the motion. Councillor Cutler seconded. Councillors Russell and Graham contributed to the debate.

The motion was put to the vote and **CARRIED**.

RESOLVED:

- (i) To write to the Secretary of State to urge him to reverse the £2.7 billion cuts to schools' budget in England, protect per-pupil funding in real terms and fully fund the pay increase for teachers recommended by the School Teachers' Review Body;
- (ii) To continue to work closely with Islington's SEND Forum to ensure the needs of Islington's SEND children are met;
- (iii) To work with parents, teachers, unions and the local community to make representations to Government to ensure Islington's schools receive the funding they need.

The meeting closed at 9:40pm

MAYOR

This page is intentionally left blank



COUNCIL MEETING – 6 DECEMBER 2018

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE YOUTH COUNCIL

- a Youth Councillor Bella to Councillor Caluori, Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families:

This autumn, we asked young people to vote for issues which matter to them. I am really pleased to say that 2,594 Islington young people voted. Tackling knife crime and serious youth violence was the number one issue with which over 800 young people voted for. As YCllrs we were very disappointed by London Mayor saying recently that it would take 10 years to tackle this problem, what is the council doing to reduce both knife crime and the fear of knife crime in the borough?

- b Youth Councillor Honey to Councillor Shaikh, Executive Member for Inclusive Economy and Jobs:

With less than 114 days to Brexit, what plans have Council Leaders made to ensure that young peoples' employment and training opportunities are not adversely effected. Can the Cllr please reassure young people who may be worried about their future career opportunities that Islington Council will do all that it can to maximise their opportunities.

- c Youth Councillor Ben to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

In the consultation, homeless was the third most important issue young people were concerned about. What is the council doing to tackle homelessness particularly among young people? We would like to council to provide young people who are doing apprenticeships with accommodation similar to that provided to university students to support independent living and in a safe space.

- d Youth Councillor Lydia to Councillor Caluori, Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families:

We are really pleased that young people are being actively encouraged to have a say about services which are aimed at them. An example includes the newly created Service User Group at TYS/YOS called "You Lead". We think young people should be consulted and involved in all services and aspects of Islington Council to create a fairer borough. How can this approach be embedded more widely?

This page is intentionally left blank



COUNCIL MEETING – 6 DECEMBER 2018

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

- a Gill Weston to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Regarding Islington Council's scheme for a large building on Windsor Street to accommodate adults with learning disabilities: In 2014 council officers calculated that the scheme would cost £1.98 million; in September 2015 the costs had risen to 2.72 million; there was then a further increase in September 2016 to £3.2 million; and by December 2017 costs had climbed to £4.12 million. Will the Council please share the latest calculated/estimated costs of this scheme and explain the year on year increases at a time of austerity?

- b Ian Fearnley to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Will the Council please explain why, when supported living accommodation is such a scarce resource in this borough and Council budgets are said to have been slashed, did it turn down the offer by Hyde and Partnership to build several new apartments at Packington Square for adults with learning disabilities?

- c Benali Hamdache to Cllr Webbe, Executive Member for Environment and Transport:

How will Islington Council be ensuring residents are fully consulted on the Islington transport strategy?

- d Ernestas Jegorovas to Councillor Caluori, Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families:

How successful was Islington Council's bid for Young Londoners Fund?

- e Natasha Cox to Councillor Watts, Leader of the Council:

What action will you take as Leader of Islington Council following the publication of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, published in October 2018, describing the enormous harm that a 2°C rise in global temperatures is likely to cause compared with a 1.5°C rise, and confirming that limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C may still be possible but only with ambitious action from national and sub-national authorities and others.

This page is intentionally left blank



COUNCIL MEETING – 6 DECEMBER 2018

QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- a Councillor Heather to Councillor Hull, Executive Member for Finance, Performance and Community Safety

There is a growing awareness and concern about the rise of drug related criminal activity in Finsbury Park Ward and also across Islington more generally. As a local councillor, I share local residents' and businesses concerns about this and call on the police to act urgently to address it. Can Cllr Hull provide details of what police action with regards to this serious issue the Council has been made aware of, including any more police officers, and how the Council is playing its part in tackling drug related crime?

- b Councillor Graham to Councillor Caluori, Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families:

I thank Cllr Caluori for his written answer to my question at the last Full Council. Since the question was asked I've been approached by several families who have been in situations where their children have been excluded despite having special educational needs. I've also been contacted by organisations who are aware of similar situations.

Can I ask Cllr Caluori what more is being done on the issue of premature exclusions for kids with special educational needs?

- c Councillor Ismail to Councillor Comer-Schwartz, Executive Member for Community Development:

As lead member for community development, I am sure that you agree that the voluntary sector are the eyes and ears of our communities and it is important that the council continues to support the sector, particularly the smaller organisations. Many of these organisations receive funding from the council. Can you tell me what the organisations allocated funding in the last round on 1- 5 scale have done to reduce anti-social behaviour and social isolation amongst our senior citizens and how we measure the success of their work?

d Councillor Ismail to Councillor Watts, Leader of the Council:

As the Leader of a Council that advocates social reform, that changes lives by providing affordable energy and heating, by building more housing and through the Fairness Commission and the Fair Futures Commission, can you please update us on the outcomes of the Fairness Commissions over the last 6 years; what has been achieved and what haven't we manage to change yet and if there are lessons from that commission which we are applying to the implementation of the Fair Futures Commission?

e Councillor Russell to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Please could you provide an update on the progress the council has made in upgrading front doors in council housing to ensure compliance with fire regulations?

f Councillor Russell to Councillor Ward, Executive Member for Housing and Development:

Do you have an update for the users of Sotheby Mews Day Centre?



Environment and Regeneration
Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD

Executive Member for Housing and Development

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
COUNCIL	6.12.18	All

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt
-------------------------------	--------	------------

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF THE REVISED NORTH LONDON WASTE PLAN FOR PUBLICATION, CONSULTATION AND SUBMISSION

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest (the Boroughs) are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan ('NLWP'). The NLWP will cover the period 2017 to 2035 and, once adopted, it will form part of the statutory Development Plan for these areas. The requirement to produce a waste plan is set out in national and London planning policy.
- 1.2 The purpose of the NLWP is firstly to ensure there will be adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to manage waste generated in North London; and secondly to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance. Islington has one existing waste site at the Hornsey Street Reuse and Recycling Centre. The NLWP identifies no further land for waste sites in Islington.
- 1.3 The Draft Plan underwent consultation between July and September 2015. Since that time, the Boroughs have undertaken further work to ensure that the proposed submission plan takes account of changes to the London Plan and to the National Planning Policy Framework, and is based on the most up to date evidence. The Boroughs have also taken into account the consultation representations and the results of the further work in drawing up the proposed submission version of the plan. Formal approval to progress the NLWP to the next stage in the

plan making process is sought. The next stage is consultation on the proposed submission version, under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, which is intended to commence in January 2019. This will be followed by submission to the Secretary of State in the summer of 2019.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To approve the North London Waste Plan (at Appendix 1) for publication and formal statutory consultation, and subsequent submission to the Government.
- 2.2 To agree to authorise the Corporate Director of Environment and Regeneration, in consultation with the Executive Member for Housing and Development, and in conjunction with the other north London boroughs, to submit appropriate changes to the North London Waste Plan in the run up to, and during, the Independent Public Examination of the document, in response to objectors' submissions, requests from the Planning Inspector and any emerging evidence, guidance or legal advice.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Boroughs originally submitted the joint waste plan for Independent Examination by a Planning Inspector in February 2012. The Planning Inspector considered that the plan did not comply with the legal requirements of the Duty to Co-operate, which was introduced by the Localism Act when the plan was at an advanced stage. Following this, the Boroughs commenced work on jointly preparing a new version of the plan which fulfilled the Duty to Co-operate. This new work involved amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and updates to the evidence base prepared by Urban Vision consultants.
- 3.2 To further ensure that the Duty to Co-operate has been met, additional work has been done to estimate how much and what type of waste is likely to be exported to each waste planning authority area from the North London area during the plan period. This gives greater certainty to the waste planning authorities who have been taking in waste from North London. The Boroughs have been engaging with these authorities under the Duty to Cooperate and identifying if there are any barriers to these movements continuing.
- 3.3 The Boroughs are required to draw up a plan to manage waste by the EU Waste Framework Directive, the National Waste Management Plan, the National Planning Policy for Waste and by the Mayor's London Plan. The London Plan apportions an amount of waste to each borough that must be managed in that area.
- 3.4 At the meeting of the Executive on 16 July 2015, it was agreed that the draft NLWP should be published for consultation. The Draft Plan consultation took place over a nine-week period from 30th July 2015 to 30th September 2015. The Draft Plan provided the first opportunity for stakeholders to make comments on the strategy for future waste management in North London, potential locations for new facilities across the area, and policies.
- 3.5 A total of nearly 7,000 individuals over 5,000 organisations and public bodies were notified of the Draft Plan consultation. In addition, notifications were sent to over 7,500 addresses close to sites and areas referred to in the Draft Plan. Six public consultation days were held.
- 3.6 A total of 213 representations were received, and these responses are detailed in the consultation report (Appendix 2). There was general support for the draft aims, objectives and

spatial strategy of the plan. The preferred approach for the Plan including maximised recycling and net self-sufficiency in a number of waste streams (i.e. the North London boroughs would collectively provide enough waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of the waste generated in North London, while recognising that some imports and exports of waste in and out of the area will continue) was on the whole, also supported.

- 3.7 Around 70% (148) of the comments received were objections to sites and areas where new waste facilities may be suitable, although the methodology for identifying new sites and areas was broadly supported. However, a number of proposed sites and areas which have been assessed as potentially suitable for waste uses through the NLWP assessment criteria were not considered suitable by local residents and community groups, for reasons mainly relating to the potential negative impacts of a waste facility in the local area. No new sites or areas for waste facilities were identified in Islington.
- 3.8 There was broad support for the policy setting out assessment criteria for new waste management facilities. There was also strong support for the policy safeguarding existing sites and it was suggested that this policy could also include expansions to existing facilities. Islington has one existing waste site, the Hornsey Street Reuse and Recycling Centre. There was general support for improving coverage of Re-use & Recycling Centres across North London with some suggestions about how the policy could be improved. New policies encouraging the incorporation of recycling facilities in new development, waste water and landfill/landraising were suggested.

Content of the Draft Plan

- 3.9 There are seven waste streams which the NLWP must plan for, including Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) which is produced by householders and collected by local authorities, and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arising from business and industry.
- 3.10 The chosen approach to future waste management set out in the NLWP is to reduce waste exports by identifying land for facilities to manage the equivalent of all LACW, C&I, Construction and Demolition waste (C&D), including hazardous waste, generated in North London, while recognising that some imports and exports of other streams of waste will continue (net self-sufficiency).
- 3.11 National waste policy sets out a waste hierarchy, which aims to prevent/limit waste in the first instance; where this is not possible then reuse and recycling are promoted over other forms of waste disposal such as incineration and landfill. The NLWP plans to move waste up the waste hierarchy by diverting as much waste as possible away from disposal to landfill by identifying land suitable for recycling and recovery facilities.
- 3.12 The Plan builds on the waste management capacity of existing waste sites. Existing waste sites are safeguarded for waste use in the London Plan and also through the NLWP. A change to the plan since the 2015 consultation is that appropriate expansion or intensification of existing waste sites is supported, but only where it is in line with the relevant aims and policies of the NLWP, the London Plan and Local Plans.
- 3.13 The plan is underpinned by the following seven spatial principles:
- A. Make use of existing sites
 - B. Seek a geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development

- C. Encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities
- D. Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks
- E. Protect local amenity
- F. Support sustainable modes of transport

3.14 The recycling and recovery targets built into the NLWP are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Recycling and Recovery Targets

Waste stream	Target	2016 baseline
LACW	50% recycling for LACW by 2020	32%
C&I	70% recycling by 2020, 75% recycling by 2031 with 15% energy recovery from 2020	44%
C&D	95% recycling by 2020	73%
Biodegradable or recyclable waste	Zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026	Not known

3.15 There isn't enough capacity at present in North London to deal with the amount of waste projected. This 'capacity gap' is identified by looking ahead at the amount of waste from different waste streams projected at five yearly intervals, and then taking away the capacity that will exist at that time for that waste stream.

3.16 Table 2 below sets out the capacity requirements (i.e. the amount of land required) for meeting net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D. These requirements are based on assumptions regarding growth, achievement of recycling levels, net self-sufficiency across three waste streams, and the average size of facilities. The lesser requirement for meeting London Plan apportionment are set out in brackets.

Table 2 Capacity requirements for meeting net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D

Facility Type	Hectares				
	2018	2025	2030	2035	Total
Recovery (C&I/LACW)	1 (1)				1(1)
Recycling (C&I)	1(1)	1(1)		1	3(2)
Recycling (C&D)	0	0	2	0	2
Recycling (Hazardous)	2				2
Treatment HIC, CDE	1				1
TOTAL land required in North London	5 (2)	1 (1)	2 (0)	1 (0)	9 (3)

3.17 Most LACW is managed at the Edmonton EcoPark facility. The existing Edmonton facility will be replaced in 2025. The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) has received a Development Consent Order (a means of obtaining planning consent for a nationally significant infrastructure project) for a new Energy Recovery Facility on the same site, with capacity of around 700,000 tonnes per annum to deal with all the residual waste under the control of the Authority from 2025 until at least 2050.

3.18 Additional capacity for recycling for both LACW and C&I waste streams is needed, though many existing facilities can manage both waste streams.

- 3.19 The NLWP identifies sufficient land to manage the equivalent of all Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste arising in North London by 2035, while acknowledging that some exports will continue, particularly for Excavation waste. A total of 5 hectares of land will be required to facilitate this provision. Opportunities to re-use CD&E waste locally will be supported.
- 3.20 While a 'site' is an individual plot of land that will be safeguarded for waste use, an 'area' comprises a number of individual plots of land, for example, an industrial estate or employment area, that is in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not specifically safeguarded for waste. The NLWP identifies one specific site (a replacement site for the NLWA's facility in Hendon) which has recently received planning permission.
- 3.21 The NLWP identifies a number of 'areas of search' in which sites should become available within the plan period. It is considered that this amount of new land is sufficient to achieve a sound plan. Only a small part of these areas would need to come forward for waste facilities to provide sufficient, additional capacity to meet the needs. The areas of search are not safeguarded and boroughs are not prevented from giving permission to non-waste uses in these areas. The area approach is more flexible for boroughs and developers. No areas of search are identified in Camden or Islington.
- 3.22 The NLWP includes a 'windfall sites' policy. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that development for new waste facilities, on sites which do not form part of the planned strategy in the NLWP, make a positive contribution to managing waste in North London. Applications for new waste development outside the sites and areas identified in the plan will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the sites and areas identified in the plan are not available or no longer suitable. Proposals on windfall sites must also comply with the development criteria set out in the plan and must also be able to demonstrate that future development projects are not compromised.

Next Steps

- 3.23 The seven individual NLWP boroughs are each seeking formal approval for the Regulation 19 version of the NLWP between October and December 2018. Pending approvals, the consultation on the proposed submission version will begin in January 2019. Representations made during consultation on the proposed submission plan will be considered and any proposed changes will be submitted to the Inspector for examination along with supporting documents.
- 3.24 Once the plan is submitted, currently programmed for summer 2019, an independent Inspector will be appointed (on behalf of the Secretary of State) to examine whether the NLWP meets the required legal and soundness tests, including duty to co-operate and procedural requirements. It is likely that the public hearing will be in autumn 2019 and adoption in 2020.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial implications:

Under the NLWP MoU the boroughs have agreed to share the costs equally. The costs to be shared include the cost of the consultants, the two members of staff employed by Camden as the lead borough for the various consultations and of the Independent Examination. The costs of preparing the NLWP have been included in the overall budget for preparation of Islington's Local Plan.

4.2 Legal Implications:

The Council, at the meeting of the Executive on 16 July 2015, agreed a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) about joint working on the NLWP. This has been agreed and signed by all other NLWP boroughs. The MoU sets out how the boroughs will cooperate and carry out work to prepare the NLWP, makes Camden the lead borough and deals with financial matters and dispute resolution. The boroughs will be consulting on the proposed submission NLWP under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

4.3 Environmental Implications:

The NLWP has several positive environmental impacts. Overall, the plan aims to ensure that north London is self-sufficient in terms of waste management, furthermore, it seeks to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and encourages recycling. It sets out a robust framework for managing waste in sustainable manner.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The Council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A Resident Impact Assessment (RIA) was completed on 26 September 2018 and is attached at Appendix 3. It concluded that there were no negative impacts for people with protected characteristics in Islington. Given that there are no new waste sites or 'areas of search' in Islington, there is limited scope for negative impacts. There may be positive impacts given that the plan encourages recycling across the borough and also seeks to ensure that recycling facilities provided as part of new development are inclusively designed and accessible.

Further to the RIA, a more in-depth Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out on the draft NLWP by Urban Vision consultants, and is available on request.

5. Reason for recommendations

- 5.1 Each Local Planning Authority is required to have a waste plan. This joint NLWP will help achieve sustainable waste management by providing a sound basis for the provision of waste management infrastructure, contributing to the conservation of resources by improving the efficiency of processing and making better use of waste created within North London.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 - North London Waste Plan Proposed Submission (Regulation 19)
- Appendix 2 – Interim Report on Draft Plan Consultation
- Appendix 3 – Resident Impact Assessment

Background Papers: None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



27.11.18

Executive Member for Housing and Development

Date

Report Author: Stacey Clark
Tel: 0207 527 6389
Email: Stacey.clark@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author: Steve Abbott
Tel: 0207 527 2369
Email: Steve.abbott@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author: Penny Parkinson
Tel: 0207 527 3362
Email: Penelope.Parkinson@islington.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank



North London Waste Plan

Proposed submission

(Regulation 19)

October 2018

Contents

1.	Introduction and Background	4
	What is the North London Waste Plan?	4
	How does the North London Waste Plan fit with other plans and strategies?	6
	What is involved in preparing the North London Waste Plan?	8
	What stage is the NLWP at?	10
	What happens next?	11
2.	Setting the Scene	12
	Geographical Extent	12
	Population Characteristics.....	12
	Health	14
	Socio-Economic	14
	Environment.....	15
	Transport	16
	Land Use	17
	Climate Change	17
3.	Aims and Objectives	19
	Aim of the North London Waste Plan	19
	Strategic Objectives.....	20
4.	Spatial Framework.....	22
	A. Make use of existing sites	22
	B. Seek a geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.	23
	C. Encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities.....	26
	D. Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks.....	28
	E. Protect local amenity	28
	F. Support sustainable modes of transport	29
5.	Current waste management in North London.....	30
	Waste generated in North London.....	30
	Existing facilities	31
	Cross Boundary Movements (exports and imports)	38

6	Future Waste Management Requirements	42
	Context	42
	Targets for waste managed within North London	42
	Options for managing North London’s waste	42
	Chosen Approach	43
	Meeting the Capacity Gap	43
7.	Provision for North London’s Waste to 2035	47
8.	Sites and Areas	54
	Context	54
	Expansion of existing Waste Management Facilities	54
	Site and Area Search Criteria.....	57
	Site and Area Search and Selection Process (Methodology).....	58
	Draft Plan Consultation	60
9	Policies	63
	Policy 1: Existing waste management sites	63
	Policy 2: Locations for new waste management facilities.....	66
	Policy 3: Windfall Sites	69
	Policy 4 – Re-use & Recycling Centres.....	72
	Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development	73
	Policy 6: Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy.....	81
	Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant	83
	Policy 8: Control of Inert Waste	84
10.	Monitoring and Implementation	86
	Monitoring the Plan	86
	Proposed monitoring framework.....	86
	Implementing the Plan	65
	Appendix 1: Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London.....	70
	Figure 1: North London Plan Area.....	5
	Figure 2: Documents making up the Development Plan for North London Boroughs.....	7
	Figure 3: Hierarchy of Planning Guidance Policies and Strategies	8

Figure 4: Main geographical and planning features of North London	13
Figure 5: Waste Hierarchy.....	19
Figure 6: Key diagram.....	25
Figure 7: Current Re-use and Recycling Centres (RRC) in North London	27
Figure 8: Waste arisings in North London 2016.....	31
Figure 9: Existing Waste Sites	34
Figure 10: Waste exported from North London 2011-2016	38
Figure 11: Distributions of Waste Exports from North London	39
Figure 12: Predicted Landfill Exports as a % total Waste Stream.....	48
Figure 13: Location of proposed new areas.....	62

1. Introduction and Background

What is the North London Waste Plan?

1.1. The seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan (the 'NLWP'). The NLWP also covers part of the area of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC), a Mayoral Development Corporation, which is the planning authority for a small part of Hackney and Waltham Forest¹. Figure 1 shows the North London Waste Plan area.

1.2. The NLWP has two main purposes:

- to ensure there will be adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to manage waste generated in North London; and
- to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance.

1.3. The key elements of the NLWP are:

The Aim and Objectives: These are overarching principles which have steered the development of the NLWP.

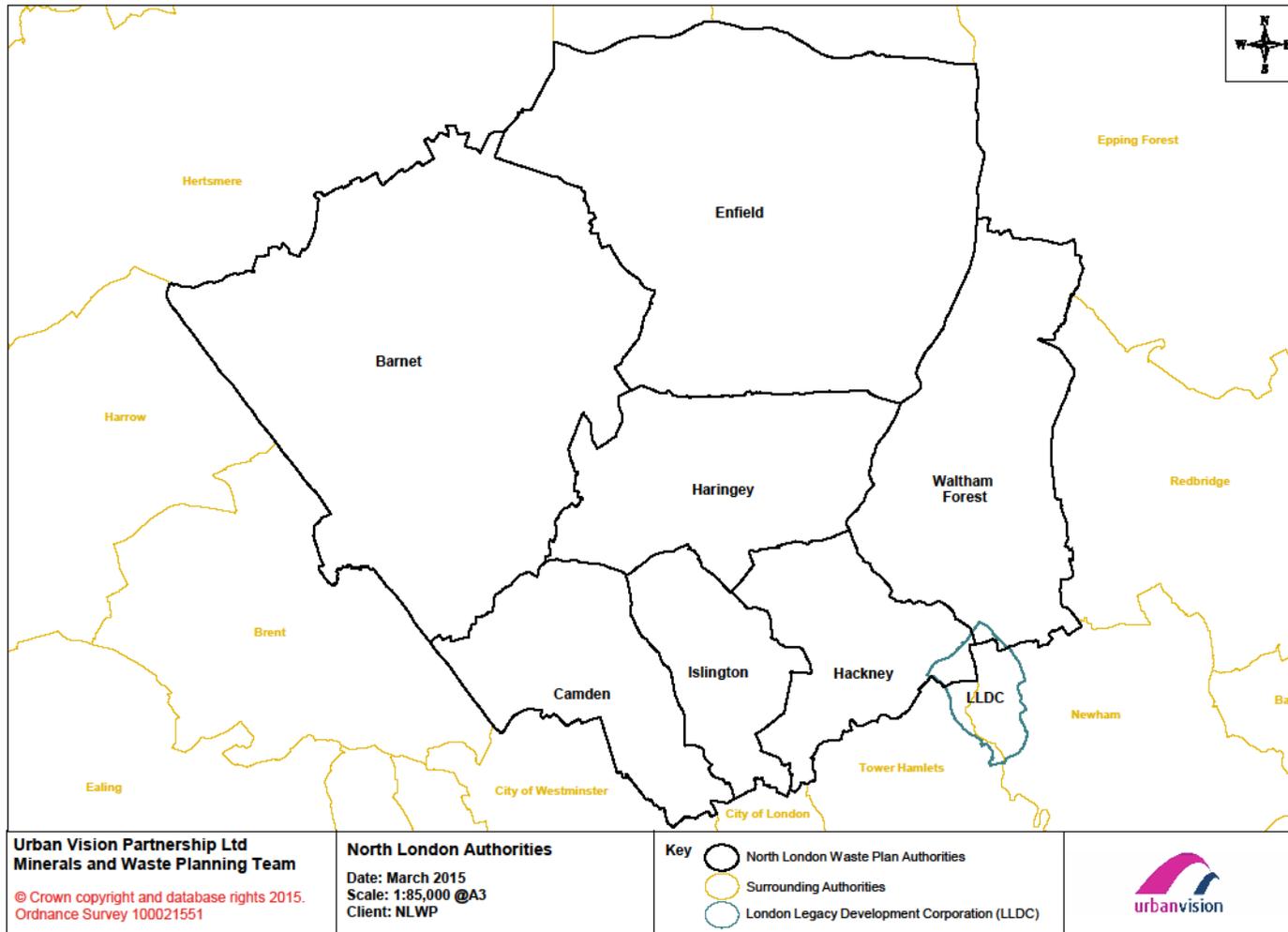
The Spatial Framework: This sets out the physical and planning components that influence the Plan and identifies opportunities and constraints for waste planning in North London.

The Provision for North London's Waste to 2035: This sets out the preferred option for how the waste management needs for North London will be met for each waste stream over the Plan period.

The Policies: These are policies through which the aims and objectives, waste management strategy and Spatial Framework will be delivered. The policies provide the waste planning framework against which applications for waste development will be assessed across the Plan area.

¹ The relationship of the NLWP to the LLDC is discussed further in para 1.15 below

Figure 1: North London Plan Area



1.4. The NLWP plans for all principal waste streams including:

- **Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW):** Waste collected by a Local Authority, including household and trade waste;
- **Commercial and Industrial (C&I):** Waste produced by businesses and industry;
- **Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E):** Waste generated as a result of delivering infrastructure projects, building, renovation and the maintenance of structures;
- **Hazardous:** A sub category of all waste streams where the material produced is hazardous and requires specialist treatment;
- **Agricultural waste:** Waste produced by farming and forestry activity;
- **Waste Water / Sewage Sludge:** Waste produced from washing, cleaning and hygienic activities to create waste water and sewage effluents; and
- **Low level radioactive waste (LLW):** Waste associated with the undertaking of x-rays and laboratory testing using low level radioactive substances.

How does the North London Waste Plan fit with other plans and strategies?

1.5. The seven North London Boroughs, as Waste Planning Authorities (WPA) are required to prepare a Waste Local Plan. This requirement comes from Article 28 of the European Union (EU) Waste Framework Directive, the National Waste Management Plan for England and the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).

1.6. The NLWP is prepared in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and supporting Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) direct how Local Plans should be prepared and the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) provides detailed requirements specific to waste plan preparation and content.

1.7. Once adopted, the NLWP will form part of the 'Development Plan' for each of the North London Boroughs which comprises the London Plan² and borough Local Plans (see Figure 2). The NLWP must be in general conformity with the London Plan and consistent with other documents in borough Local Plans. The NLWP should be read alongside other relevant policies within the wider Development Plan. The Mayor published a draft London Plan for consultation in December 2017. The Examination in public is expected to begin in January 2019 with adoption scheduled for 2020. The London Plan sets the strategic framework for the NLWP

1.8. The London Plan projects how much LACW and C&I waste is likely to be generated in the capital over the next 20 years and apportions an amount of these two waste

² At time of writing this is The London Plan March 2016
North London Waste Plan Proposed Submission October 2018

streams to each borough. The North London Boroughs have pooled their apportionments and will meet this collectively through existing sites and land allocated in the NLWP.

- 1.9. Each of the seven boroughs has a strategic waste policy as part of their Local Plan. The boroughs’ strategic waste policies defer to the NLWP to provide a more detailed planning framework for waste development across the seven boroughs. Each borough’s Local Plan may also include site allocation documents, development management policies and area action plans, as well as supplementary planning documents.

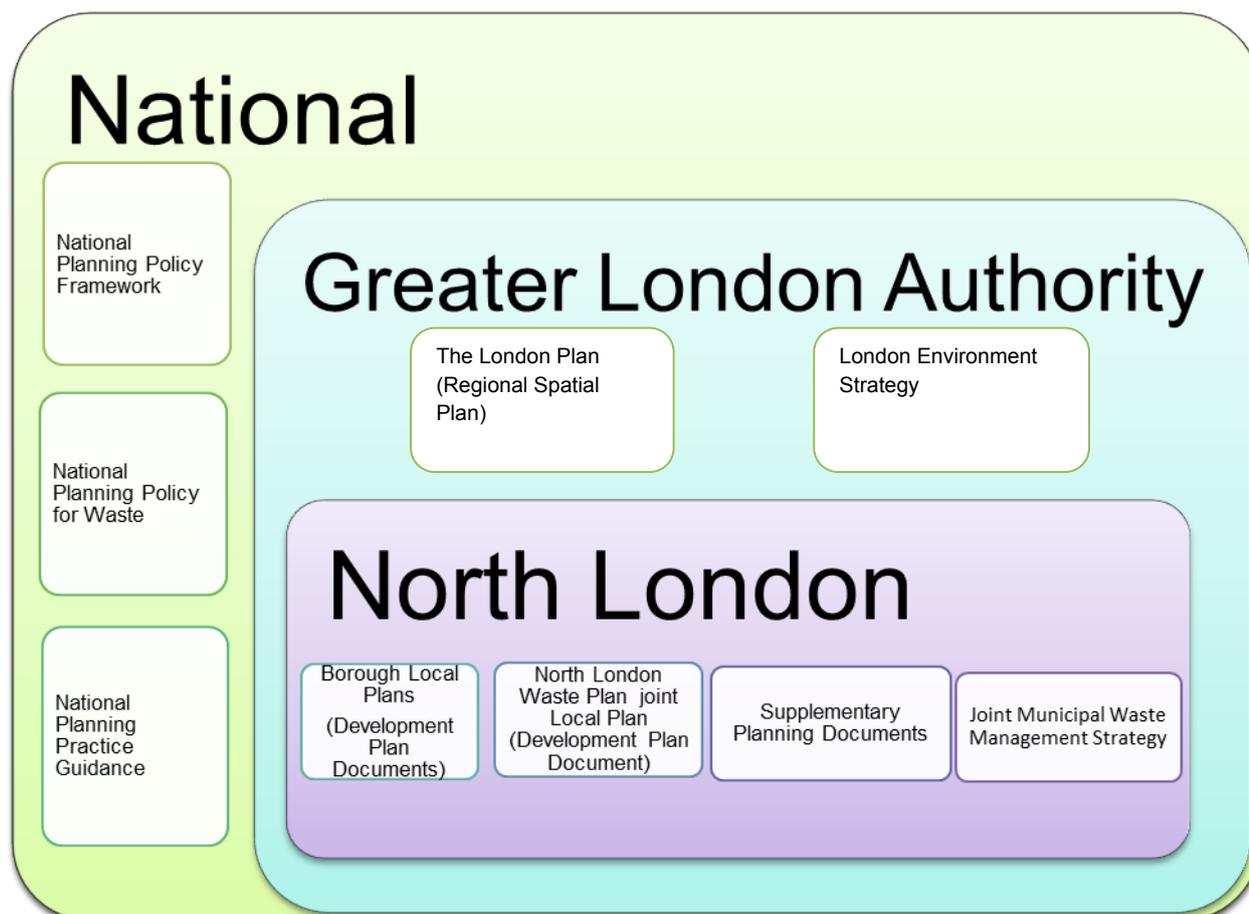
Figure 2: Documents making up the Development Plan for North London Boroughs



- 1.10. In addition to the national and regional planning policies, there are also waste strategies which impact on the development of the NLWP. The Mayor’s London Environment Strategy (2018) contains recycling targets for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste which inform policies within the London Plan.

- 1.11. The North London Waste Authority’s (NLWA) has produced the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) (2009). The NLWA, as the Waste Disposal Authority for the NLWP area, is a key stakeholder. The NLWA is responsible for managing the waste collected by the North London boroughs, in particular household waste but also waste deposited at Reuse and Recycling Centres and some waste that the boroughs collect from local businesses; collectively this is known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). The NLWP is required to ensure there is adequate provision for the disposal and recovery of this waste stream.

Figure 3: Hierarchy of Planning Guidance Policies and Strategies



1.12. Once adopted the NLWP will form part of the overarching planning framework used for the determination of planning applications relating to proposed or existing waste facilities in North London. These applications will be submitted to the Boroughs in which the facility is located. Developers will need to consider the documents highlighted in Figure 3 in making a planning application related to an existing or proposed waste facility:

- National planning policy and guidance;
- The London Plan and Supplementary Planning Guidance;
- The North London Waste Plan;
- Borough Local Plan documents

What is involved in preparing the North London Waste Plan?

1.13. As mentioned above, the NLWP must be prepared in line with European, national, regional and local policies and guidance. Before the NLWP can be adopted by each of the Boroughs it must be examined by an independent Inspector. The Inspector will

determine whether the Plan has been prepared in accordance with the duty to co-operate, legal and procedural requirements and whether it is 'sound'.

- 1.14. The duty to co-operate, introduced by the Localism Act 2011, and requires local planning authorities and other public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to develop strategic policies. Meeting the requirements of the duty to co-operate is a key part of the plan making process for the NLWP and the North London Boroughs are working closely with other waste planning authorities that are critical for the delivery of an effective waste strategy for North London, in addition to prescribed public bodies such as the Environment Agency and the Mayor.
- 1.15. As previously highlighted, the North London Boroughs are working closely with the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC). The LLDC is a Mayoral Development Corporation with responsibility for securing the regeneration of an area of London focused on the former Olympic Park. The LLDC is the local planning authority, which includes waste planning, for small parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest (and other boroughs not part of the NLWP group). However, while all the Boroughs have an apportionment of waste from the Mayor under the London Plan for which they must plan and find land, the LLDC is not allocated a share of the borough apportionment. The NLWP is required therefore to plan for the quantity of waste generated across the seven boroughs including the parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest that lie within the LLDC area. In carrying out their responsibilities under the NPPW, the North London Boroughs are engaging with other planning authorities outside London which import waste from North London including the LLDC area. The NLWP cannot directly allocate sites/areas within the LLDC area as this is the responsibility of the LLDC as the local planning authority.
- 1.16. An agreement for the working relationship between the North London Boroughs and the LLDC has been drawn up. This agreement, or Memorandum of Understanding, identifies the Sites and Areas suitable for waste within the Hackney and Waltham Forest parts of the LLDC area. The LLDC's Local Plan also identifies sites and areas that are potentially suitable for waste related uses. For waste development proposals in the parts of Hackney and Waltham Forest which fall within the LLDC area, the LLDC Local Plan policies will apply. Policy IN2 of the LLDC Local Plan requires planning decisions to take full account of the policies within the adopted waste plans of the Boroughs.

Supporting Documents

- 1.17. The NLWP is accompanied by evidence base documents including a Data Study, Options appraisal, Sites and Areas report and Duty to Co-operate report. There are supporting assessments such as a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive), Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA), a Sequential Test Report)and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). These assessments form a key element of the development of the Plan and help to ensure that the social, environmental and economic impacts of the policies developed in the Plan are assessed and taken into account in the decision making process. There are also reports on the outcomes of all consultations on the NLWP. The supporting documents can be viewed -on the NLWP website.

What stage is the NLWP at?

- 1.18. This is the Proposed Submission Plan (Regulation 19). It has been prepared following consideration of responses received to the consultation on the draft NLWP (Regulation 18) which took place from 30th July to 30th September 2015. The consultation provided an opportunity for stakeholders and communities to comment on the Draft Plan and proposed policies. A report on the outcomes of this consultation and separate reports of the previous consultation at the outset of plan preparation are also available to view on the NLWP website.
- 1.19. The Proposed Submission Plan is the version of the NLWP that the Boroughs intend to submit to the Secretary of State for examination. It is being published to allow the opportunity for stakeholders and communities to submit representations on the soundness and legal and procedural compliance of the Proposed Submission Plan.
- 1.20. At the heart of national policy (the NPPF) is the presumption in favour of sustainable development and policies in the NLWP must reflect this presumption. The NLWP must meet the soundness tests as set out in paragraph 182 of the NPPF. These require the NLWP to be:
- Positively prepared (meet objectively assessed development needs of the area);
 - Justified (set out the most appropriate strategy based upon the evidence);
 - Effective (deliverable and address cross boundary issues);
 - Consistent with national policy.

What happens next?

- 1.21. Representations made during consultation on the Proposed Submission Plan will be considered and any proposed changes will be submitted to the Inspector for examination along with supporting documents.
- 1.22. Once the Plan is submitted, an independent Inspector will be appointed (on behalf of the Secretary of State) to examine whether the NLWP meets the required legal and soundness tests, including duty to co-operate and procedural requirements. The indicative timetable for the Plan is as follows:

Table 1: NLWP Timetable

Consultation on Proposed Submission Plan (Regulation 19)	January – February 2019
Submission (Regulation 22)	June 2019
Public hearings	September 2019
Inspector's report	January 2020
Adoption	June 2020

2. Setting the Scene

2.1 Waste management has an important role in achieving sustainable development. There are a number of ways to define ‘sustainable development’. The most well-known definition is ‘*development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*’³. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five ‘guiding principles’ of sustainable development:

- living within the planet’s environmental limits;
- ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- achieving a sustainable economy;
- promoting good governance; and
- using sound science responsibly.

2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) references these definitions and goes on to set out three objectives to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) will help achieve sustainable waste management by providing a sound basis for the provision of waste management infrastructure, contributing to the conservation of resources by improving the efficiency of processing and making better use of the wastes created within North London.

Geographical Extent

2.3 The North London Boroughs cover a large swathe of London from the inner city into the Green Belt of outer London. The geographical extent takes in both the inner London Boroughs of Camden, Hackney and Islington, and the outer London Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest (see Figure 4). The land within the North London Boroughs spans an area of 293 square kilometres. The geographical characteristics of North London are a key element in both the Spatial Framework (see section 4) and the sites/areas assessment criteria (see section 8).

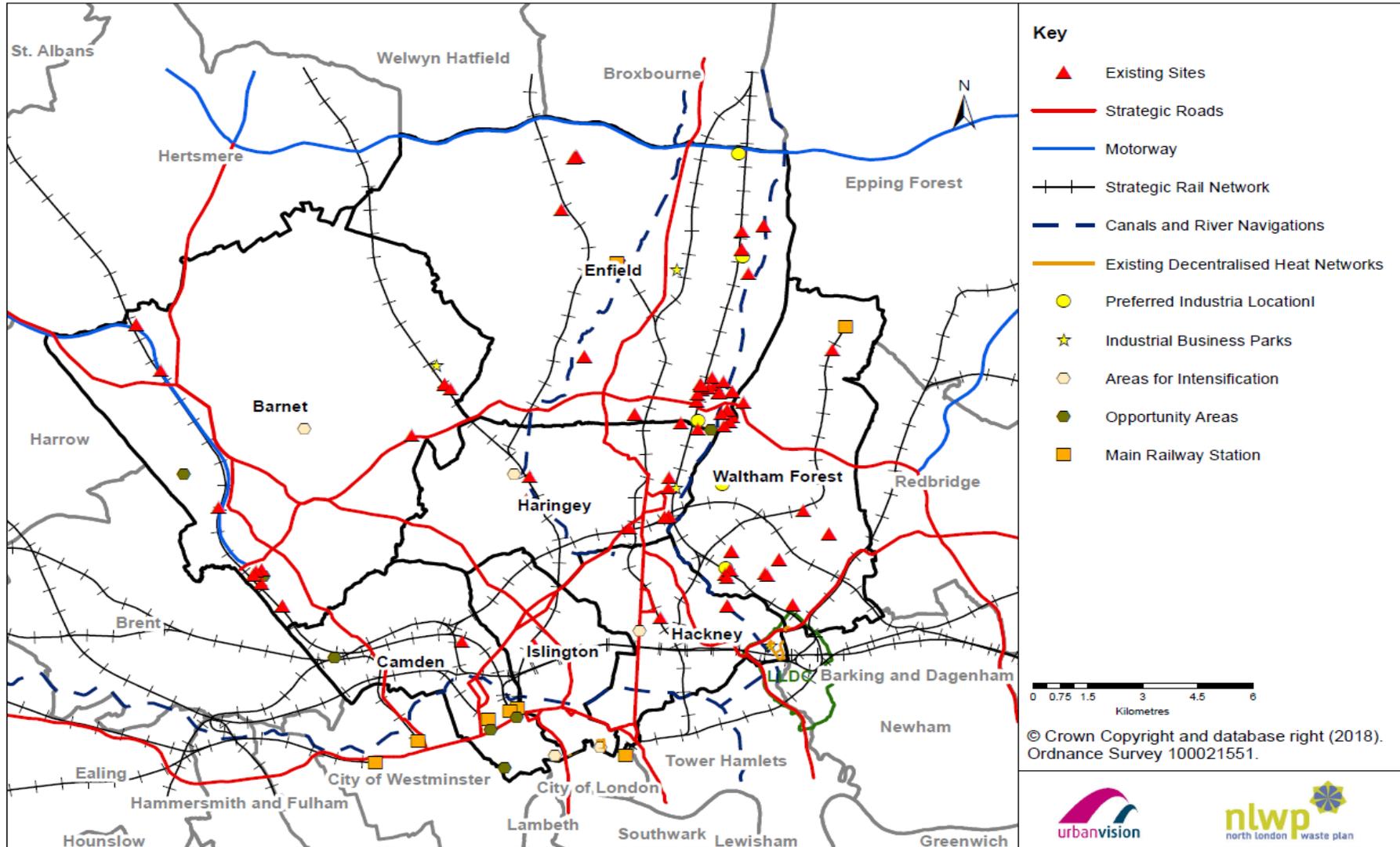
Population Characteristics

2.4 The North London area is one of the most densely populated areas in the UK. Recent statistics⁴ show that the population has risen from 1.6 million in 2002 to an estimated 2.0 million in 2017 and that the population continues to grow at a rate

³ Brundtland Commission, 1987 (Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly)

⁴ Office for National Statistics

Figure 4: Main geographical and planning features of North London



above the national average. This population growth will also increase the amount of waste North London will need to manage in the future, even though the amount of waste generated per person may not increase (see section 6).

- 2.5 The highest density is in the inner boroughs of Islington (the most densely populated local authority in the UK according to the 2011 Census), Hackney and Camden, closely followed by Haringey. Waltham Forest, Barnet and Enfield are less densely populated, however these Boroughs are still substantially more densely populated than the rest of the country. Density of population and the built environment has an influence on the amount of waste generated but also on competition for land and the availability of sites suitable for new waste facilities (see section 7).
- 2.6 While the outer Boroughs are characterised by traditional detached, semi-detached and terraced housing, overall across the Plan area, there is a higher proportion of flats and similar multi-tenant properties. This is particularly the case in the inner Boroughs which, consequently, have fewer gardens (and green waste) than the outer Boroughs. The differing ability of types of housing stock to incorporate waste collection infrastructure (for example recycling bins) impacts on recycling rates in North London (see section 6).

Health

- 2.7 There are varying levels of life expectancy across North London. The outer boroughs of Barnet and Enfield report life expectancies higher than the national average, however significant inequalities exist within the boroughs. In contrast, the other Boroughs report male life expectancy lower than the average for England, while the same is true of females in Islington and Waltham Forest. Impact on human health has been a key consideration in the development of the NLWP and is discussed in more detail in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which supports the NLWP.

Socio-Economic

- 2.8 The average gross weekly earnings within each of the North London Boroughs is higher than the average for England. All of the Boroughs have a higher proportion of their working population employed than the national average. This is mirrored by the high cost of living in all Boroughs. Four Boroughs (Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest) contain wards amongst the 20 most deprived areas in England pointing to varying degrees of polarisation. All boroughs contain varying levels of deprivation within them. Maximising economic benefits by utilising waste as a resource is an objective of this plan. There are opportunities for job creation through the development of new waste facilities at both the construction and end user stages. New technologies can also help to create 'green collar'⁵ jobs in new

⁵ Jobs in environmental sectors

waste management facilities as well as in sectors that receive recycled or reprocessed material, turning it into new products, thereby creating wealth from waste. Economic growth in North London is predicted to result in greater amounts of waste being generated. This is due to more people in jobs, although the amount of waste created per person is expected to stay the same.

Environment

- 2.9 The North London Waste Plan area includes important green space with many parks and larger areas such as Hampstead Heath, the Lee Valley Regional Park and part of Epping Forest. There are extensive areas of Green Belt in the outer areas and areas of agricultural land in Barnet and Enfield.
- 2.10 Enfield has identified Areas of Special Character where the Council will seek to preserve and enhance the essential character of the area, including landscape features such as woodlands, streams, designed parklands and enclosed farmland.
- 2.11 The Lee Valley contains an internationally important wetland habitat (Ramsar site and Special Protection Area (SPA)) as the reservoirs and old gravel pits support internationally important numbers of wintering birds as well as other nationally important species. In addition, the adjacent Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), part of which lies in Waltham Forest, is important for a range of rare species, including mosses. There are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 21 Local Nature Reserves and 307 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). The concentration of industrial land in the Lee Valley poses challenges for development to take into account key biodiversity issues set out in Borough Biodiversity Action Plans.
- 2.12 Throughout North London there are many areas and sites of historic interest including 172 conservation areas, over 14,000 listed buildings, registered landscapes, scheduled monuments, archaeological priority areas and as yet unknown archaeological remains. Protection for heritage assets is included in Local Plan policies and the sites/areas assessment criteria (see section 7) and policy 5.
- 2.13 The heavily developed and built up nature of North London coupled with differential values between competing land uses, and protected areas such as Green Belt presents a significant challenge in planning for waste. Expected development over the plan period will increase these pressures. For development which is perceived as likely to create more environmental risk and harm to the amenity of the local area, through factors such as noise, dust and increased traffic, the planning constraints near areas protected for their environmental value are greater.
- 2.14 Protection of groundwater is vital to prevent pollution of supplies of drinking water, while secondary aquifers are important in providing base flows to rivers. The Environment Agency has designated areas of source protection zones in a number of

locations, particularly in the Lee Valley as well as implementing groundwater protection measures around boreholes in the area.

- 2.15 Historically much of the employment land in North London has been in industrial use. Inevitably the restructuring from an industrial-based to a service based economy has affected land use priorities, creating a situation where the type of employment land available has changed, particularly in the inner boroughs where offices predominate. Such areas are now under pressure to help deliver high housing and employment targets. The previous use of these areas raises the risk of contamination and the need for remedial measures regardless of how the land will be used in the future.
- 2.16 Air quality within North London is uniformly poor as a result of high levels of nitrogen dioxide and dust (NO₂ and PM₁₀ respectively) that are mainly, but not exclusively, due to road traffic. As a result, all of the councils have declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) covering each Borough.
- 2.17 The NLWP includes strategies and policies to protect environmental assets and amenity.

Transport

- 2.18 North London benefits from good access to the strategic road network such as the M1 and M11 and the M25. The local road network is dominated by important radial routes to the centre of London and also includes the key orbital North Circular Road (A406) which bisects the Plan area from east to west. Parts of this network experience high levels of congestion at off-peak as well as peak hours, despite the fact that part of the area lies within the London Mayor's congestion charging zone.
- 2.19 Three main train lines terminate at Euston, St Pancras and Kings Cross, all in Camden. The North London Line (NLL) is a commuter and nationally important freight route providing movement of material across the area. There is a planning application to replace the railhead at Hendon in Barnet that currently transports waste out of London by a new facility just to its north. Proposals for the West London Orbital line will improve rail access to the west of the area.
- 2.20 In March 2016, the National Infrastructure Commission recommended that Crossrail 2, a proposed new rail line serving six of the NLWP constituent Boroughs, should be taken forward as a priority. Transport for London and Network Rail are currently developing the scheme. Whilst the final scheme and timetable is not yet known, there is a potential for Crossrail 2 to impact upon existing or future waste management sites during the NLWP period. This is discussed further in Section 8.

- 2.21 In addition the Grand Union Canal and the Lee Navigation run through the area and provide sufficient draught to allow light cargo movements to and from industrial and other facilities close to a number of wharves along each waterway.
- 2.22 Opportunities for using sustainable modes of transport are a key element of the Spatial Framework.

Land Use

- 2.23 Across North London as a whole the predominant land use is housing. There are also concentrated areas of commercial activity and town centres. Parts of Camden, Hackney and Islington fall into the Central Activities Zone which covers London's geographic, economic, administrative, and cultural core spanning ten boroughs in total. The Upper Lee Valley on the east of the NLWP area includes a concentrated area of industrial activity. Each borough contains areas of industrial or employment land that are designated for this purpose. The London Plan designates Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) and provides the strategic direction for the identification of Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSISs) and other industrial/employment designations in Local Plans.
- 2.24 There are a number of drivers for change in land use in London, in particular the need to boost housing numbers and make best and most efficient use of land around public transport modes. These pressures are likely to increase as a result of planned investment such as Crossrail 2, Stratford to Angel Road (STAR) Scheme and four-tracking on the West Anglia Mainline.
- 2.25 To deliver this change, the London Plan has identified Opportunity Areas and Housing Action Zones in parts of North London including parts of the Lee Valley and there may be future Opportunity Areas identified during the NLWP plan period. The Opportunity Areas overlap with land which contains existing facilities and also the areas identified in this Plan for new waste facilities. Therefore, alongside the opportunities for intensification and new homes, there will also be a need for Boroughs to consider existing waste operations and areas for new waste facilities, in light of NLWP Policies 1: and 2.
- 2.26 Some boroughs are beginning to review their Green Belt boundaries as a result of the review of Local Plans.

Climate Change

- 2.27 The North London Boroughs are all focused on the challenges posed by climate change. Borough strategies are driven by the requirements to mitigate and adapt to all effects of climate change. The NLWP aims to deliver effective waste and resource management which makes a positive and lasting contribution to sustainable development and to combating climate change.

- 2.28 All Boroughs have lower CO₂ emissions per capita than the national average, with the exception of Camden where levels are elevated by the concentration of commercial and other non-domestic activities. However all Boroughs have significantly lower per capita CO₂ emissions from road transport when compared to the national average. This is particularly apparent in Camden, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. Per capita CO₂ emissions from the domestic sector are below the national average.
- 2.29 The NLWP seeks to reduce the reliance on disposal to landfill sites outside London as this contributes to CO₂ emissions from transport. While it is recognised that waste management facilities will continue to generate CO₂ emissions, new waste facilities generating energy need to meet the Mayor's Carbon Intensity Floor. The priority of the NLWP will be to implement policies and direct new development to sites which deliver a better overall environmental outcome.
- 2.30 The NLWP site and area assessments take into account those parts of all Boroughs that are under threat from surface water (and potentially sewer) flooding because of the extensive urbanised areas.
- 2.31 The site and area assessments also take into account the greater occurrence of urban flood events over the last sixty years and the risk that climate change will lead to a greater threat from flooding in the future. On the east side of the area a number of tributaries flow into the River Lee while parts of Barnet drain into the River Brent to the west.

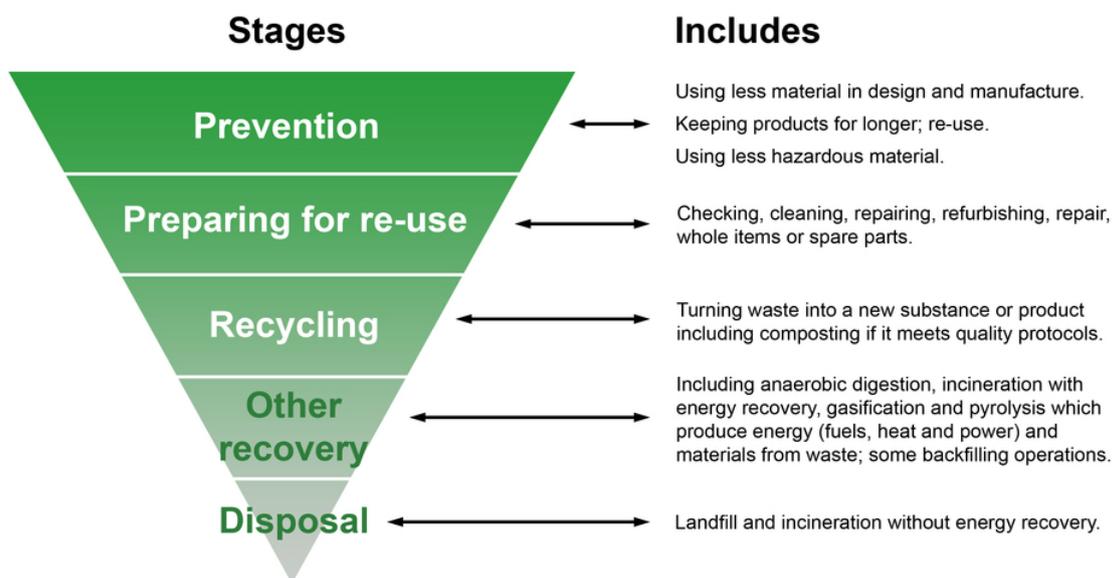
3. Aims and Objectives

Aim of the North London Waste Plan

- 3.1. Each of the seven Borough Local Plans contains a vision for their area, and the aim of the NLWP links to the delivery of that vision. The NLWP therefore includes a single overarching aim and a number of objectives to deliver that aim. The Aim meets the requirements of National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) through providing a set of agreed priorities for delivering sustainable waste management in North London
- 3.2. The NLWP treats waste as a resource rather than as a nuisance, promoting the principles of the waste hierarchy. The Aim acknowledges that the NLWP is part of a wider but integrated approach that will help to deliver sustainable waste management in North London, alongside such measures as improved resource management, and waste prevention and reduction spanning strategies which influence but are outside of the planning framework. The NLWP aim and objectives reference and integrate the Waste Hierarchy which is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Hierarchy



3.3. The aim of the NLWP is:

Aim of the NLWP

“To achieve net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, and support a greener London by providing a planning framework that contributes to an integrated approach to management of materials further up the waste hierarchy. The NLWP will provide sufficient land for the sustainable development of waste facilities that are of the right type, in the right place and provided at the right time to enable the North London Boroughs to meet their waste management needs throughout the plan period”.

Strategic Objectives

3.4. The objectives of the draft NLWP are as follows:

SO1. To support the movement of North London’s waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable, to ensure environmental and economic benefits are maximised by utilising waste as a resource:

Met through Policies 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8

SO2. To ensure there is sufficient suitable land available to meet North London’s waste management needs and reduce the movements of waste through safeguarding existing sites and identifying locations for new waste facilities:

Met through Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, , 7 and 8

SO3. To plan for net self-sufficiency⁶ in LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, by providing opportunities to manage as much as practicable of North London’s waste within the Plan area taking into account the amounts of waste apportioned to the Boroughs in the London Plan, and the requirements of the North London Waste Authority:

Met through Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8

SO4. To ensure that all waste developments meet high standards of design and build quality, and that the construction and operation of waste management facilities do not cause unacceptable harm to the amenity of local residents or the environment:

Met through Policy 5

⁶ Net self-sufficiency means providing enough waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of the waste generated in North London, while recognising that some imports and exports will continue.

- SO5. To ensure the delivery of sustainable waste development within the Plan area through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations:
Met through Policies 2, 5 and 7
- SO6. To provide opportunities for North London to contribute to the development of a low carbon economy and decentralised energy:
Met through Policy 6
- SO7. To support the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change:
Met through Policy 5
- SO8. To protect and, where possible, enhance North London's natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment:
Met through Policy 5

4. Spatial Framework

- 4.1 The spatial framework flows from the Plan's objectives and takes account of the spatial context outlined in section 2 and the strategic and policy context outlined in section 1, alongside the Plan's technical evidence base, and the views of stakeholders. Figure 6 below shows the relationship between the key elements that form the spatial framework.
- 4.2 The spatial framework provides the strategic direction for the detailed policies of the NLWP and informs site/area selection. The spatial framework also guides the assessment of the suitability of windfall sites under Policy 3. It reflects the complexities and realities of planning at a sub-regional level taking into account varied characteristics and functions across the seven boroughs, from densely populated urban areas to stretches of Green Belt. Competing and changing land uses, especially release of industrial land for housing, is a key issue for the boroughs.
- 4.3 The spatial principles set out below represent the outcome of balancing various priorities, opportunities and constraints, in particular the availability of sites/areas to achieve a deliverable distribution of waste management locations to meet identified need, whilst bringing social, economic and environmental benefits of new waste management facilities to North London.
- 4.4 The NLWP is underpinned by the following spatial principles:
- A. Make use of existing sites
 - B. Seek a geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
 - C. Encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities
 - D. Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks
 - E. Protect local amenity
 - F. Support sustainable modes of transport
- A. Make use of existing sites**
- 4.5 NPPW requires Boroughs to consider the capacity of existing operational facilities in meeting identified need. Further to this, Policy 5.17 *Waste Capacity* of The London Plan requires boroughs, when preparing plans, to protect and facilitate the maximum use of existing waste sites.
- 4.6 In line with this and in order to recognise the valuable contribution existing waste facilities make to managing waste effectively, existing waste management capacity has provided the baseline for identifying the waste management capacity gap and the consequent need for expanded and new facilities. Existing waste management

sites form an important part of the strategic waste plan for North London and are safeguarded for waste use through NLWP Policy 1 and the London Plan (see Schedule 1 in Appendix 1 for a full list of existing sites).

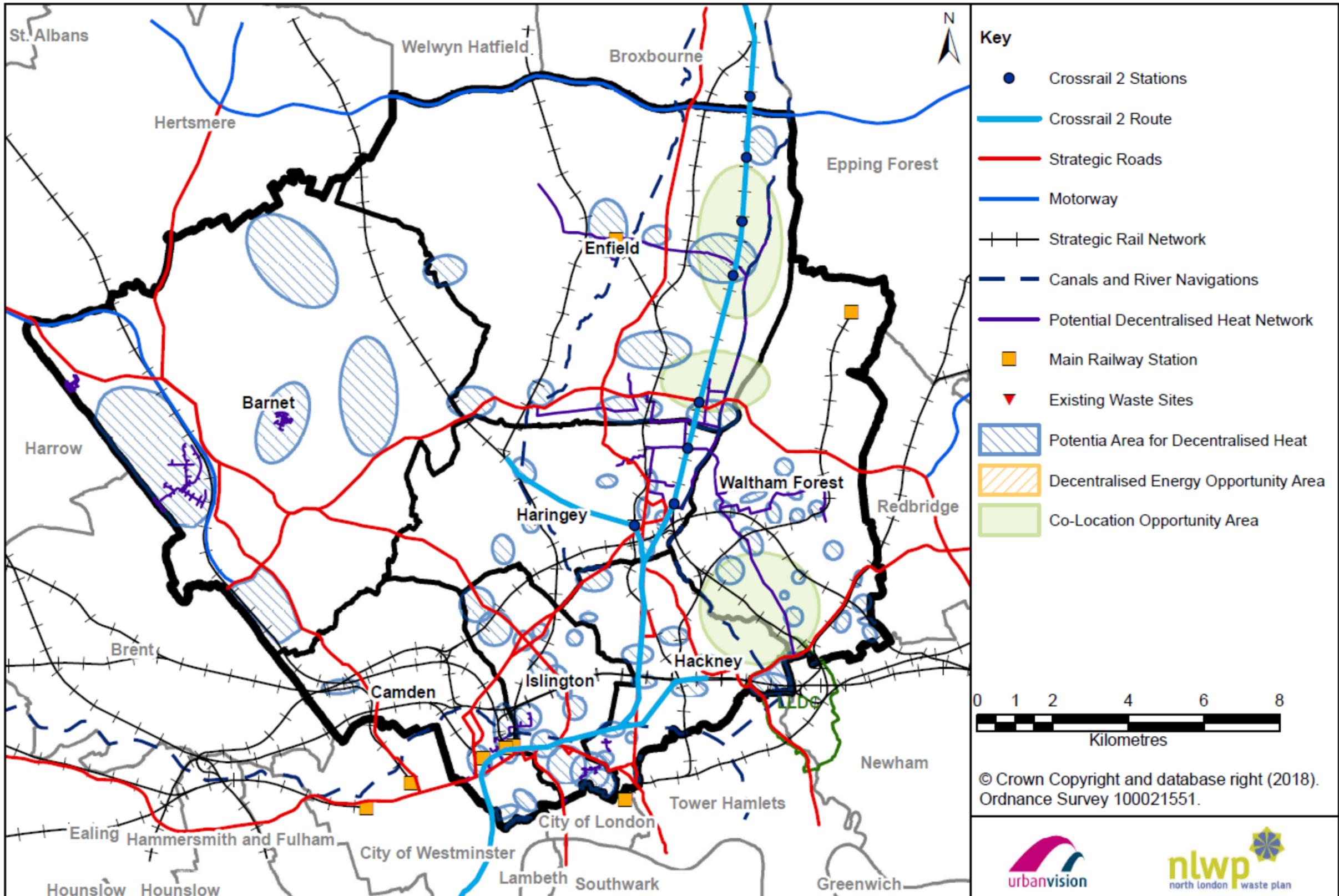
- 4.7 Figure 6 shows that the majority of existing waste sites are located to the east of the Plan area in the industrial parts of the Lee Valley corridor. These sites have developed over decades outside of a strategic plan for waste, and in locations which may have been suitable for waste uses but which did not create an even geographical spread across North London. This reflects the mixed function and character of the Plan area, notably in terms of significant differences among the boroughs in supply of industrial land where waste uses are generally more acceptable.
- 4.8 Three existing sites are known to be planning capacity expansion or upgrades to existing facilities (see Section 8). Most other existing sites do not have any current plans to expand capacity or change their operations but the North London Boroughs support, in principle, the expansion or intensification of operations at existing facilities and this is reflected in Policy 1.

B Seek a geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

- 4.9 The NLWP is underpinned by an aim to achieve net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste. This will be achieved by identifying enough existing capacity and land in North London suitable for the development of new waste management facilities to manage the equivalent of 100% of this waste arising in North London. The objective is to reduce movements of waste, including waste exports, and increase the amount of waste managed in proximity to its source, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. Waste is exported to a number of areas outside of North London, mainly in the south east and east of England and Figure 12 shows the estimated reduction of waste exports over the plan period. The strategy for achieving net self-sufficiency is set out in the Provision for North London's Waste to 2032 in section 7.
- 4.10 Net self-sufficiency does not mean that the North London Boroughs will deal solely with their own waste, nor promote use of the very closest facility to the exclusion of all other considerations. While it is desirable for waste to be treated as close as possible to its source in line with the proximity principle, the complexity of the waste management business poses challenges. Different types of waste require different types of management and facilities need to serve areas large enough to be economically viable. Consequently, the most suitable facility may not be the nearest and may well be outside of North London. In addition, facilities in North London will continue to manage waste from outside the area.

- 4.11 The current and changing character of each borough's industrial land is a consideration in identifying locations for new waste infrastructure. Larger and co-located facilities are more suited to areas with similar existing uses away from sensitive receptors. A future waste industry focused on resource management may derive positive cumulative impacts from a concentration of facilities. Conversely, the urban environments of NLWP boroughs are restricted by severe physical constraints limiting opportunities for some types of waste facilities. In addition, some areas, such as the protected Green Belt in the north, will be largely out of bounds for any built waste facilities. As population and densities in the plan area increase with projected growth, fewer areas away from sensitive receptors will be available. Continued development of waste facilities in areas which have, and continue to provide, significant waste capacity could have wider implications on the regeneration of the local economy. When choosing locations for future development, the benefits of co-location will need to be balanced against the cumulative impacts which can arise from an accumulation of facilities in one location. Cumulative impacts can include traffic levels, noise and odours. There may be times when the cumulative impacts of several waste developments operating in an area would be considered unacceptable. Any new waste development proposed in North London will be expected to be of a standard that is in keeping with and complements the existing and future planned development. By identifying suitable land across North London (Policy 2), the NLWP seeks to provide opportunities to manage waste as close to its source as possible, in line with the proximity principle. In promoting a geographic spread of facilities across the plan area consistent with the principles of sustainable development, the NLWP seeks to weigh the positive effects of co-location and economies of scale with the negative effects of excessive concentration of waste facilities in any one area. All North London Boroughs want to play their part in managing north London's waste and therefore support an equitable geographical distribution across the seven Boroughs.
- 4.12 Policy 2 seeks to extend the existing spread of locations for waste facilities by identifying locations which are suitable for new waste facilities, taking into account factors such as the character of different areas, changing land uses and availability of suitable industrial land. Where demand arises, opportunities to improve the spread of waste sites across the area are supported through Policy 3: Windfall Sites where they adhere to the site assessment criteria set out in section 8.
- 4.13 With local re-use and recycling centres (RRC) it is especially desirable to have a geographical spread that enables good access to residents. RRCs are facilities to which the public can bring household waste for free. Figure 7 shows the current network of local RRCs and a radius of two miles around them. Gaps in coverage have been identified by the NLWA in parts of the Plan area, namely Barnet and Enfield, shown outside of the two mile radius around each RRC. Any new RRC facilities will be assessed against Policy 4: Re-use and Recycling Centres.

Figure 6: Key diagram



C. Encourage co-location of facilities and complementary activities

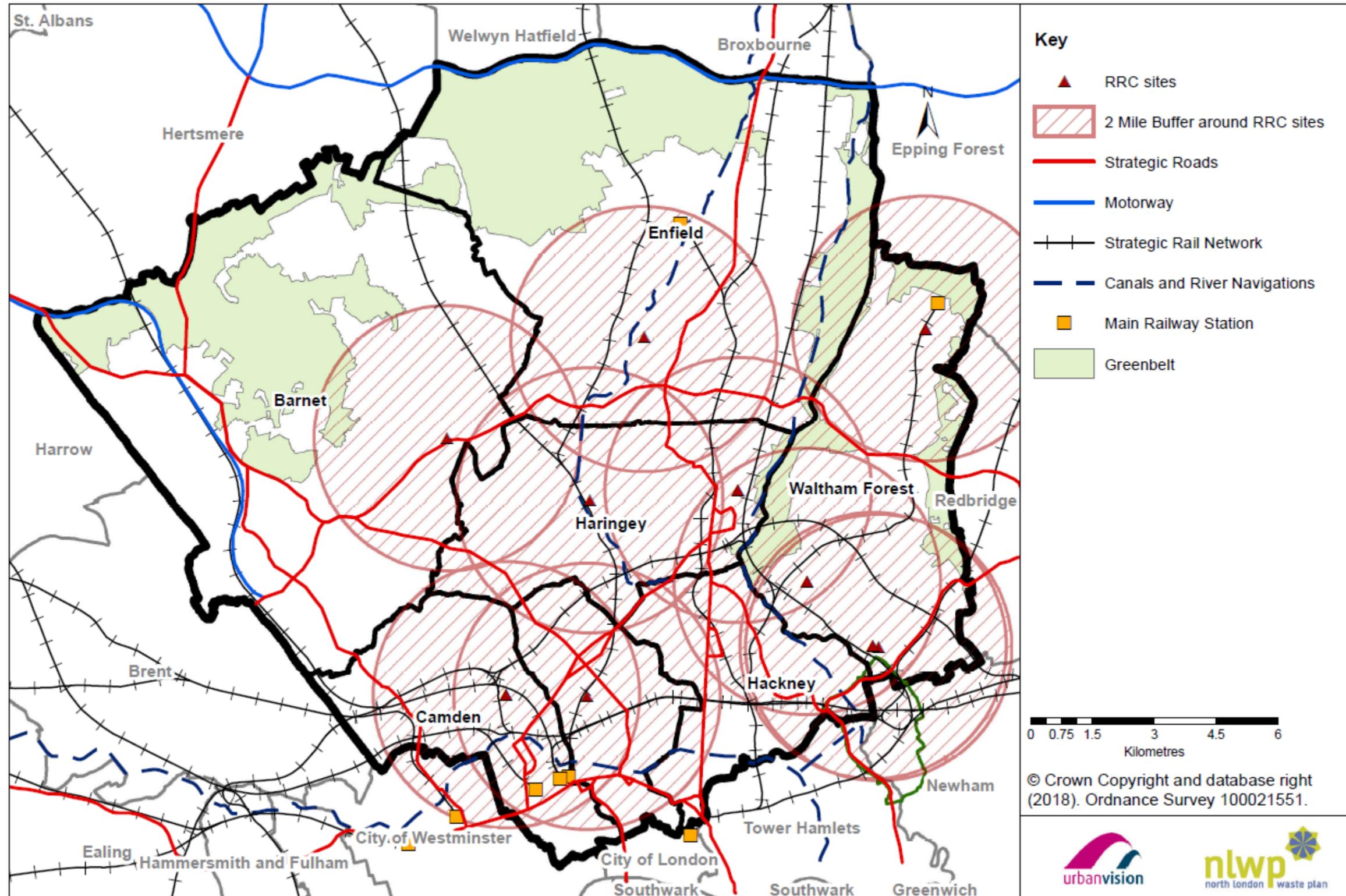
- 4.14 NPPW requires waste plans to identify opportunities to co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities, including end users of waste outputs such as users of fuel, low carbon energy/heat and recyclable wastes. These opportunities are also associated with a move towards a more circular economy. WRAP defines the Circular Economy as *an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life*⁷. The European Commission has published its Circular Economy package⁸, while in London the London Waste and Recycling Board has published a Circular Economy route map⁹.
- 4.15 There are several benefits of co-location of facilities. Co-location has the potential to minimise environmental impacts, take advantage of ‘economies of scale’, share infrastructure, existing networks (e.g. the rail and highway network) and skilled workforces. The concentration of waste facilities in the Lee Valley corridor provides the most promising opportunities for co-location with existing facilities. Notwithstanding this, NPPW requires the Plan to take account of the cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community.
- 4.16 There are also co-location opportunities related to other industrial activities synergistic with waste management, for example the manufacturing of products from recycled materials and the development of a more circular economy. Existing waste facilities are already employing this approach as exemplified by the industries developing around the Edmonton EcoPark (Enfield) and the Plan seeks to build on the momentum by supporting this approach as a key element of the spatial framework and identifying which areas have potential for co-location.
- 4.17 Opportunity Areas, Housing Zones and the route of Crossrail 2 could also be factors when considering co-location of facilities. These schemes are likely to intensify development, especially near to stations, and there are both resulting opportunities and threats for existing waste facilities and land identified as suitable for waste uses. The opportunities include waste facilities supplying energy to new developments and new waste facilities being incorporated into the schemes, for example an anaerobic digestion facility to deal with household food waste, and consolidation or relocation of waste uses. Risks include new uses displacing waste facilities due to

⁷ <http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/wrap-and-circular-economy>

⁸ Circular Economy Package http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

⁹ <https://www.lwarb.gov.uk/what-we-do/circular-london/circular-economy-route-map/>

Figure 7: Current Re-use and Recycling Centres (RRC) in North London



incompatibility or impacts of construction. Protection for waste capacity through safeguarding, the agent of change principle and re-provision policies in the London Plan, Local Plans and NLWP Policy 1 will be a key policy tool under these circumstances.

D. Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks

4.18 The NPPW recognises the benefits of co-location of waste facilities with end users of their energy outputs. The London Plan supports the development of combined heat and power systems and provision of heat and power to surrounding consumers.

4.19 The Key Diagram (Figure 6) shows where facilities could connect to a network ('decentralised heat opportunity area' and 'decentralised energy opportunity area'). There is already a relatively well-advanced plan for decentralised heat network in the Lee Valley and this offers the most promising and realistic possibility within the Plan area. The NLWP supports opportunities to develop combined heat and power networks on sites and areas, within the Lee Valley, south Barnet and elsewhere (see Figure 6), that not only have the ability to link in to the decentralised energy network but also have the potential for waste development with Combined Heat and Power. Policy 6 seeks to secure opportunities for the recovery of energy from waste where feasible.

E. Protect local amenity

4.20 The protection of amenity is a well-established principle in the planning system. The NPPW requires the Boroughs to consider the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity when considering planning applications for waste facilities. Amenity includes aural (noise) and visual amenity such as open space, flora, and the characteristics of the locality including historic and architectural assets. Negative amenity impacts also include odour arising from the processing and type of waste being managed.

4.21 The site selection criteria set out in section 8 effectively direct waste management development to the most suitable sites/areas taking into account environmental and physical constraints, including locations where potential amenity impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable degree as well as considering cumulative impacts of additional waste facilities in already well developed areas and areas with a history of waste development. All proposed sites and areas have been subject to assessment in the Sustainability Appraisal and the Habitats Regulation Assessment and the findings fed into the policy recommendations

4.22 The protection of local amenity has been considered during the assessment of sites/areas to identify those suitable for inclusion in the NLWP. Policy 5 sets out assessment criteria for waste management facilities and deals with protection of local amenity including information requirements to support applications for waste

facilities. The policy's presumption for enclosed as opposed to open air facilities is also important to the application of this principle in terms of air quality and protecting the health of residents.

- 4.23 As outlined within Policy 1, proposals for expansion or intensification of existing waste uses should not unacceptably harm the amenity of occupiers of any existing developments. The onus will be upon the developer of the new proposed development to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are put in place under the agent of change principle.
- 4.24 Policy 3 seeks to ensure that proposals for waste management facilities do not constrain areas undergoing development change, such as new transport or economic regeneration initiatives.

F. Support sustainable modes of transport

- 4.25 The NPPW and the London Plan require Boroughs to identify sites/areas with the potential to utilise modes of transport other than road transport. As Figure 6 shows, North London is well served by road, rail and waterway networks and waste is currently transported into, out of and around North London by both road and rail. But like many industry sectors, road is the main mode of transport for the movement of waste. There are potential opportunities for waste sites to better utilise sustainable modes of transport such as rail and waterways. Movement of waste via more sustainable transport methods is duly supported in line with Objective 7, although this may not always be practicable, especially when costs associated with investment in wharfs and rail sidings and other infrastructure which may be necessary before waste can be moved along the canal or rail network may not be economically viable, especially for smaller facilities. North London currently has one rail linked waste site (at Hendon) supporting the requirements of the NLWA, however this site is due to be redeveloped as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood regeneration project and the NLWA's need for this railhead has changed. There is a planning application for replacement rail based depot with a different function under consideration. There is also a wharf on the Lee Navigation which potentially could provide future opportunities for transportation by water at Edmonton EcoPark.
- 4.26 Road transport will continue to be the principal method of transporting waste in North London, particularly over shorter distances where this is more flexible and cost effective. Access to transport networks including sustainable transport modes was considered when assessing the suitability of new sites and areas. Rail and road transport is particularly desirable when waste is travelling long distances. Policy 5 considers sustainable transport modes in planning decisions.

5. Current waste management in North London

- 5.1 This section looks at the current picture of waste management in North London, including the amount of waste generated; the current capacity, types and location of facilities; how each waste stream is managed, key targets and cross-boundary movements of waste.

North London Waste Data Study

- 5.2 The Waste Data Study was prepared in July 2014 and updated in July 2015 to inform the Draft NLWP. A further update in 2018 accompanies this Proposed Submission Plan. All versions of the Data Study are available to view on NLWP website (www.nlwp.net). The Waste Data Study is in three parts as shown below, with the date of the most recent version provided in brackets:

- Part One: North London Waste Arisings (2018)
- Part Two: North London Waste Capacity (2018)
- Part Three: North London Sites Schedule (2018)

- 5.3 The Waste Data Study includes the following information for the seven waste streams for which the NLWP plans:

- The amount of waste currently produced in North London;
- How and where the waste is managed;
- The capacity of existing waste infrastructure;
- The waste management targets the NLWP will support; and
- The amount of waste projected to be produced over the plan period (up to 2035) and the extent to which existing facilities can meet this future need.

Waste generated in North London

- 5.4 Table 2 below shows the amount of waste generated in North London for the main waste streams using the latest data from 2016. Waste arisings vary from year to year and these figures represent a snapshot in time. Figure 8 shows the proportion of each waste stream as a percentage of the total waste in North London¹⁰.

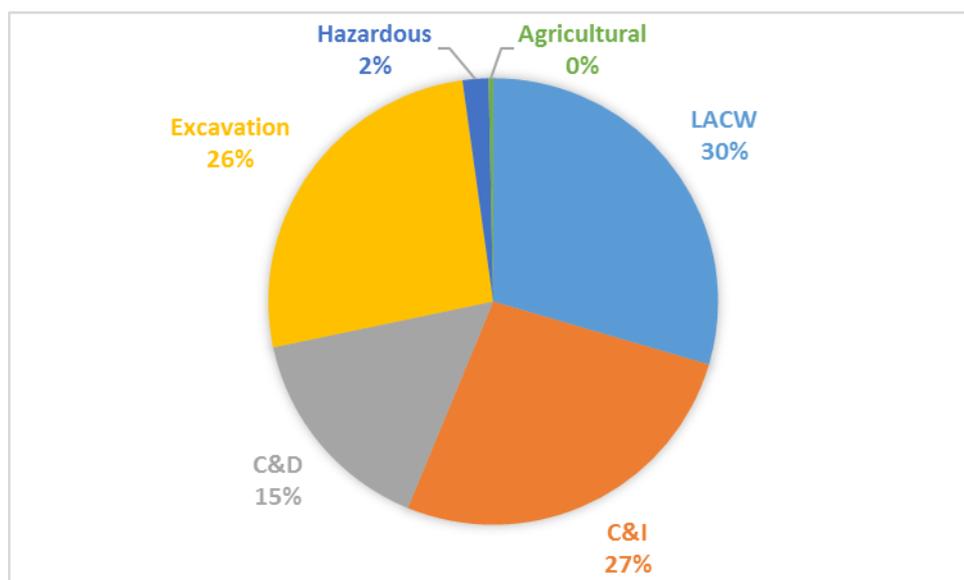
¹⁰ The data is taken from the Waste Data Study (2016)

Table 2: Amount of Waste Generated in North London, 2016

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	845,776
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)	762,301
Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D)	443,180
Agricultural Waste	9,223
Hazardous waste	54,420
Excavation Waste	747,242
TOTAL	2,861,062

Source: North London Waste Data Study Update 2016

Figure 8: Waste arisings in North London 2016



Source: North London Waste Data Study Update 2018

Existing facilities

5.5 Table 3 below shows the existing (2018) waste management facilities in North London by type and waste stream managed and changes in available capacity at known dates when facilities come on stream/close. It identifies an existing waste management capacity of around 4.4 million tonnes per annum, reducing to around 3.8 million tonnes by 2029 as a result of known closure of some existing sites up to

2028¹¹. Figure 9 shows the location of the facilities represented in Table 3 and a full list is in Appendix 1.

Table 3: Maximum Existing Annual Capacity at Licensed Operational Waste Management Facilities at the Start of the Plan Period and a key dates following changes in sites capacities

Waste stream	Facility Type	2018	2026	2029
LACW only	Transfer stations (non-hazardous)	621,222	416,864	416,864
LACW only	Household Waste Recycling Site	100,204	100,204	100,204
LACW only	Composting	35,241	0	0
LACW only	Recycling (MRFS)	276,855	276,855	276,855
LACW only	Incineration with Energy Recovery	550,000	0	0
LACW and CI	Transfer stations (non-hazardous)	206,748	206,748	206,748
LACW and CI	Incineration with Energy Recovery	0	700,000	700,000
LACW, CI and CDE	Transfer stations (non-hazardous)	26,545	26,545	26,545
LACW, CI and CDE	Recycling (MRFS)	16,277	16,277	16,277
CI only	Transfer stations (non-hazardous)	288	288	288
CI only	Recycling (MRFS)	54,632	54,632	54,632
CI only	Treatment facility	2,332	2,332	2,332
CI only	Treatment facility (Hazardous)	64,132	64,132	64,132
CI and CDE	Transfer stations (non-hazardous)	236,245	119,050	119,050
CI and CDE	Recycling (MRFS)	432,538	432,538	432,538
CDE only	Transfer stations (C&D)	364,097	328,014	328,014
CDE only	Recycling (aggregates, other C&D)	980,780	746,840	627,876
Hazardous	Transfer stations (hazardous)	5	5	5
Hazardous	Treatment facility (Hazardous)	3,622	3,622	3,622
CI Specialist	Treatment facility	112,419	112,419	112,419
CI Metals	Recycling (ELVs)	362	362	362
CI Metals	Recycling (Metals)	318,522	318,522	318,522
CI Metals	WEEE	18,657	18,657	18,657
	Total Capacity	4,421,723	3,944,906	3,825,942

¹¹ Some of the planned closures include sites affected by the redevelopment of Brent Cross. It is expected that Barnet will identify new sites for the relocation of these sites in line with the Planning Permission for this development

- 5.6 When considering the overall amount of waste generated identified in Table 2 against the current capacity of waste management facilities in North London identified in Table 3, there appears to be more than enough waste management capacity. However, this does not take into account the specialism of each type of facility or importantly, since North London is a net exporter of waste in terms of tonnage, imports to and exports from the area.
- 5.7 Some facilities in North London have a wider-than-local catchment area and manage waste from outside North London. This includes recycling and treatment facilities, in particular metal recycling and end of life vehicle (ELV) facilities as well as facilities for the processing of CDE in to recycled aggregate products for resale. The extra capacity contributes to achieving net self-sufficiency, or managing the equivalent of the overall quantity of waste within the main categories for North London and London as a whole.
- 5.8 Conversely, North London does not have all the types of facilities necessary to manage all the sub-types of waste arising within the main categories shown in Table 2. For example, there are few hazardous waste facilities and no landfill sites in North London. North London will therefore need to identify sufficient capacity to manage the equivalent amount of this exported waste within its boundary.

Local Authority Collected Waste

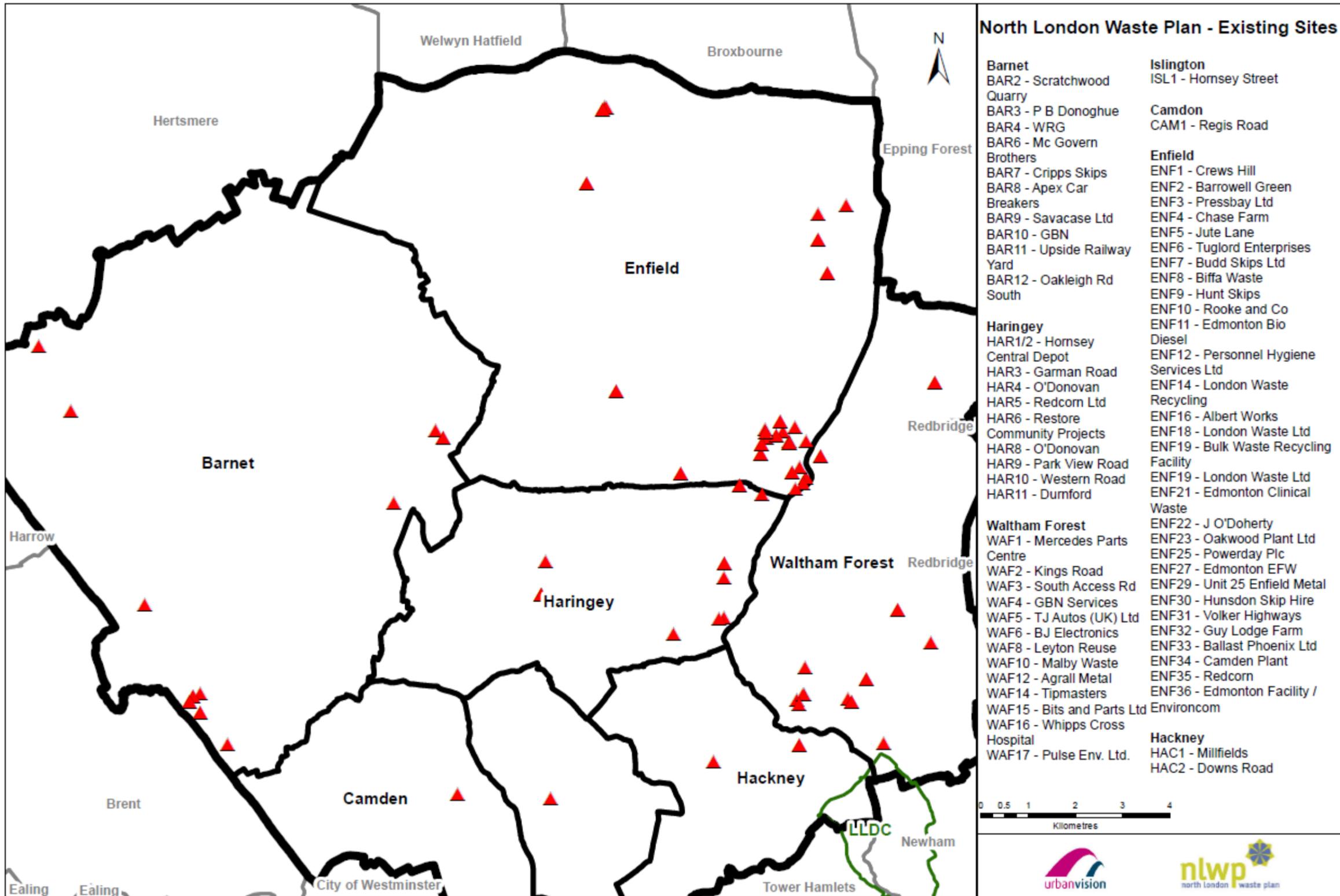
- 5.9 In North London, around 850,000 tonnes of LACW was collected in 2016/17¹². Of this, approximately 26% was recycled, reused or composted. Of the remaining LACW, 60% was sent to NLWA's energy-from-waste facility at Edmonton and 12% was sent to landfill outside of North London.
- 5.10 The NLWA has reported an increase in recycling performance from 23% in 2006/7 to 32¹³% by 2017/18. This is lower than the national average of 43.7% but in line with the London average of around 33%. There are a number of factors which contribute towards lower recycling rates in London than the country as a whole. These include: rapid population growth; a greater transient population than anywhere else in the UK; the greater proportion of flats compared to houses which presents challenges for setting up collection systems for recyclable waste; and proportionately fewer gardens generating lower level of green waste for recycling.

¹² Figures NLWA Annual Monitoring Report 2016-17

¹³ [North London Waste Authority Annual Report 2017/18](#)

34

Figure 9: Existing Waste Sites



- 5.11 The North London Boroughs and the NLWA are committed to achieving the 50% recycling target set out in the Joint Municipal Waste Management strategy and the London Plan. The North London Boroughs, together with the NLWA, are beginning a renewed drive to increase recycling including looking at ways to standardise collection regimes. In addition, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB) works with London Boroughs to increase recycling rates and supports waste authorities in improving waste management services.
- 5.12 The NLWA's long term waste management solution is based upon the continued use of the existing Edmonton facility until 2025 and the development of a new energy recovery facility on the same site to be operational from 2025 onwards. Further information on how it has informed the NLWP is set out in section 8.
- 5.13 The European Commission has put forward a Circular Economy Package¹⁴. This includes a 65% recycling target for municipal waste (LACW and C&I) by 2030. Notwithstanding the UK leaving the EU, the UK has signed up to delivering these targets as part of Brexit. These revised targets have been built into NLWP waste modelling work as part of the revisions to the Data Study, however the new targets have only been applied to C&I waste as it is assumed no change to the projections of the NLWA at this time.
- 5.14 Waste minimisation seeks to reduce the amount of waste produced by targeting particular behaviours and practices. As shown in Figure 5 in section 3, preventing waste generation in the first place sits at the top of the waste hierarchy.
- 5.15 The London Environment Strategy prioritises resource efficiency to significantly reduce waste and promotes reuse and repair. LWARB's 'Circular Economy route map' exemplifies a move towards a more resource efficient waste service. The route map builds on the 5 focus areas (the built environment, food, textiles, electricals and plastics) and sets out 8 cross cutting themes to ensure the benefits of a circular economy can be achieved across a number of sectors.
- 5.16 The North London Boroughs co-ordinate waste prevention activity through the NLWA's waste prevention plan. The NLWA run waste minimisation activities for schools and communities. These are delivered through the NLWA's "Wise up to Waste" programme and currently focuses on three priority areas: reducing food waste, encouraging a reduction of furniture waste by increasing re-use, and reducing textile waste (both clothing and non-clothing).

¹⁴ European Commission Circular Economy Package http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 5.17 The Waste Data Study has used two methods to identify and project C&I waste. The first is to use data from the Defra C&I Waste Survey 2009 in line with the London Plan to assess the management routes of North London's C&I waste. The second is to use the new method for calculating C&I waste as introduced following the withdrawal of the Defra C&I surveys which uses published data from the EA's WDI. This new method of calculation indicates that 44% of C&I waste is recycled, reused or composted while 33% of this waste stream is sent to landfill and land recovery. A small proportion (6%) of C&I is sent for non thermal treatment with the remainder (17%) sent for thermal treatment with energy recovery. It should be noted that potential reliance on landfill will drop to 10% by 2030 in order to achieve EU statutory targets with recycling and reuse levels increasing to 65%.
- 5.18 Through the London Environment Strategy, the Mayor is seeking to make London a zero waste city with no biodegradable or recyclable waste sent to landfill by 2030 and by aiming to achieve 65% recycling from London's municipal waste, this will be achieved through a 50% recycling rate from LACW by 2025 (Policy 7.2.1) and 75% from business waste by 2030 (policy 7.2.2). The Mayor has also said that he does not expect there to be a need for any new energy from waste capacity if existing planned sites are completed (policy 7.3.2.b). The Mayor has also indicated that he will use his powers to ensure there are sufficient sites to manage London's waste. The Environment Strategy embraces the ideals of the Circular Economy requiring manufacturers to design products to generate less waste and which can be easily repaired, reused and recycled, and the strategy encourages the development of business to facilitate this.
- 5.19 There are a number of national schemes which promote waste minimisation. This includes the [Courtauld Commitment](#) which aims to reduce food waste, grocery packaging and product waste, both in the home and the grocery sector by 20%, the Mayors Environment Strategy seeks to go further by setting a target of 50% reduction per head by 2030.
- 5.20 European Commission Circular Economy Package¹⁵ include increased recycling targets for packaging materials in the commercial and industrial sectors of 65% by 2025 and 75% by 2030. The UK has committed to delivering the Circular Economy targets as part of Brexit.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

- 5.21 Local planning policies and development industry practice mean a lot of C&D material is managed on site and does not enter the waste stream. A total of 443,180

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

tonnes of C&D waste and 747,243 tonnes of excavation waste was produced in North London in 2016. The largest proportion of C&D waste arising in North London is managed via recycling (73%) and treatment (20%) facilities, with 7% sent directly to landfill. Recycling rates of C&D waste are high due to the nature and value of the material. Excavation materials are primarily disposed of directly to landfill (53%) with the remainder managed through transfer stations (28%) or sent for treatment (19%). The London Plan includes a target of 95% recycling of CD&E by 2020.

Hazardous Waste

- 5.22 FA total of 53,420 tonnes of hazardous waste was produced in 2016, of this waste 40% was managed at treatment facilities, of which the majority was exported for treatment outside of North London. The next most common method of management was recovery (20%), with a further 16% being managed at landfill. Of the total hazardous waste arisings, 53,107 tonnes (99.4%) of waste was exported out of North London for management. It is not unusual for hazardous waste to travel outside the area to specialist facilities which tend to have a wider catchment area.
- 5.23 There are a number of initiatives in place to ensure better implementation of EU waste legislation, including on hazardous waste. None of the circular economy proposals referred to 5.13 announced by the European Commission in December 2015 will affect the NLWP strategy for hazardous waste.

Agricultural Waste

- 5.24 A total of 9,223 tonnes of Agricultural waste was produced in 2016, with only 125 tonnes being identified as being managed off site. The majority of agricultural waste arisings are managed within the limited number of farm holdings within the Plan area, with a very small amount managed offsite through commercial waste facilities. As such, the NLWP does not seek to identify sites for additional facilities to manage this waste stream; any facilities which do come forward on farm land would be considered against Policy 3 'Windfall sites'.

Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste

- 5.25 The very small amount of Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste (LLW) arising in North London, mainly from hospitals, is currently managed outside of the area in specialist facilities. Records of LLW in the sub-region indicate that there are currently 16 sites producing LLW as waste water, with a number of the amounts generated being below the reporting threshold, which is measured in terms of radioactivity.

Waste Water and Sewage Sludge

- 5.26 Waste Water Treatment Works in North London are operated by Thames Water. The main Thames Water Waste Water/sewage treatment facility in North London is Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW), which is the ninth largest in England. The site is to be retained and improved for waste water use and planning permission has been granted for an upgrade to the sewage sludge treatment stream. Thames Water anticipates that the recently approved upgrade to Deephams STW will provide sufficient effluent treatment capacity to meet their needs during the plan period. Further details can be found in section 8.

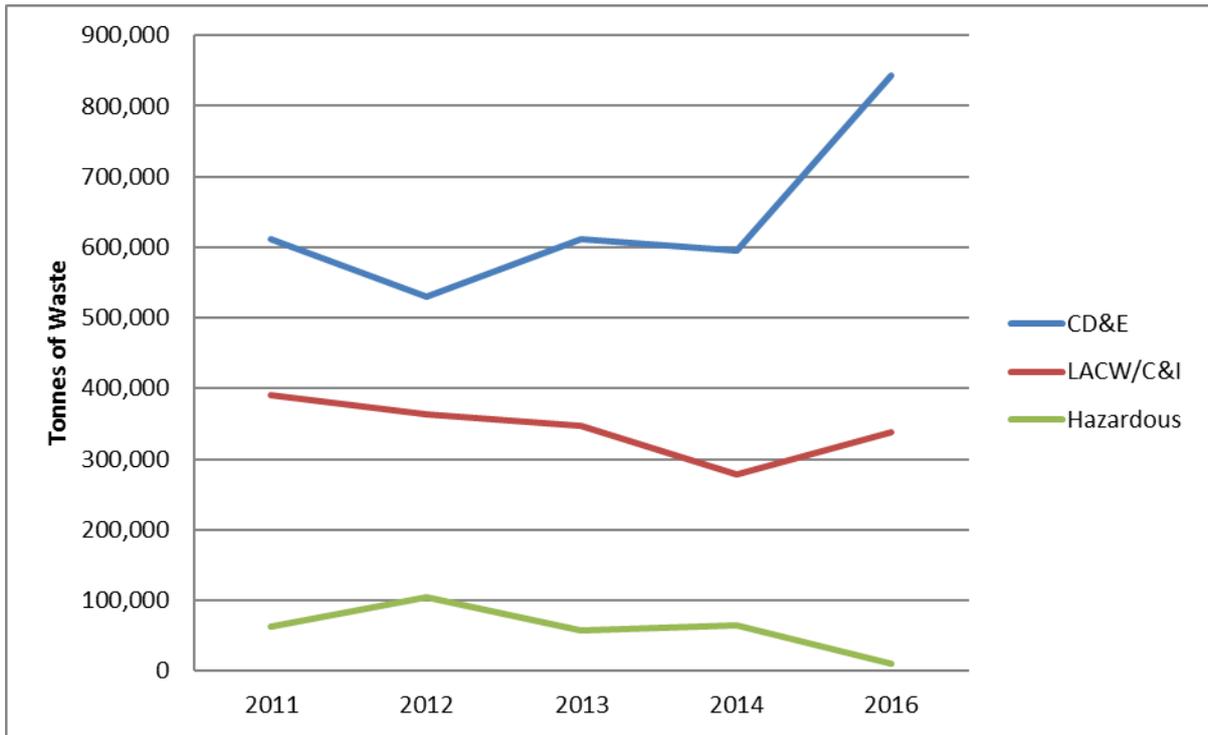
Cross Boundary Movements (exports and imports)

- 5.27 In 2016, 1,201.964 tonnes of waste was exported from North London, 56% of which went to landfill. Exports in the LACW/C&I category have been steadily declining in recent years, however an increase was shown in 2016. This is consistent with the waste strategies of the London Mayor and the North London Waste Authority which aim to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. Exports of CD&E waste generally follow patterns of waste arising, so when more CD&E waste is generated, more is exported. This pattern is shown in Table 4 and Figure 10 below.

Table 4: Waste exported from North London 2011-2016

Type of waste	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016
CD&E	610,864	530,025	611,902	595,203	843,856
LACW/C&I	390,226	362,950	347,206	278,050	337,836
Hazardous	62,473	103,884	58,216	64,193	10,352
Total	1,063,563	996,859	1,017,324	937,446	1,201,964

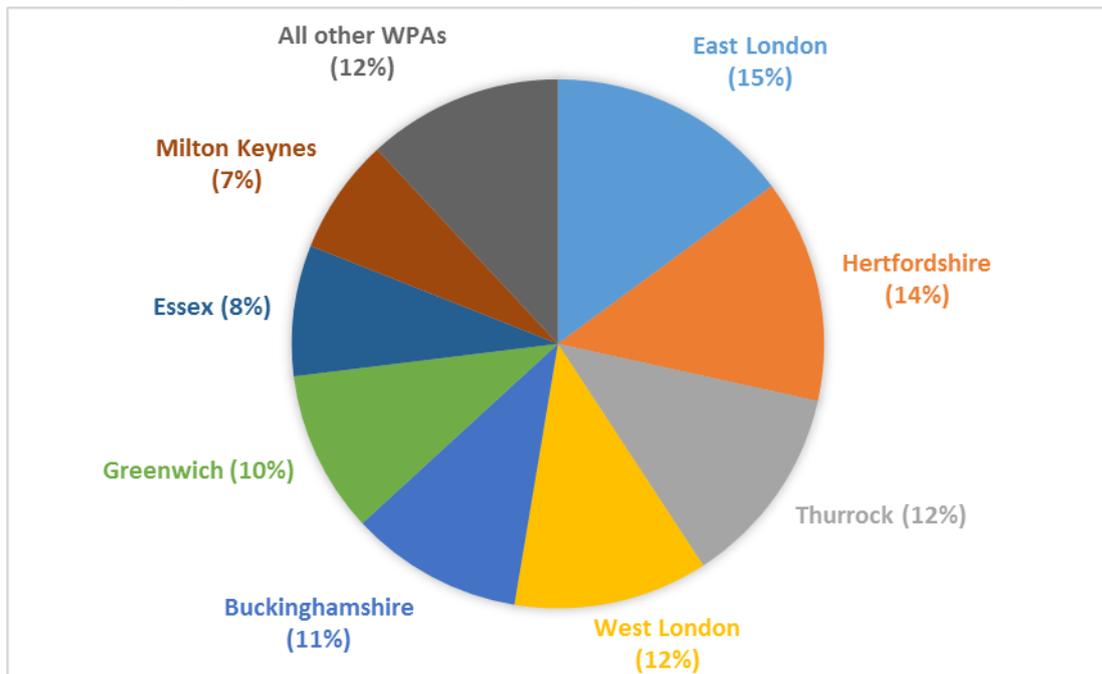
Figure 10: Waste exported from North London 2011-2016



Source: WDI 2011-2016

5.28 During 2013-2016 waste exports from North London were deposited in more than 70 different waste planning authority areas but the majority (88%) went to eight main destinations. These are shown in the Figure 11 below:

Figure 11: Distributions of Waste Exports from North London



Source: WDI 2013-2016

- 5.29 In 2016, around 1 million tonnes of waste was imported in to North London. Most of the imported waste comes from immediate neighbours in Greater London, the South East and East of England and is managed in transfer stations, treatment facilities and metal recycling sites
- 5.30 As part of discharging the 'duty to co-operate', the North London Boroughs have contacted all waste planning authorities (WPA) who receive waste from North London to identify any issues which may prevent waste movements continuing during the plan period. A Report on the duty to co-operate, issues identified and next stages accompanies this Plan and is available on the NLWP website.
- 5.31 Engagement to date has identified a constraint to the continuation of waste exports to landfill from North London relating to the scheduled closure of landfill sites during the plan period. Details can be found in the paper, Exports to Landfill 2017-2035, on the NLWP website (www.nlwp.net), though the operation of some of these sites may be extended beyond their currently permitted end date. The boroughs will continue to monitor this information throughout the preparation of the NLWP, and after it is adopted as reflected in the monitoring framework in section 10.
- 5.32 Nonetheless, as set out in the exports to landfill paper, alternative capacity at other potential destinations has been identified for the amount of waste currently being exported to those sites earmarked for closure during the plan period. The paper shows that there are both alternative sites and adequate void space in London, South East and East of England to take North London's 'homeless' waste between 2018 and 2035.
- 5.33 A further constraint for the continued export of waste has been identified with regard to hazardous waste, namely a lack of detailed data on where it ends up. This type of waste is managed in specialist facilities which have wide catchment areas and therefore may not be local to the source of the waste. North London has one hazardous waste treatment facility with a capacity of around 3,600 tonnes per annum and two recycling facilities; one for metals and one for end of life vehicles handling around 2,500 tonnes per annum between them. The treatment facilities handle a small proportion of North London's hazardous waste (less than 1% in 2016) while the rest (99.4%) is exported. In addition, some facilities, whilst not classified as hazardous waste facilities, are permitted to manage a certain amount of hazardous waste alongside non-hazardous wastes. These include car breakers and metal recycling sites, WEEE sites as well as RRCs which will accept, for example, paints and batteries which require specialist treatment and disposal.
- 5.34 While the export of the majority of hazardous waste to the most appropriate specialist facilities is likely to continue, current data collection methods do not identify the hazardous waste facilities in question. The boroughs will continue to engage with the Environment Agency and waste planning authorities in receipt of hazardous waste from North London, including seeking to identify any constraints to the continued export of this waste. Should any constraints come to light, such as

anticipated closure of a facility, the boroughs will seek to identify potential new destinations with capacity for managing compensatory amounts. The North London Boroughs will pursue agreement on this matter with recipient waste planning authorities through a statement of common ground.

- 5.35 The North London Boroughs will continue to co-operate with relevant authorities on matters of strategic waste planning throughout the preparation of the NLWP and once the Plan is adopted.

6 Future Waste Management Requirements

Context

- 6.1 In line with the NPPW and the London Plan, the NLWP must identify sufficient waste management capacity to meet the identified waste management needs of North London over the plan period.
- 6.2 It follows that a key part of the development of the NLWP is to identify how much waste will be produced during the plan period, how this will be managed, what capacity is required and whether there is sufficient capacity already available. The NLWP must also consider how changes in the waste management behaviours, practices and technologies may influence this.

Targets for waste managed within North London

- 6.3 The North London Boroughs have statutory duties to meet recycling and recovery targets and the NLWP will need to be ambitious in order to achieve European Union, national, regional and local targets. These targets are as follows:

Table 5: Recycling and Recovery Targets with 2016 Baseline

Waste stream	Target	2016 baseline
LACW	50% recycling for LACW by 2025 (contributing to 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030)	29%
C&I	75% recycling by 2030 (contributing to 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030)	52%
C&D	95% recycling by 2020	50-60%
Biodegradable or recyclable waste	Zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026	Not known

Options for managing North London's waste

- 6.4 In accordance with the NPPF (paragraph 35) to ensure the NLWP is justified, a range of options were tested as part of the consideration of reasonable alternatives for managing North London's waste leading to selection of the preferred strategy. The scenarios considered looked at a range of options for recycling from maintaining the status quo to seeking to maximise opportunities for recycling in line with the targets

set out in Table 5 above, the latter option being the most popular option and taken forward. Along with this a number of options were also considered in relation to waste growth over the plan period and what impact that would have on waste growth, again 3 approaches were modelled looking at no growth, growth in line with the London Plan for C&I and CDE waste – with LACW growth being in line with that of the NLWA for all options, a minimised growth was also modelled but was not considered in line with the growth planned for in the London Plan, as such growth was modelled in line with the London Plan. An Options Appraisal Report (2018) has been prepared which provides more detail on each of the options considered and provides information on the different scenarios including how much waste would be generated over the plan period (incorporating economic and population growth assumptions), how much waste could be managed within North London (capacity strategy), and how this waste should be managed (management strategy) for each of the options considered. The preferred option identified in the Options Appraisal¹⁶ has been carried through to the NLWP. The preferred option seeks to achieve growth in line with the London Plan and to deliver the targets set out in the Mayor’s Environment Strategy.

Chosen Approach

- 6.5 The chosen approach for the NLWP following the option appraisal can be summarised as follows:

<p>Chosen Approach for planning for North London’s waste</p> <p>Population/Economic Growth in line with London Plan forecasts</p> <p>+ Maximising Recycling</p> <p>+ Net self-sufficiency for LACW and C&I by 2026 and C&D by 2035</p> <p>= Quantity of waste to be managed</p>
--

- 6.6 It is considered that this approach provides the most robust modelling scenario to project future capacity gaps, taking account of existing/planned capacity, and waste management needs.

Meeting the Capacity Gap

- 6.7 Table 6 below sets out the capacity gap broken down in to 5 year periods over the NLWP plan period. The capacity gap is the difference between tonnage associated with existing and planned waste management capacity (see Table 3 – section 5) and the quantity of waste to be managed over the plan period (see the chosen approach set out above). This method identifies whether there is adequate or surplus capacity, or a requirement for additional facilities. Table 6 sets out the capacity gaps

¹⁶ Available on the NLWP website

for each management route. Negative figures indicate a capacity gap and therefore the type of management route for which capacity is sought over the plan period. The boxes that are not highlighted denote where 'surplus' capacity exists.

Table 6: Capacity gaps throughout the Plan period –chosen option

Waste function and stream managed	2018	2025	2030	2035
Landfill (C+I and LACW)	-114,496	-112,951	-114,726	-119,392
Landfill (Hazardous)	-12,741	-12,741	-12,741	-12,741
Landfill (C+D)	-26,534	-23,683	-24,664	-25,685
Landfill (E)	-405,634	-429,334	-447,106	-465,613
Energy from waste (LACW,C&I)	-47,167	-1,438*	3,280	-9,190
Energy from waste (Hazardous)	-53	-53	-53	-53
Thermal Treatment (without energy recovery) (AGR)	-32	-32	-32	-32
Thermal Treatment (Hazardous - no energy recovery)	-2,476	-2,476	-2,476	-2,476
Recycling (C+I and LACW)	-95,461	-207,611	-256,906	-288,570
Recycling (CD&E)	393,108	73,829	-72,993	-102,005
Recycling (specialist material)	331,997	331,673	331,430	331,177
Recycling (Hazardous)	-16,838	-16,838	-16,838	-16,838
Treatment plant (C&I CD&E)	-85,564	-50,667	-57,514	-64,645
Treatment Plant (Hazardous)	46,437	46,437	46,437	46,437
Land recovery	-9,098	-9,098	-9,098	-9,098
Transfer Station	1,555,349	1,233,796	1,233,796	1,233,796
Transfer Station (Hazardous)	5	5	5	5

Source: NLWP data study model 2016

6.8 The capacity gap figures in tonnage of waste have been converted to waste management land requirement using data from evidence gathered and evaluated on typical capacity and land take for each type of facility. The Data Study (2018) available on the website (www.nlwp.net) provides a fuller explanation. Table 7 below sets out the amount of land required within North London to meet the capacity gaps identified in Table 6 for the chosen approach of net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams.

Table 7: Land take requirements for meeting net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D (requirements for London Plan apportionment in brackets)

Facility Type	Hectares				
	2018	2025	2030	2035	Total
Recovery (C&I/LACW)	1 (1)				1(1)
Recycling (C&I)	1(1)	1(1)		1	3(2)
Recycling (C&D)	0	0	2	0	2
Recycling (Hazardous)	2				2
Treatment HIC, CDE	1				1
TOTAL land required in North London	5 (2)	1 (1)	2 (0)	1 (0)	9 (3)

6.9 Although Table 7 identifies a need for recovery facilities for C&I waste, this need is immediate and declines over the plan period to when the Edmonton Energy Recovery Facility is completed. For this immediate need to be met facilities would need to be in place now, or at least in planning, which is not the case. Therefore it is highly probable that this need will not be met and that C&I waste requiring recovery will continue to be exported in the short term. As highlighted earlier the Mayor’s Environment Strategy states that the Mayor does not want any additional energy from waste capacity over the plan period as existing sites should be able to meet the needs of all municipal waste arisings. The main need identified is for the provision of construction and demolition recycling facilities in order that the 95% recycling target for this waste stream can be achieved. There is also a requirement throughout for additional recycling facility to manage the increasing levels of recycled waste expected from the C&I waste stream reflecting the 75% recycling target in order to achieve the Environment Strategy target of 65% from municipal waste (LACW and commercial waste). A further 1ha is identified for additional treatment facilities for LACW, C&I and CDE.

6.10 A capacity gap equivalent to two hectares of land has been identified for meeting North London’s hazardous waste management need over the plan period, a small requirement of less than 2,500 tonnes per annum has also been identified for recovery of hazardous waste, but this figure is considered too small to plan for. While the North London Boroughs support the provision of hazardous waste facilities in appropriate locations, it is acknowledged that these facilities generally operate for a wider-than-local catchment area due to their specialist nature. The Boroughs will

therefore work with the GLA and other boroughs across London to identify and meet a regional need.

- 6.11 The Data Study concludes that over the NLWP plan period there are capacity gaps for C&I, CD&E and Hazardous waste, and that North London will require additional facilities to meet these. In relation to the gap for Hazardous waste, the North London Boroughs will contribute to the planning for hazardous waste facilities at a regional level and through the identification of areas within North London that may be suitable for hazardous waste facilities. Additional land is not required to accommodate new facilities for Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste (LLW), Agricultural Waste or Waste Water/Sewage Sludge during the plan period. More information about how each waste stream will be managed can be found in the Provision for North London's Waste to 2035 (section 7).

7. Provision for North London's Waste to 2035

- 7.1 The North London Boroughs have developed the following strategic policy which sets out in broad terms how the waste management needs in North London over the plan period are being planned for

Strategic Policy for North London's Waste

The North London Boroughs will identify sufficient capacity and land for the provision of waste facilities to manage the equivalent of 100% of waste arisings (net self-sufficiency) for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste by 2026 and Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste by 2035, including hazardous waste. The North London Boroughs will plan to manage as much of North London's excavation waste arisings within North London as practicable. To achieve this, the North London Boroughs will plan to manage the quantities of waste set out in Table 8 over the next 15 years.

The North London Boroughs will encourage development on existing and new sites and that promotes the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, increases management of waste as close to the source as practicable, and reduces exports of waste to landfill.

The North London Boroughs will continue to co-operate with waste planning authorities who receive significant quantities of waste exports from North London.

- 7.2 Existing capacity and additional new capacity will be needed to meet North London's identified need for waste management over the plan period (2020-2035). Existing waste capacity in North London is safeguarded and set out in Schedule 1 (see Appendix 1) and land for new waste facilities is set out in Schedule 2 (see Policy 3). The focus for new waste capacity in North London is for recycling and recovery facilities to manage the quantities of waste set out in Table 8, thereby reducing exports.
- 7.3 Table 8 sets out the quantities of waste, by waste stream, which need to be managed within North London in order to meet the policy for net self-sufficiency target for LACW and C&I waste by 2026 and C&D waste by 2035, including hazardous waste. Table 8 also takes account of the policy to manage as much of North London's excavation waste arisings within North London as practicable. The quantities of waste take into account population and economic growth and waste targets including net self-sufficiency, apportionment, recycling and landfill diversion, set out in the London Plan. The North London Boroughs are planning to meet more than their apportionment targets and to manage the waste arisings for North London set out in the London Plan. Further details of the methodology to estimate waste arisings is available in the NLWP Data Study (2018).

Table 8: Amount of waste to be managed within North London 2018-2035

Waste Stream		2018 (tonnes)	2022 (tonnes)	2027 (tonnes)	2032 (tonnes)	2035
Estimated Waste arising		2,773,054	2,880,209	2,952,840	3,028,636	3,357,725
Net self-sufficiency	LACW	967,755	991,619	1,004,001	1,017,548	1,026,176
	C&I	774,768	800,321	833,451	867,949	889,332
	C&D	450,429	465,284	484,544	504,601	517,032
	Hazardous	53,421	53,421	53,421	53,421	53,421
Excavation		353,831	365,501	380,631	396,386	406,151
Agricultural		9,223	9,223	9,223	9,223	9,223

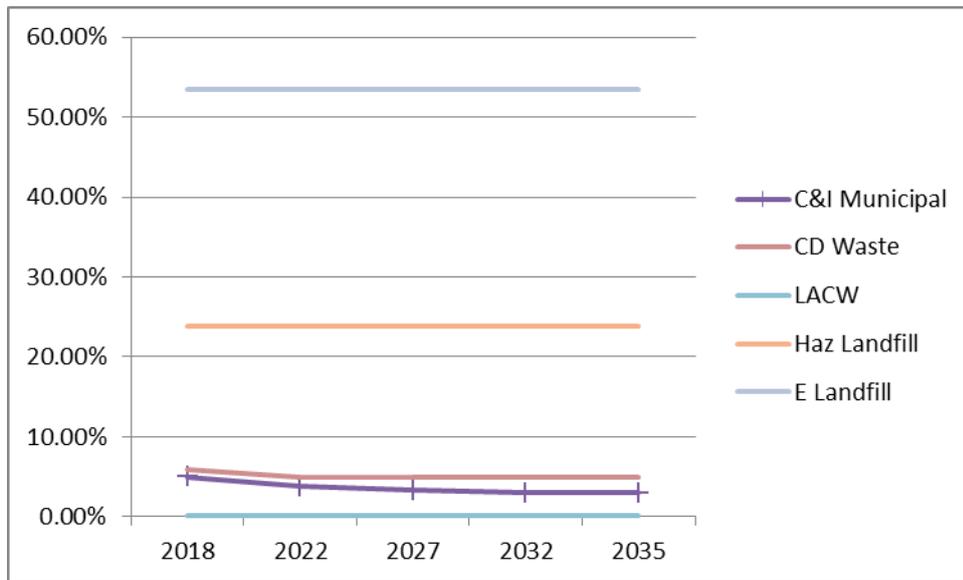
7.4 The North London Boroughs will monitor the NLWP against the quantities of waste set out in Table 8 to ensure the strategic policy is being delivered. Monitoring indicators are set out in Section 10 of this plan.

7.5 To enable waste planning authorities outside London to plan for North London's waste exports, Table 9 shows projected exports to landfill outside the North London area. The figures represent waste which cannot be prepared for reuse, recycled/composted, or used for other recovery and therefore has to be exported to landfill. The North London boroughs will plan to manage the equivalent amount of exported waste within North London through waste imports however, in reality, some of North London's waste will continue to cross borders to be managed or disposed of in facilities which North London does not or cannot accommodate, such as landfill or specialist hazardous waste facilities.

Table 9: Projected exports from North London to landfill 2018-2035

Waste Stream	2018 (tonnes)	2022 (tonnes)	2027 (tonnes)	2032 (tonnes)	2035
Excavation	405,634	419,012	436,356	454,419	465,613
C&I	112,496	109,868	111,666	114,569	117,392
C&D	26,534	23,114	24,071	25,067	25,685
LACW	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2000
Hazardous waste	12,741	12,741	12,741	12,741	12,741
Total	559,405	566,735	586,834	608,796	623,431

Figure 12: Predicted Landfill Exports as a % total Waste Stream.



7.6 The North London Boroughs have engaged with each of the main recipients of North London’s waste to landfill and identified if there are planning reasons why similar exports of waste cannot continue over the plan period, for example the planned closure of a site. This work is set out in *North London Exports to Landfill 2017-2032* (2018). The North London Boroughs have established that there are sites and available void space in London, South East and East of England to take North London’s estimated waste exports to 2035. The Boroughs will continue to co-operate with waste planning authorities who receive North London’s waste, and mechanisms for monitoring waste movements after the NLWP is adopted are set out in in section 10.

7.7 The following section sets out how North London’s will meet its strategy for waste to 2035 in more detail, setting out each waste stream and management method separately.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I)

7.8 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste streams comprise similar types of waste. The NLWP identifies sufficient land to manage the equivalent of all LACW and C&I waste arising in North London by 2026.

Recycling/Composting

7.9 The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) is seeking to achieve a household waste recycling target of 50% by 2020 consistent with the targets set out in the North London Joint Waste Strategy. The Authority and partner boroughs will continue to seek to maximise recycling levels for LACW.

- 7.10 There is a need for additional capacity for recycling for both LACW and C&I waste streams throughout the plan period. As many facilities can manage both waste streams, the need for recycling is combined.
- 7.11 In addition to recycling, the existing composting facility at Edmonton will be displaced due to the development of the new Energy Recovery Facility. The NLWA are not intending to build a replacement facility to meet this requirement. Current contracts exist to export this waste outside the Plan area.

Recovery

- 7.12 Most LACW is managed at the Edmonton EcoPark facility which has an existing capacity of around 550,000tpa. It is intended that the existing Edmonton facility will be modified to enable connection to a heat network. The facility does not currently accept C&I waste from private operators.
- 7.13 The existing Edmonton facility will be replaced in 2025. The NLWA have gained consent for a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) with capacity of around 700,000 tonnes per annum to deal with all the residual waste under the control of the Authority from 2025 until at least 2050. The planning framework for this site includes the Edmonton EcoPark Supplementary Planning Document and emerging Central Leaside Area Action Plan.
- 7.14 As the existing EfW facility at Edmonton does not currently treat C&I waste, there is an immediate capacity gap for recovery of C&I waste amounting to 1ha of land as identified in Table 7. However, as no such facilities are currently in the pipeline, it is likely the waste will continue to be exported in the short to medium term until 2025. After this time, the recovery requirement of C&I waste can be met by the new Edmonton ERF to the end of the plan period in line with the objectives of the Mayors Environment Strategy 2018

Transfer

- 7.15 NLWA manage three waste transfer stations in North London namely the Hendon Rail Transfer Station (Barnet), Edmonton Ecopark Transfer Station (Enfield) and the Hornsey Street Transfer Station (Islington). The Hendon Rail Transfer Facility in Barnet is being relocated due to the Brent Cross Cricklewood development and a planning application is currently under consideration for the new location within Barnet.

Landfill

- 7.16 North London has no landfill sites and depends on capacity outside the Plan area. The NLWA intend to minimise the amount of LACW sent direct to landfill by maximising recycling and ensuring the existing EfW facility can sufficiently manage the expected tonnage of North London's residual waste up to 2025. Much less waste will be exported to landfill from 2017/18 due to changes in contractual arrangements and virtually no LACW will go to landfill by 2026.

- 7.17 It is anticipated that some C&I waste will continue to be exported to landfill throughout the plan period, although this will be a decreasing quantity as new facilities become operational and recycling levels increase.
- 7.18 The North London Boroughs have established that there are landfill sites in London, South East and East of England able to take North London's waste between 2017 and 2035. See Figure 12 for the anticipated decline in landfilling of North London's waste over the plan period.

Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)

- 7.19 The NLWP will identify sufficient land to manage the equivalent of all Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste arising in North London by 2035, while acknowledging that some exports will continue, particularly for Excavation waste.

Recycling

- 7.20 The majority of C&D waste is recycled on site or through transfer facilities. Each Borough Local Plan has a sustainable design and construction policy in place which seeks to minimise waste generated during the design and construction of development and re-use or recycling of materials on-site where possible.
- 7.21 North London has a number of transfer facilities which also recycle CD&E waste but a large quantity is still exported to landfill, mainly excavation waste. Recycling opportunities are likely to be mainly for C&D wastes although around 28% of excavation waste is also recycled within North London, with 53% being disposed of directly to landfill and 19% through treatment facilities. Taking account of the diversion of C&D waste away from landfill, the Data Study has identified a capacity gap of around 67,000 tonnes per annum from 2029, rising to around 102,000 tonnes per annum by 2035 . Provision will be needed throughout the plan period.
- 7.22 A total of 2 hectares of land will be required to facilitate this provision. Opportunities to re-use CD&E waste locally will be supported, though this cannot be predicted with any certainty. Policy 8 'Inert Waste' seeks to ensure that any planning application for the recycling and reuse of inert waste for all types of development demonstrates that viable opportunities to minimise construction and demolition waste disposal will be taken, making use of existing industry codes of practice and protocols, site waste management plans and relevant permits and exemptions issued by the Environment Agency.

Landfill

- 7.23 North London has no landfill sites and depends on capacity outside the NLWP area. Some of the CD&E waste stream, particularly excavation waste, will continue to be exported to landfill unless opportunities materialise to re-use it locally. It is anticipated that C&D waste exports to landfill will reduce over the plan period while excavation waste exports will increase in line with growth.

- 7.24 The North London Boroughs, working with waste planning authorities who receive CD&E waste from North London, have identified constraints to the export of this waste and have established that there are both alternative landfill sites and adequate void space in London, South East and East of England to take North London's waste between 2017 and 2035. See Figure 12 for the anticipated decline in landfilling of North London's waste over the plan period.

Hazardous Waste

- 7.25 All the waste streams include some hazardous waste. Some facilities in North London, whilst not classified as hazardous waste management facilities, are permitted to manage a certain amount of hazardous waste alongside non-hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste is more commonly managed in specialist facilities which have and depend on wide catchment areas for their economic feasibility, and may not be local to the source of the waste. Planning for hazardous waste is a strategic issue (regionally and arguably nationally rather than sub-regional) and it is not anticipated that land for facilities would be identified to meet the requirements of North London alone, though the areas identified in the NLWP have been assessed for their potential suitability for such facilities.

Recycling and Recovery

- 7.26 North London has one hazardous waste treatment facility with a capacity of around 3,600 tonnes per annum and two recycling facilities; one for metals and one for end of life vehicles handling around 2,500 tonnes per annum between them. In addition, other facilities permitted to manage hazardous waste include car breakers and metal recycling sites, WEEE sites as well as RRCs which will accept, for example, paints and batteries which require specialist treatment and disposal. Such sites will continue to make a valuable contribution to managing North London's hazardous waste requirements.
- 7.27 There is a capacity gap for the recovery of around 2,500 tonnes per annum, this is considered too small a figure to plan for provision of a new facility and as such a specific land requirement is not identified for this management option. There is a requirement for recycling of around 17,000 tonnes per annum, requiring an estimated 2ha of land. The North London Boroughs support the provision of such facilities in appropriate locations and will work with the GLA and other Boroughs across London to meet this need. It is noted in the sites and area profiles in Appendix 2 of the NLWP where a site or area is not suitable for hazardous waste recycling and recovery facilities. Any applications for hazardous waste facilities in North London that do come forward will be considered on a case by case basis. However, in the short term it is likely that hazardous waste will continue to be exported to the most appropriate specialist facilities.

Landfill

- 7.28 The need for export to landfill of around 13,000 tonnes per annum, is expected to continue due to inability of the area for provide this type of facility. The North London Boroughs will continue to work with waste planning authorities who receive

hazardous waste from North London to identify constraints to the continued export of this waste and identify potential new destinations if necessary.

Agricultural Waste

- 7.29 The small amount of agricultural waste generated in North London is not expected to increase over the plan period and there is no requirement to plan for additional facilities to manage this waste stream.

Low Level Radioactive Waste

- 7.30 The very small amount of Low Level Non-Nuclear Radioactive Waste (LLW) arising in North London is produced as wastewater and disposed of through foul sewer and it is expected that this will continue. Any more specialist waste which may be produced would need to be managed outside the area in specialist facilities. It is therefore not necessary to plan for additional facilities in North London for this waste stream.

Waste Water

- 7.31 The main Thames Water sewage treatment facility in North London is Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW), operated by Thames Water. Work to upgrade this facility was completed in 2017. Thames Water anticipates this will provide sufficient effluent treatment capacity to meet its needs during the plan period. Thames Water is also proposing an upgrade to the sewage sludge treatment stream at the site which will be sufficient to meet its needs during the plan period. It is therefore not necessary to identify additional land for this waste stream in the NLWP, however any new facility for waste water will be assessed against Policy 8.

8. Sites and Areas

Context

- 8.1 This section sets out the approach to identifying sufficient land for future waste management facilities in North London to ensure the delivery of the identified capacity requirements. Sections 3-6 of the NPPW set out the approach Local Plans should take to identify future waste requirements over the plan period and this has been used to help develop the approach to identifying future locations for waste development in North London. Assessment criteria have been developed using waste planning policy and in consultation with key stakeholders in a series of focus groups..
- 8.2 The NLWP identifies a number of areas to meet future waste needs. An 'area' comprises a number of individual plots of land, for example, an industrial estate or employment area that is in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not specifically safeguarded for waste. The NPPW and the draft London Plan endorse the identification of "sites and/or areas" in Local Plans. The approach is also supported by the waste industry and key stakeholder in consultation. It was initially intended to also identify sites within the NLWP, i.e. individual plots of land that would be safeguarded for waste use. However, only one site was brought forward by landowners during the call for sites exercises and no further sites are required for the management of LACW. As a result, only areas have been identified.

Expansion of existing Waste Management Facilities

- 8.3 Existing waste management facilities are also a key part of future provision. A call for sites exercise in 2014 targeted existing waste operators in North London, seeking information on any planned capacity expansion or upgrades to existing facilities. Three sites were put forward: Edmonton EcoPark, Deephams Sewage Treatment Works and Powerday in Enfield. Any applications for expansion or consolidation of existing waste management sites will be considered against NLWP policies and those of the Borough Local Plan in which the proposal is situated. A further exercise was also undertaken in 2018 but no new sites were put forward for expansion.

Edmonton EcoPark

- 8.4 In November 2014 the NLWA announced plans for the development of a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) - the North London Heat and Power Project - on their existing site at the Edmonton EcoPark in Enfield. This will replace the existing Energy from Waste (EfW) plant at the EcoPark that is coming to the end of its operational life.

- 8.5 A Development Consent Order (DCO) has been approved by the Secretary of State for the new ERF which will manage the treatment of the residual element of LACW during the NLWP plan period and beyond. The replacement facility, expected to be operational from 2025, will generate power for around 127,000 homes and provide heat for local homes and businesses as part of a decentralised energy network known as the Lee Valley Heat Network, trading as *energetik*.
- 8.6 The NLWA's DCO allows for the loss of the composting plant at the Edmonton EcoPark site in 2020 to make way for the new ERF facility to be built whilst maintaining the current EfW operation. The development also includes a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) including a new Reuse and Recycling Centre (RRC), a relocated transfer hall and a bulky waste/fuel preparation facility on the site.
- 8.7 Once the new facility has been developed, the existing EfW facility will be demolished. The associated parcel of land, on which the current plant is located, will continue to be safeguarded for future waste use, and will become available towards the end of the plan period. The development of Edmonton EcoPark for the new ERF will provide a strategic facility for the NLWP and provide a solution for managing the non-recyclable element of LACW. Delivery of this facility will see the NLWA continue to manage LACW from the North London Boroughs and help reduce the reliance on disposal of waste to landfill. Enfield Council have adopted Edmonton EcoPark Supplementary Planning Document and have submitted the Central Leaside Area Action Plan for independent examination, both of which provide more detail on the planning framework and objectives for this site.

Deephams Sewage Treatment Works

- 8.8 Deephams Sewage Treatment Works is a waste water treatment facility in Edmonton. The works serves a large area of north east London, both inside and outside the M25 corridor. The Environment Agency has issued a significantly tighter environmental permit in respect of sewage treatment standards that came into force in March 2017 and requires Thames Water to make improvements to the quality of the discharged effluent. The need for an effluent upgrade to Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW) is highlighted in the National Planning Statement on Waste Water, and planning permission for this work was granted by Enfield Council on 20th February 2015. Work has started and is expected to continue for a minimum of 7 years.
- 8.9 Thames Water is also proposing an upgrade to the sewage sludge treatment stream at Deephams STW during its 2015 to 2020 business plan period by providing enhanced sludge treatment plant within the boundaries of the existing site. Enfield Council will continue work with Thames Water and the Environment Agency to ensure that adequate and appropriate waste water treatment infrastructure is provided. Any new waste water facility will be assessed under Policy 7.

Powerday

- 8.10 Powerday in Enfield is an existing site currently operating as a Waste Transfer Station. Planning permission was granted for an upgrade to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) capable of handling 300,000 tonnes of C&I and C&D waste per annum and the new facility was opened in 2015.

Loss and re-provision of existing waste management facilities

- 8.11 Where existing sites need to be relocated, compensatory capacity is required in order to comply with the London Plan, Borough Local Plans and, once adopted, the NLWP. It is known that some capacity will be lost during the plan period. Some of this capacity will be replaced within North London, some outside North London with a net loss to North London but not to London as a whole, and some is as yet unknown. Where such issues are known and new sites have already been sought, this information has been fed in to the Plan process and information has been given in Schedule 1.
- 8.12 The North London Boroughs are aware that the regeneration of Brent Cross Cricklewood redevelopment (BXC) is likely to affect existing waste sites, comprising a NLWA transfer station and three commercial operations. These sites will be redeveloped under the approved planning permission for the regeneration of Brent Cross Cricklewood (Barnet planning application reference F/04687/13). The Hendon Rail Transfer Station (BAR 4) will be replaced as part of the BXC development with a new facility on site S01-BA to meet the NLWA's requirements. The existing facilities at BAR 6 and BAR 7 fall within the land required to deliver the first Southern phase of the BXC regeneration which is anticipated will commence in early 2018. Replacement capacity for these sites will not be provided prior to their redevelopment and therefore replacement capacity will be sought outside of the BXC regeneration area on alternative sites / areas to be identified by the London Borough of Barnet by 2025 in line with the planning permission.

The impact of Crossrail 2 on existing and proposed new areas

- 8.13 Transport for London has been consulting on Crossrail 2. The timetable for a Hybrid Bill submission is at present unknown. Depending on the route selected, some existing waste sites and proposed areas identified as suitable for new facilities might be affected by the scheme.
- 8.14 At the time of publication, only one location (A02-BA-Oakleigh Road) within an Area identified in Schedule 2 New locations for waste management has been identified in the Crossrail 2 [safeguarding directions](#) issued in January 2015. This plot of land (shown in Appendix 2) has been safeguarded in order to deliver part of the construction of Crossrail 2 and will be released after this is completed. However, as the scheme develops and further information is made available on the preferred

route, there could be locations within other Areas, which may be required for the purpose of constructing Crossrail 2, particularly along the West Anglia Mainline. Once known, should applications for waste uses come forward in these locations, they will need to be subject of consultation with TfL and Network Rail as necessary.

8.15 Furthermore, a number of the new Areas identified in Schedule 2 Areas suitable for waste management are in locations close to Crossrail 2 stations and could make a valuable contribution towards realising the wider benefits of Crossrail 2 in terms of both delivering additional homes and supporting wider regeneration. Those Areas which in part may have such a role in the longer term include:

- A12-EN – Eley’s Estate
- A22-HR – Friern Barnet Sewage Works
- A19-HR – Brantwood Road
- A21-HR – North East Tottenham

8.16 Known information on Crossrail2 is detailed further in the site profiles in Appendix 2 and in the proformas in the Sites and Areas Report.

8.17 In line with the NLWP approach to Opportunity Areas and Housing Zones as set out in section 2, any non-waste related development in these locations will need to be brought forward in a way that safeguards existing capacity (see Policy 1) and considers future waste management requirements alongside the need to deliver new homes and more intensive employment uses. Within these locations there is likely to be significant benefit in seeking opportunities to co-locate or consolidate existing waste uses so as to minimise potential conflict and ensure that they can coexist alongside residential and other more sensitive uses.

8.18 As required, the North London Boroughs will work proactively with the GLA and TfL to create proposals which address these issues ensuring that North London’s waste management needs can be met whilst helping to realise the significant opportunities associated with schemes such as Crossrail 2.

8.19 How the impact of Crossrail 2 on the NLWP will be monitored and managed is addressed under Indicator 2 of the monitoring arrangements in section 10.

Site and Area Search Criteria

8.20 The proposed site and area search criteria used in the NLWP site selection process were developed based on the requirements of national waste planning policy. Both planning and spatial criteria were discussed with key stakeholders through a focus group session in spring 2014 . Following the introduction of the NPPW in October 2014, the site search criteria were reviewed to ensure compliance with this document.

Site and Area Search and Selection Process (Methodology)

- 8.21 An extensive site and area search and selection process has been undertaken. Full details of the site selection exercise are set out in the 'Sites and Areas Report' available on the NLWP website. In summary it has involved the following key stages:
- i. Survey of existing waste sites – this involved a detailed review of the existing waste sites, including obtaining information from the operators on their future plans and validation of existing information held regarding their sites. This work indicated that there was insufficient capacity within existing sites to meet the expected waste arisings over the plan period.
 - ii. Call for sites - a call for sites exercise was carried out in two stages. This included targeting existing operators, landowners and other interested parties requesting them to put sites forward for consideration.
 - iii. Land availability search – this was an initial search into the land available in North London that may be suitable for the development of waste management infrastructure. At this stage, all available sites and areas were included in the process in order that the site assessment process for the NLWP could then be applied. The result of this work was to identify a long list of potential sites.
 - iv. Desk based site and area assessment – the long list of sites and areas was then assessed against the selection criteria. As shown in Table 8 below, the assessment criteria were split into two levels, absolute criteria and screening criteria. The absolute criteria were applied first to determine if the identified constraints affected part of the proposed sites and areas, resulting in their removal. The remaining sites and areas were then subject to the screening criteria. The aim of using the absolute criteria was to ensure that those sites/areas which are wholly unsuitable are excluded from further consideration and to identify those which may be suitable.
 - v. Site visits were undertaken in August and October 2014 to check and refine information from the desk based assessment and make a visual assessment of the suitability for different types of waste management facilities as well as the relationship with adjoining development. The information was used to complete the criteria-based assessment to ultimately determine the suitability of the sites/areas for future waste development as well as evaluate the potential facility types.
 - vi. Areas identified as suitable for future waste management facilities were subject to an assessment to calculate the level of capacity they could reasonably be expected to provide. Firstly the proportion of North London's industrial land in waste use was established. This showed the ability of waste

facilities to compete with other land uses in these areas was good and that waste is a growing sector in contrast to declining industries such as manufacturing. Secondly, a review of the vacancy rates and business churn for industrial land was used to estimate the proportion of land within these areas which are likely to become available over the plan period. Further information is available in the Sites and Areas Report.

- vii. Sustainability Appraisal¹⁷ and Habitats Regulation Assessment¹⁸ of sites/areas – all proposed sites have been subject to these assessments and the findings fed into the policy recommendations.
- viii. Consultation with Landowners – Following completion of the above, land owners for all the sites remaining were contacted to seek feedback on the inclusion of their land as a waste site allocation. The findings of this work have further refined the list of sites and further information can be found in the Sites and Areas Report.
- ix. Sequential test – any sites lying within a level 2 or 3 flood risk zone have been subject to sequential testing to assess the potential impact of a waste development in this zone. The results of this work can be found in the Sites and Areas Report.

8.22 The assessment criteria applied to all sites and areas is listed in Table 10 below. The criteria have been used in assessing sites and areas during both the desk based assessment and site visits.

Table 10: Sites and Areas Assessment Criteria

Absolute Criteria	Screening Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) • Green Belt (for built facilities) • Grade 1 & 2 agricultural land (part of the Green belt) • Sites of international importance for conservation e.g. Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of local importance for nature conservation (SINCs) • Flood risk areas/flood plain • Accessibility (proximity to road, rail, canal/river) • Sites greater than 2km from the primary route network

¹⁷ Sustainability appraisal is the assessment of the potential impact against an agreed set of social, environmental and economic objectives. It encompasses the requirement of Strategic Environmental Assessment which is a requirement of Europe that all plans undergo.

¹⁸ HRA is a requirement of Europe that all plans are assessed against their potential impact of natura 2000 sites.

Absolute Criteria	Screening Criteria
<p>Special Protection Areas (SPAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of national importance for conservation e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves • Ancient Woodlands • Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Listed Buildings (grade I and II*) • Registered Parks and Gardens (grade I and II*) • Registered battle fields • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) • Protected open spaces • Landscape designations such as Areas of Special Character (part of the Green Belt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground water protection zones • Surface waters • Major aquifers • Airfield safeguarding areas (Birdstrike zones) • Air Quality Management Areas • Unstable land • Green belt (for non-built facilities) • Local Plan designations • Settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Settings of Listed Buildings • Settings of Registered Parks and Gardens (grade I and II*) • Neighbouring land uses • Proximity to sensitive receptors

Draft Plan Consultation

8.23 The sites and areas identified as a result of the methodology set out above were consulted on as part of the Draft Plan prepared under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012.

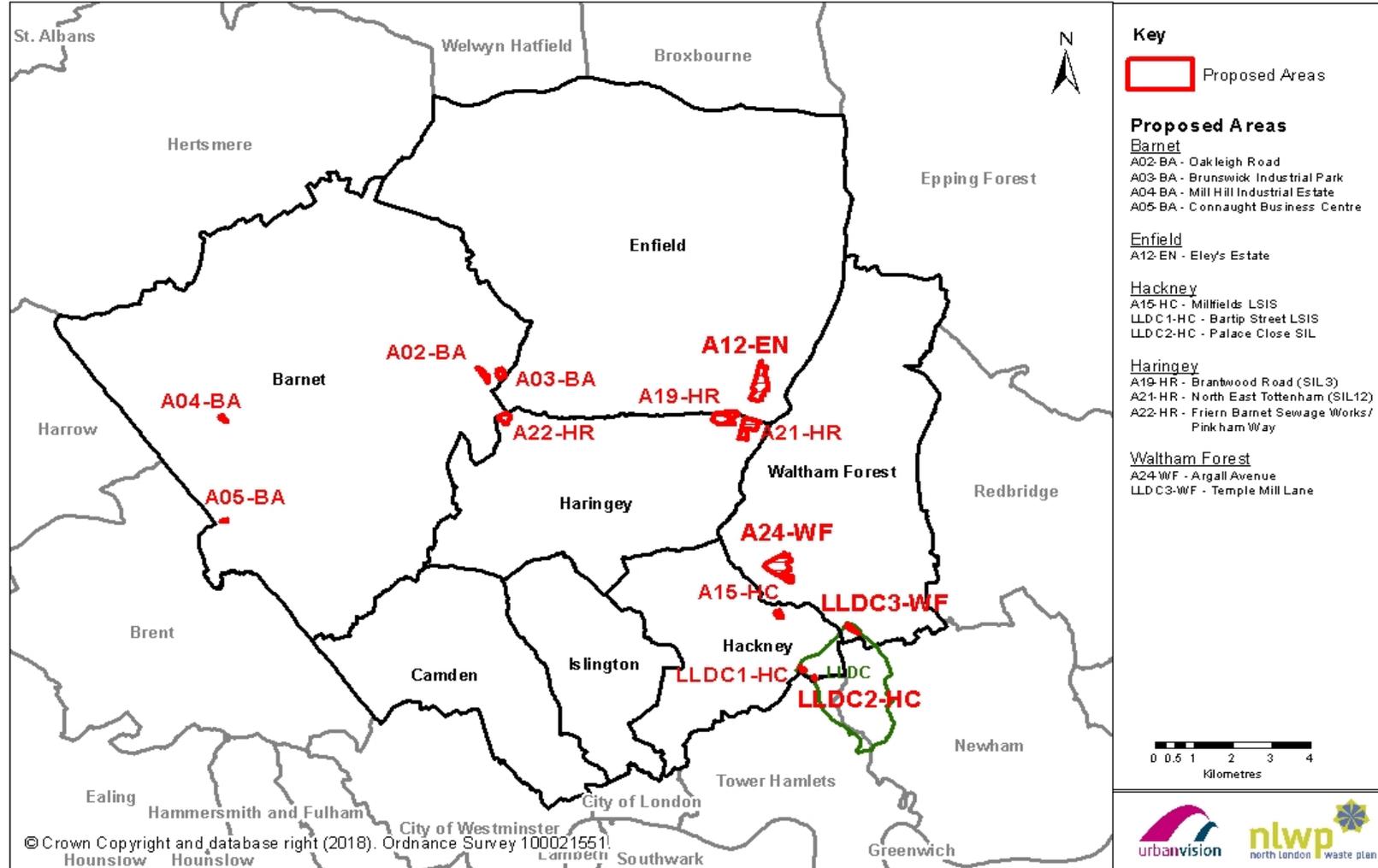
8.24 In preparing this (Proposed Submission) version of the NLWP, and deciding which sites and areas to take forward, the North London Boroughs took into account national and regional policy, the aims of the NLWP and consultation responses on the Draft Plan, including issues raised around deliverability and other constraints. Further work was undertaken to gather and assess additional information on the proposed sites and areas received during the consultation or as a result of new data being published.

8.25 The North London Boroughs developed a range of reasonable options for taking forward sites and areas in the Proposed Submission version of the plan. The preferred option was to take forward land designated as industrial land and high-

performing (Band B) sites/areas, while achieving a better geographical spread by reducing the number of sites identified in Enfield. This focus on industrial land and the highest performing areas helps to locate waste facilities away from residential properties, as far as this is possible in an urban area like North London. Further details are set out in Options Appraisal for Sites and Areas to be taken forward in the Proposed Submission NLWP (2018).

- 8.26 The areas, shown in Figure 13 (see also Schedule 2 in section 9), have been identified as suitable for built waste management facilities.. The areas are being put forward as they comply with the NLWP Spatial Framework which is reflected in the site selection criteria, as well as a range of environmental, social and economic criteria set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. During the course of the plan, it is expected that land will become available as part of the business churn. Any proposals for waste facilities within the areas will be subject to planning permission. No provision is made for landfill due to the inability of the Plan area to accommodate development of landfill.

Figure 13: Location of proposed new areas



9 Policies

- 9.1 The policies set out in this section will form part of each Borough's 'development plan' which also includes the Mayor's London Plan and individual borough Local Plans (see Figure 2). All planning applications for waste uses will be assessed against the following NLWP policies and other relevant policies in the development plan and any associated Supplementary Documents (SPD)/guidance. Any proposals for waste development will be expected to take account of the full suite of relevant policies and guidance.
- 9.2 The NLWP policies will help deliver the NLWP's aim and objectives (section 3), Spatial Framework (section 4) and the Strategy Policy for North London's Waste (section 7). The supporting text sets out why the particular policy approach has been chosen, any alternatives considered and how the policy will be implemented.
- 9.3 The policies are:
- Policy 1: Existing waste management sites
 - Policy 2: Locations for new waste management facilities
 - Policy 3: Windfall sites
 - Policy 4: Re-use & Recycling Centres
 - Policy 5: Assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development
 - Policy 6: Energy recovery and decentralised energy
 - Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant
 - Policy 8: Control of Inert Waste

Policy 1: Existing waste management sites

Policy 1: Existing waste management sites

All existing waste management sites identified in *Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London*, and any other sites that are given planning permission for waste use, are safeguarded for waste use.

Expansion or intensification of operations at existing waste sites will be supported where the proposal is in line with relevant aims and policies in the North London Waste Plan, the London Plan, Local Plans and related guidance.

Applications for non-waste uses on safeguarded waste sites will only be permitted where it is clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the relevant borough that

compensatory capacity will be delivered in line with the spatial framework on a suitable replacement site in North London, that must at least meet, and, if possible, exceed, the maximum achievable throughput of the site proposed to be lost and help to promote the increased geographical spread of waste sites across the plan area.

Development proposals in close proximity to existing safeguarded waste sites or sites allocated for waste use which would prevent or prejudice the use of those sites for waste purposes will be resisted under the agent of change principle unless design standards or other suitable mitigation measures are adopted to ensure that the amenity of any new residents would not be significantly adversely impacted by the continuation of waste use at that location or suitable compensatory provision has been made for the waste use elsewhere within the Plan area.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework components A and C

- 9.4 The purpose of Policy 1 is to ensure that the existing waste capacity in North London is protected and is able to expand where appropriate. It applies to sites with existing operational waste facilities, and any other sites developed for waste use throughout the plan period.
- 9.5 *Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London* is in Appendix 1. The London Plan requires boroughs to protect their existing waste capacity and each North London Borough is safeguarding this land through their Local Plan and Policies Map. The contribution currently made by these facilities, and their future contribution, is taken into account in the estimation of how much additional waste management capacity is needed throughout the plan period, so it is important to protect these existing facilities to ensure there is sufficient capacity available to meet identified needs over the plan period. If existing facilities were lost and the capacity not replaced elsewhere in North London, this would result in additional waste capacity being required to meet the identified need and achieve net self-sufficiency.
- 9.6 Planning applications for expansion of existing waste facilities will be supported where they are in alignment with policies in this Plan and with Borough Local Plans.
- 9.7 If, for any reason, an existing waste site is to be lost to non-waste use, compensatory provision will be required within North London. Replacement provision will be calculated using the maximum achievable throughput (tonnes per annum) that the site has achieved as set out in the EA Waste Data Interrogator. Maximum throughput for existing sites 2009-2016 can be found in the [Data Study Part 3: Sites Schedule Report](#) Tables 1-7: Assessment of existing waste management capacity. This information is sourced from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. Applicants will need to demonstrate that provision of replacement capacity is secured before permission is granted for an alternative use. This could be through a

compensatory site of a suitable size to meet at least the maximum annual throughput or an increase of capacity in an existing facility. However, it may not be necessary for replacement sites to be on a 'like for like' basis, for example, a new site with a larger capacity might replace a number of sites with individually smaller, but combined equivalent, capacity.

- 9.8 Compensatory provision should be delivered in accordance with the spatial framework and such proposals will need to demonstrate compliance with Policy 3 (Windfall sites) and 5 (Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development) of the NLWP. The area of search for a replacement site should be within North London. As set out within Section 4, a key Spatial Principle of the NLWP is to establish a geographical spread of waste sites across North London, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The aim is to ensure that waste is managed efficiently and as close to its source as possible whilst minimising any negative cumulative impacts resulting from a high concentration of waste facilities. Avoiding an unduly high concentration of waste facilities in a location is consistent with the overarching objectives of sustainable development, identified within the NPPF and would leave land available for other uses. The most suitable location for the re-provision of a site lost to non-waste development may therefore not necessarily be within the same north London borough as the displaced site. Adequate evidence of compensatory provision will be required to the satisfaction of the local planning authority before planning permission for redevelopment proposing loss of a facility is granted.
- 9.9 Any sites that come forward and receive planning permission for waste development which are implemented in the lifetime of the NLWP will be regarded as existing waste sites in North London and safeguarded under the provisions of this Policy (1).
- 9.10 Policy 1 also seeks to protect existing and permitted waste sites from the influence of an incompatible use in close proximity prejudicing the continuation or further development of waste operations at that location. Waste facilities have an important role to play in ensuring that communities are sustainable. Identifying and safeguarding suitable sites for waste facilities is challenging with issues relating to public amenity, access, hydrology, and geology, amongst others, to consider. In addition, waste is a relatively 'low value' land use which, although capable of competing with other industrial type uses, cannot outbid higher value uses. The introduction of sensitive types of development nearby, such as housing, could have an adverse impact on the continued operation of the existing sites in North London and their ability to provide sufficient waste capacity as well as helping meet waste recycling, diversion and recovery targets. This would undermine the anticipated capacity of the network of existing facilities across North London to manage waste and consequently the overall deliverability of the NLWP. The NPPF and the draft London Plan sets out the 'Agent of Change' principle. This principle places the responsibility of mitigating the noise impact (from existing noise-generating

businesses) on the proposed new development. Developers proposing non-waste development in close proximity to existing waste sites should be aware of the potential impacts on existing waste operations and plan this into their development so as not to prevent or prejudice the continued waste use in that location, otherwise such developments will not be permitted. Accordingly proposed non-waste developments should be designed to protect both the amenity of potential new residential developments and the existing waste operation within that area.

Policy 2: Locations for new waste management facilities

Policy 2: Locations for new waste management facilities

Areas listed in *Schedule 2: Areas suitable for waste management* and *Schedule 3: Areas identified in LLDC Local Plan* are identified as suitable for built waste management facilities.

Applications for waste management development will be permitted on suitable land within the areas identified in Schedule 2 subject to other policies in the North London Waste Plan, the London Plan and Local Plans, and related guidance.

Development proposals will need to manage waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable.

Applications for waste management development within the areas identified in Schedule 3 will be assessed by the London Legacy Development Corporation.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2, SO3 and SO5

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework components B and F

Table 11: Schedule 2 Areas suitable for waste management

Area ref	Area Name	Area (ha)	Borough	Waste Facility Type				
				A	B	C	D	E
A02-BA	Oakleigh Road	0.99	Barnet	X		X		X
A03-BA	Brunswick Industrial Park	3.9	Barnet	X				X
A04-BA	Mill Hill Industrial Estate	0.9	Barnet	X				X
A05-BA	Connaught Business Centre	0.9	Barnet	X				X
A12-EN	Eley's Estate	26.1	Enfield	X	X	X	X	X
A15-HC	Millfields LSIS	1.48	Hackney			X		
A19-HR	Brantwood Road	16.9	Haringey	X			X	X
A21-HR	North East Tottenham	15.32	Haringey	X			X	X
A22-HR	Friern Barnet Sewage Works/	5.95	Haringey	X	X			X

Area ref	Area Name	Area (ha)	Borough	Waste Facility Type				
				A	B	C	D	E
	Pinkham Way							
A24-WF	Argall Avenue	26.91	Waltham Forest	X	X			X

Table 12: Schedule 3 Areas identified in LLDC Local Plan

Area ref	Area Name	Area (ha)	Borough	Waste Facility Type				
				A	B	C	D	E
LLDC1-HC	Bartrip Street	0.6	Hackney	X				X
LLDC2-HC	Chapman Road (Palace Close)	0.33	Hackney	X				X
LLDC3-WF	Temple Mill Lane	2.1	Waltham Forest	X	X			X

9.11 Policy 2 identifies areas and their suitability for a range of built waste management facilities. National and European requirements state that waste plans must identify locations where future waste development may take place. In addition, the London Plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land to provide capacity to manage apportioned waste.

9.12 The NLWP data study has identified capacity gaps for waste management during the plan period for the preferred option of net self-sufficiency. The purpose of Policy 2 is to ensure that sufficient land is identified to accommodate built waste management facilities to deal with these identified capacity gaps for North London.

9.13 The NLWP identifies several areas to provide land suitable for the development of waste management facilities. Each 'area' comprises a number of individual plots of land, for example, an industrial estate or employment area that is in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not safeguarded for waste. The identification of areas suitable for waste uses, subject to detailed site assessment at planning application stage, will help to achieve net self-sufficiency whilst encouraging co-location of facilities and complementary activities (an objective of the NPPW and Spatial Framework).

9.14 The areas are considered to be in the most suitable, sustainable and deliverable locations in North London for new waste management facilities when assessed against a range of environmental, economic and social factors and the Spatial Framework.

9.15 The site profiles in Appendix 2, indicate the size of each area, the type of facility likely to be accommodated on the area, and any mitigation measures which may be required. Developers should be aware that any type of facility listed as potentially

suitable is subject to consideration against the full suite of relevant local planning policies/guidance.

- 9.16 The ability of areas to accommodate a range of types and sizes of waste management facility is important to the flexibility of the Waste Plan. Table 13: Key to Waste Management Facility Types contains a full list of the types of facilities which were considered when assessing sites and which may be required over the plan period to meet the identified capacity gap. The facility types identified are broad categories which may come forward over the plan period. The order of facility types reflects their place in the waste hierarchy, with categories A and B at the 'recycling' level and C-E at the 'other recovery' level. Applicants should take account of this order when responding to the second criteria of Policy 2 which requires development proposals to manage waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable.
- 9.17 The NLWP recognises that currently emerging or unknown waste management technologies, not listed in Table 13 'Key to Waste Facility Types', may be proposed on allocated sites and within identified areas during the plan period as new ways of treating waste come to the fore. As with all proposals, those for waste management technologies not listed will be assessed against the relevant NLWP policies, policies in the London Plan, Borough Local Plan policies and related guidance.

Table 13: Key to Waste Management Facility Type

	Facility type
A	Recycling
B	Composting (including indoor / in-vessel composting)
C	Integrated resource recovery facilities / resource parks
D	Waste treatment facility (including thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis / gasification, mechanical biological treatment)
E	Waste transfer

- 9.18 A full assessment of the suitability of the area for a facility type should be prepared by the developer to inform any development application for waste use. This will allow for a more detailed analysis and consideration of potential impacts associated with a specific proposal at the planning application stage.
- 9.19 In North London the most likely options for waste management will be recycling and recovery. The test of whether the proposed management is acceptable in terms of the waste hierarchy will be based on the type of waste and the treatment proposed and demand.
- 9.20 It is not within the remit of the NLWP to directly allocate sites/areas within the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) planning authority area; this falls to

the LLDC Local Plan. Therefore Schedule 4 sets out separately those areas identified in the LLDC Local Plan as being potentially suitable for built waste management facilities.

Policy 3: Windfall Sites

Policy 3: Windfall Sites

Applications for waste development on windfall sites outside of the sites and areas identified in Schedules 1,2 and 3 will be permitted provided that the proposal can demonstrate that:

- a) the sites and areas identified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 are not available or suitable for the proposed use or the proposed site would be better suited to meeting the identified need having regard to the Spatial Principles;
- b) the proposed site meets the criteria for built facilities used in the site selection process (see Table 10 of Section 8 of the NLWP) the proposal fits within the NLWP Spatial Framework, and contributes to the delivery of the NLWP aim and objectives;
- c) future potential development including Opportunity Areas identified in the London Plan, and transport infrastructure improvements such as West Anglia Main Line, Four Tracking and Crossrail 2 would not be compromised by the proposals,;
- d) it is in line with relevant aims and policies in the NLWP, London Plan, Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks, Local Plans and related guidance; and
- e) waste is being managed as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework components B

9.21 The purpose of this policy is to ensure that development for new waste facilities on sites which do not form part of the planned strategy in the NLWP make a positive contribution to managing waste in North London. Windfall sites refer to locations which are not identified in Schedules 1-3 of this Plan. Windfall sites will cater for the needs of new waste facilities as well as those of displaced facilities lost under proposals considered under Policy 1. Windfall sites will also need to comply with Policy 5 which applies to all proposed waste developments.

9.22 The site search process for suitable potential locations for waste facilities has been extensive, thorough, and subject to public consultation, Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA), Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). However, there remains a possibility that sites not identified in the plan i.e. windfall

sites may be brought forward by operators or landowners for waste development over the plan period.

- 9.23 Developers of windfall sites are required to demonstrate why the sites and areas in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 are not available or suitable or that the proposed site would be better suited to meeting the identified need having regard to the Spatial Principles of the NLWP. There may be instances in the future where advances in waste technologies are such that the identified sites/areas do not meet the technical requirements of a proposed waste management facility, for example, the identified locations might be too small for the proposed development or the facility may need to be located near a specific waste producer or user of heat. Some of the areas identified in Policy 2 may become unavailable over the Plan period because they will be used for other purposes or affected by future development proposals such as Crossrail 2 and Opportunity Areas. Locating certain types of waste processing sites within large scale redevelopment areas may also have benefits for reducing need for waste transport especially during the construction phase for the management of CDE. In addition, it is also recognised that proposals on windfall site may come forward to provide capacity for displaced facilities from within the plan area where existing capacity needs to be re-provided locally and this need cannot be met through the existing allocations.
- 9.24 Proposals for waste development on windfall sites will be supported where the proposal would not compromise existing planning designations and where the impacts on communities and environment can be satisfactorily controlled. This should not work against the principle of balanced geographical distribution as set out in the Spatial Framework.
- 9.25 Proposals for waste development on windfall sites should be in line with the London Plan, the NLWP, and Local Plans adopted by the North London boroughs. Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will need to demonstrate compliance with the same planning and spatial criteria (Table 10, section 8) used for the identification of sites and areas in the NLWP, and any other relevant material considerations, including the assessment criteria as set out within policy 5. The windfall sites policy has been developed to ensure that any unplanned development contributes positively to future waste capacity in the plan area while not undermining the approach to development set out in the NLWP, the London Plan and Local Plans. Any waste development brought forward on a windfall site must meet the same high level of sustainability as the areas identified through the site selection process.
- 9.26 Applications for waste developments on windfall sites will need to demonstrate how the application supports delivery of the NLWP and assists in the aim of net self-sufficiency by providing capacity that addresses the requirements of North London to manage more of its own waste or in providing replacement capacity for an existing facility which has been displaced. In line with the aim and objectives of the

plan, planning applications will need to demonstrate that there will be social, economic and environmental benefits from the development and that amenity will be protected.

9.27 Historically, waste development has been concentrated within the east and west of North London. Policy 3 provides an opportunity to develop a wider network of sites across the area, in line with the Spatial Framework. This policy allows new sites to come forward across the area where demand and commercial opportunity arise helping to provide a wider spread of facilities across the plan area in future.

9.28 There will be mixed use developments across North London within the period of the NLWP. The revised London Plan sets out a framework for development of new housing and employment together with the ancillary development necessary to sustain that development. Crossrail 2 will impact considerably on north London as mixed use development is expected to accumulate around Crossrail 2 stations.

9.29 In large scale redevelopment areas across the boroughs there is opportunity to plan for waste uses to form part of the master-planning process. In this way it should be possible to design-out any potential land use conflicts with non-waste uses in close proximity and support the agent of change principle as promoted by the London Plan. In such areas it may also be beneficial to allow temporary sites that can manage CDE waste generated as part of the redevelopment, subject to licencing and planning requirements.

9.30 In areas which contain a mixed use of employment and housing, suitable waste uses are likely to be re-use, repair or recycling uses. The following issues need special considerations when designing waste facilities into a mixed use area as part of the master planning process.

- How to minimise visual and acoustic nuisance from the site to residential properties and other uses, including utilising suitable screening, building orientation including avoiding residential units overlooking waste operations or vehicle site access points, and use of appropriate building materials.
- Impact of odour, dust, litter on local amenity – An Environmental Management Plan to be submitted in support of a planning application to be applied to prevent such impacts from becoming a nuisance;
- Access and traffic – consider the most appropriate route and timing for vehicles to access the waste facility and separation of access to avoid conflict with traffic and access associated with neighbouring uses.

These issues are considered in more detail in policy 5 including a presumption that waste uses will be enclosed.

9.31 The test of whether the proposed operations are acceptable in terms of the waste hierarchy will be based on the type of waste and the treatment proposed and demand.

Policy 4 – Re-use & Recycling Centres

Policy 4 – Re-use & Recycling Centres

Proposals for Re-use & Recycling Centres will be permitted where:

- a) They are sited in an area of identified need for new facilities in Barnet or Enfield or elsewhere where they improve the coverage of centres across the North London Boroughs, and;
- b) They are in line with relevant aims and policies in the North London Waste Plan, London Plan, Local Plans and other related guidance.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework components B

9.32 Re-use & Recycling Centres (RRCs) provide members of the public with access to a wider range of recycling facilities and they also deal with bulky items. There are currently nine RRCs in North London of which eight are the responsibility of the North London Waste Authority (NLWA). They are safeguarded for waste use under Policy 1. The NLWA has identified areas of deficiency in coverage in parts of Barnet and Enfield and is seeking to address this by providing new or replacement sites so that 95% of residents live within two miles (measured as a straight line) of a facility¹⁹ - see Figure 7 in Section 4. The NLWA is also proposing a new RRC on the Edmonton EcoPark site as part of its current Development Consent Order (DCO) application on the site. The Spatial Framework seeks a network of waste sites across North London and, as part of this aim, to ensure residents have good access to RRCs where there is an identified need.

9.33 Re-use & Recycling Centres should be located where they can provide appropriate access for members of the public and for contractors and their vehicles. They are best sited on former waste sites or in areas of industrial or employment land and need to be of a sufficient size for the range and quantity of materials likely to be received. Sites within areas identified in Schedules 2 and 3 Areas suitable for waste management are likely to be suitable. There may be scope to provide localised recycling centres as part of major new development.

¹⁹ Household Waste Recycling Centre Policy, North London Waste Authority (June 2010)

Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development

Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development

Applications for waste management facilities and related development, including those replacing or expanding existing sites, will be required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the relevant Borough that:

- a) the amenity of local residents is protected;
- b) the facility will be enclosed unless justification can be provided by the developer as to why that is not necessary;
- c) adequate means of controlling noise, vibration, dust, litter, vermin, odours, air and water-borne contaminants and other emissions are incorporated into the scheme;
- d) there is no significant adverse effect on any established, permitted or allocated land uses likely to be affected by the development;
- e) the development is of a scale, form and character in keeping with its location and incorporates appropriate high quality design;
- f) there is no significant adverse impact on the historic environment (heritage assets and their settings, and undesignated remains within Archaeological Priority Areas), open spaces or land in recreational use or landscape character of the area including the Lee Valley Regional Park;
- g) active consideration has been given to the transportation of waste by modes other than road, principally by water and rail;
- h) there are no significant adverse transport effects outside or inside the site as a result of the development;
- i) the development makes the fullest possible contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- j) the development has no adverse effect on the integrity of an area designated under the Habitats Directive and no significant adverse effect on local biodiversity or water quality;
- k) there will be no significant impact on the quality of underlying soils, surface or groundwater;
- l) the development has no adverse impact on Flood Risk on or off site and aims to reduce risk where possible;
- m) appropriate permits are held or have been applied for from the Environment Agency;

- n) there is no adverse impact on health
- o) there are no significant adverse effects resulting from cumulative impact of any proposed waste management development upon amenity, the economy, the natural and the built environment either in relation to the collective effect of different impacts of an individual proposal, or in relation to the effects of a number of waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.
- p) There are job creation and social value benefits, including skills, training and apprenticeship opportunities²⁰.
- q) The proposal is supported by a Circular Economy Statement

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO4, SO5, SO7 and SO8

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework component E

9.34 Policy 5 seeks to ensure that the construction and operation of waste facilities does not give rise to an unacceptable impact, or harm the **amenity** of local residents or the environment. Amenity is defined as any element providing positive attributes to the local area and its residents and impacts can include such issues as increased noise disturbance, light impacts including increased light or reduced light or sunlight, reduced privacy, loss of outlook and reduced visual amenity. Applicants will need to demonstrate that appropriate measures have been taken to minimise any potential impacts from the proposed waste development to ensure the protection of local amenity. The specific requirements will vary from site to site, however issues to be addressed may include strict hours of operation, effective cladding on buildings to prevent noise pollution, and dust and odour suppression systems as appropriate. These issues are discussed in more detail below.

9.35 Waste facilities can be separated into '**enclosed**' facilities, where waste is processed inside a building and 'open' facilities, which largely deal with waste in the open air. Waste facilities are often seen as bad neighbours, due to problems associated with open air facilities. It is current best practice that the operations are carried out within a covered building enclosed on all vertical sides with access and egress points covered by fast acting doors which default close in order to minimise local public health and environmental impact. Such enclosed facilities are similar in appearance to modern industrial shed developments such as factories or logistics facilities and it is this type of facility that is the focus of the NLWP site allocations. 'Open' facilities

²⁰ This requirement is an issue for all development and waste applications should provide details as to how they will meet these objectives.

are unlikely to be suitable for North London as outlined in the section 3 of the Plan except in exceptional circumstances. There are types of waste development for specific waste streams or waste types that may not need to or should not be enclosed but any activity likely to cause dust should be carried out within a building or enclosure. Enclosing waste management facilities not only results in less dust and particulate pollution but will also reduce the risk of pollution caused from other amenity issues such as noise, pests and odour. **Noise, vibration, dust, litter, vermin, odours, air and water-borne contaminants**, other emissions and their potential health impacts have been a major concern raised through public consultation. However, well sited, and well managed facilities should not cause harm or disturbance. Details of controls for emissions (including bio aerosols) from the site need to be supplied with the application. Planning conditions and section 106 agreements will be used to secure measures to address any issues where necessary and where control is not already exercised through other consent regimes (i.e. the requirement for environmental permits, which is assessed by the Environment Agency). Applicants will be expected to comply with Borough policies on contaminated land. The North London boroughs require that any development can safely complement surrounding uses.

- 9.36 The North London boroughs expect well controlled and well-designed waste facilities capable of fitting in with **surrounding land uses** and acting as good neighbours. Where development is proposed close to residential areas, in line with the agent of change principle, the design must incorporate noise reduction measures as well as dust and odour suppression as necessary. It should be designed to minimise its impact on the local area and ensure it is compatible with existing surrounding land uses. When assessing planning applications for waste uses, in addition to Policy 5, the boroughs will also have regard to the criteria in Appendix B of the NPPW and relevant London Plan and Local Plan policies. Applicants are required to submit sufficient information to enable the waste planning authority within which the subject site falls to assess the potential impact of the development proposal on all interests of acknowledged importance. Applicants are encouraged to contact the relevant borough prior to submitting a planning application to discuss relevant matters. Where new waste development is being sited near existing waste sites, developers will be expected to consider potential cumulative impacts as well as also demonstrating any possible benefits of co-locating waste development. **Good design** is fundamental to the development of high quality waste infrastructure and the North London boroughs seek approaches that deliver high quality designs and safe and inclusive environments. The documents submitted in support of the planning application should set out how the development takes on board good practice such

as the Defra/CABE guidance on designing waste facilities²¹. The supporting documents should set out how the siting and appearance complements the existing topography and vegetation. Materials and colouring need to be appropriate to the location. The development should be designed to be in keeping with the local area and include mechanisms for reducing highway deposits²², noise and other emissions where necessary.

- 9.37 The supporting documents should set out how landscape proposals can be incorporated as an integral part of the overall development of the site and how the development contributes to the quality of the wider urban environment. The applicant will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse effect on areas or features of landscape, historic or nature conservation value. Where relevant, the delivery of waste facilities (through construction to operation) should take account of the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment in line with the NPPF.
- 9.38 Where sites include, or are likely to have an impact on the setting of a **heritage** asset both designated (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Battlefields) and undesignated, including archaeology, it should be demonstrated that the development will conserve the significance of the asset. Where the site has potential to include assets with archaeological interest, such as if it is in an archaeological area identified in a Borough Local Plan or may affect a site recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record, an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation, is required to accompany the planning application. Where such an assessment and evaluation confirms significant archaeological interest then appropriate mitigation by design or investigation is also required.
- 9.39 A large part of the Lee Valley Regional Park (1483 ha) falls within four of the North London Boroughs involved in the Plan; Waltham Forest, Haringey, Enfield and Hackney. New development should contribute to the protection, enhancement and development of the Regional Park as a world class visitor destination and the wider public enjoyment of its leisure, nature conservation, recreational and sporting resources. The Lee Valley is a significant resource for North London and developments should not have an adverse effect on the **open space** and character of the area, and should aim to contribute to its enhancement where appropriate.

²¹ Designing waste facilities – a guide to modern design in waste, Defra & CABE, 2008

²²This can be achieved through provision of wheel wash facilities etc where required and placing conditions of the applications to ensure all vehicles are covered

- 9.40 Waste and recyclables require transportation at various stages of their collection and management and so opportunities to employ more sustainable options such as rail and river should be fully considered. North London is characterised by heavy traffic on all principal roads. That is why developers need to prioritise **non-road forms of transport** if at all possible and to set out their assessment in a Transport Assessment detailing transport issues to be submitted with any planning applications for waste facilities (see below). In North London there exists considerable potential for sustainable transport of waste as part of the waste management process. There are a number of railway lines and navigable waterways in North London including the Regents Canal and the Lee Navigation. It is existing practice to transport waste by train and pilot projects have taken place to transport waste by water. Developers are required to demonstrate that they have considered the potential to use water and rail to transport waste before reliance on transport of waste by road. Where the site lies adjacent to a wharf or waterway, capable of transporting waste, developers need to demonstrate that consideration has been given to the provision and/or enhancement of wharf facilities.
- 9.41 Applicants will need to submit a **Transport Assessment** in line with the relevant borough Local Plan policy and the London Plan. The Transport for London Best Practice Guide contains advice on preparing Transport Assessments when they are required to be submitted with planning applications for major developments in London. Consideration should be given to access arrangements, safety and health hazards for other road users, the capacity of local and strategic road networks, impacts on existing highway conditions in terms of traffic congestion and parking, on-site vehicle manoeuvring, parking and loading/unloading areas, and queuing of vehicles. The statement should include a traffic management plan establishing the times of access for vehicles to minimise disruption on the local road network during peak hours, and setting out specific routes to ensure that vehicles are accessing the site via roads considered suitable by the Highways Authority and, where possible, avoid overlooking of the site access by residential properties.
- 9.42 The development of Servicing and Delivery Plans and Construction Logistic Plans (CLP) will be encouraged for all waste developments. Such Plans ensure that developments provide for safe and legal delivery and collection, construction and servicing including minimising the risk of collision with vulnerable road users such as cyclists and pedestrians. Consideration should be given to the use of Direct Vision Lorries for all waste vehicles and the use of freight operators who can demonstrate their commitment to TfL's Freight Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) or similar.
- 9.43 Sustainable design, construction and operation of waste management development will be assessed against relevant borough Local Plan policies. Consideration should be given to how the development contributes to the mitigation of and adaption to

climate change, promotes energy and resource efficiency during construction and operation with the aim of developments being carbon neutral, the layout and orientation of the site and the energy and materials to be used. Developments should achieve the highest possible standard under an approved sustainability metric such as BREEAM or CEEQUAL in line with the relevant borough's policies. Information supplied should enable the borough in question to assess the proposal against relevant planning policies by clearly setting out how the application complies with sustainable design and construction policies and guidance including measurable outputs where appropriate. Where appropriate, production of a site waste management plan should be provided prior to the commencement of construction of the development.

- 9.44 Waste developments should be designed to protect and enhance local **biodiversity**. Development that would have an adverse effect on any area designated under the Habitats Directive will not be permitted. Assessments undertaken for the Plan have identified sites of European Community importance within and nearby the Plan area. Sites at least partially within the Plan boundary are the Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site and part of Epping Forest Special Area for Conservation (SAC). Additional sites at least partially within 10 km of the Plan area boundary are Wormley-Hoddesdon Park Woods SAC and Wimbledon Common SAC3. Developers need to be able to demonstrate that their proposals will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European site. In addition there are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 20 Local Nature Reserves as well as sites of importance to nature conservation (SINC). Developers should take note of existing Biodiversity Action Plans, protect existing features and promote enhancement for example through the use of green walls where acoustic barriers are required. Where a development site is adjacent to a river the Environment Agency has advised that a setback of a minimum of 8 metres from the top of the bank should be incorporated into any redevelopment proposals. Consistent with this advice, setting back waste management development (not including wharf development) from watercourses and providing an undeveloped buffer zone free from built structures will be important for maintaining access to the river, to allow the landowner access for routine maintenance activities and for the Environment Agency to carry out Flood Defence duties. Maintaining a sufficient wildlife and riverside corridor is also important for minimising the potential adverse impacts to the **water quality** and riverine habitats. This will provide opportunities for flood risk management in line with the Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans. Opportunities for river restoration through the development of sites should also be encouraged to ensure compliance with requirements under the Water Framework Directive and the Thames River Basin Management Plan.

9.45 There are a number of **groundwater** source protection zones in North London to protect drinking water supplies and prevent contamination of aquifers. Source protection zone 1 boundaries are defined in the immediate area of boreholes and other abstraction points. Waste facilities may be permitted in source protection zone 1 provided that any liquid waste they may contain or generate or any pollutants they might leach, especially if hazardous, do not pose an unacceptable risk to groundwater. A groundwater risk assessment will be required. Soil quality will need to be protected from potential adverse impact by certain operations, such as open windrow composting. The following waste facilities are considered lower risk and are more likely to be acceptable:

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

9.46 Higher risk waste uses are less likely to be acceptable in source protection zone 1. Early liaison with the Environment Agency is encouraged.

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

9.48 The North London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and individual borough 'Level 2' SFRA's have demonstrated the risks from **flooding** from various sources across North London and site specific flooding assessments have been undertaken on new sites/areas in schedules 2 and 3. Where a site is near or adjacent to areas of flood risk, the development is expected to contribute through design to a reduction in flood risk in line with the NPPG. Waste facilities are often characterised by large areas of hardstanding for vehicles and large roof areas. Development proposals will be required to show that flood risk would not be increased as part of the scheme and, where possible, will be reduced overall through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and other techniques. Any proposed development should be reviewed by the Environment Agency at an early stage to discuss the reduction of flood risk on the site.

9.49 Developers of waste facilities should at the time they submit their planning application be engaged with the Environment Agency and hold or be in the process of applying for appropriate **permits from the Environment Agency** as the

contemporaneous consideration of planning and environmental permit enables the application to be considered in the round.

9.50 Developers of waste facilities will need to fully identify the **health implications** of the development and plan the most appropriate scheme to protect the surrounding uses and community. Any proposed waste development which is required to have an Environmental Impact Assessment will also require a Health Impact Assessment.

9.51 Paragraph 5 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) requires consideration be given to:

“The cumulative effect of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential”.

9.52 **Cumulative impacts** relate to the way in which different impacts can affect a particular environmental resource or location incrementally, for example, combined noise, dust and traffic emissions on a dwelling from a new road scheme. In essence, cumulative impacts are those which result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonable foreseeable actions together with the proposed development. Therefore, the potential impacts of the proposed development cannot be considered in isolation but must be considered in addition to impacts already arising from existing or planned development.

9.53 In determining an application for a new waste facility, account will normally be taken of the potential cumulative impact of waste management and other development within the locality and in particular the area’s capacity to absorb that change. Factors to be taken into account will include; the nature of the waste and the process involved; the direction of the prevailing wind; the amount of enclosure for the processes; use of odour neutralisation and minimisation; measures for dust control; the number of persons affected by the development and its duration; the effects on amenity that pollution would cause; local topography providing natural screening; the extent of noise and vibration generated by the operations; the proposed hours of working; and the impact of flood-lighting. In some instances, the combined impact of development over a sustained period of time may be sufficient to warrant refusal of planning permission. However it is acknowledged that cumulative impacts can have positive impacts through synergies with other local waste uses and businesses in the area. Such synergies may lead to less road miles for waste as well as the potential development of green industry hubs attracting more highly skilled and technical jobs. Proposals should seek to make a positive contribution to improving issues of deprivation and inequality within local communities. Where an area has historically hosted significant waste infrastructure and is moving towards regeneration initiatives to improve its economic and investment potential, the cumulative impact

on these regeneration activities should be considered when waste development is proposed, especially where the benefits of co-location and economies of scale are outweighed by a resultant reduction in land values, employment opportunities and regeneration potential. In these circumstances where development takes place, opportunities to address inequalities should be taken up in order to promote a better spatial distribution of facilities and avoid undue concentration of waste uses.

- 9.54 As stated throughout this document applications will be assessed against the full suite of relevant **national, London Plan and Local Plan policies** and guidance. However, given the status of the NLWP as a multi-Borough DPD which will form part of the Local Plan of each of the seven Boroughs, Policy 5 is a valuable signpost to impacts that will be considered in the determination of applications.
- 9.55 As part of the application, and in line with policies in the borough local plan, Developers should give details of the jobs created as a result of the new development, the level of skills required and the availability of **training and apprenticeship** opportunities. Developers should seek to meet the aspirations of borough economic and employment strategies and make a positive contribution to the local economy.
- 9.56 As part of the Circular London programme, LWARB published a **Circular Economy** Route Map in June 2017. The Route Map recommends actions for a wide range of stakeholders, including London's higher education, digital and community sectors as well as London's businesses, social enterprises and its finance sector. Developers should submit a Circular Economy Statement in line with the London Plan and guidance issued by the Mayor.

Policy 6: Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy

Policy 6: Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy

Where waste cannot be managed at a higher level in the waste hierarchy and recovery of energy from waste is feasible, waste developments should generate energy and/or recover excess heat (including the recovery of energy from gas) and provide a supply to networks including decentralised energy networks.

Where there is no available decentralised energy network and no network is planned within range of the development, as a minimum requirement the proposal should recover energy through electricity production and be designed to enable it to deliver heat and/or energy and connect to a Decentralised Energy Network in the future.

Developers must demonstrate how they meet these requirements, or provide evidence if it is not technically feasible or economically viable to achieve them, as part of a submitted Energy Statement.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1 and SO6

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework component D

- 9.57 Tackling climate change is a key Government priority for the planning system and a critical new driver for waste management. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that applications for waste management facilities incorporate opportunities for sustainable energy recovery and combined heat and power (CHP) where feasible and practicable. The policy complements more detailed policies in borough Local Plans on financial contributions relating to feasibility, sustainable design, CHP and development of heat networks, against which applications will also be considered.
- 9.58 The NPPW and the London Plan both recognise the benefits to be gained from any energy from waste facility to capture both heat and power, and encourage all developments of this kind to achieve that end.
- 9.59 National policy for renewable energy says that Local Development Documents, such as the NLWP, should contain policies that promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. The London Plan includes minimum performance for technologies for generating energy from London's waste, known as the carbon intensity floor. This has been set at 400 grams of CO₂ eq generated per kilowatt hour (kwh) of electricity generated.
- 9.60 The GLA has committed to working with London Boroughs and partners in the private sector to develop opportunities by providing assistance for commercialisation of large decentralised energy projects. Opportunities for district heating were identified across London as part of the Decentralised Energy Master Planning programme led by the GLA in 2008-2010²³. The programme initially focused on identifying opportunities for district heating networks through heat mapping and energy masterplanning with the London Boroughs.
- 9.61 Work is already underway to progress the delivery of a decentralised network in the Lee Valley known as the Lee Valley Heat Network (LVHN). The LVHN will capture affordable low carbon heat from waste to energy facilities and combined heat and power plants, supplying it to buildings and industry across the Lee Valley. The LVHN is requesting hot water to be supplied for the energy from waste facility (Efw) at

²³ London Heat Map – www.londonheatmap.org.uk

Edmonton EcoPark. However, over time, the network will connect additional heat sources, including other waste developments, elsewhere in the Lee Valley.

Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant

Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant

Proposals for the provision of new facilities for the management, treatment and disposal of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted, provided that:

- it is demonstrated that there is an identified need for such a facility within the North London Waste Plan Area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities; and
- the proposals meet the other policies of this North London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan, and meet environmental standards set by the Environment Agency.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2 and SO5

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework component B

9.62 Waste Water Treatment Works in North London are operated by Thames Water, with the main facility being Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW), which is the ninth largest in England. Deephams STW serves a Population Equivalent (PE) of 891,000 (as at 2011). Works to Deephams STW are planned to commence in 2018 providing sufficient capacity to meet Thames Water's projections of future requirements into the next decade.

9.63 The Environment Agency has issued a significantly tighter environmental permit that came into force in March 2017 and requires Thames Water to make improvements to the quality of the discharged effluent. The need for an effluent upgrade to Deephams STW is highlighted in the National Planning Statement on Waste Water, and planning permission for this work was granted by Enfield Council in 2015. The site is to be retained for waste water use and Thames Water anticipates that the approved upgrade to Deephams STW will provide sufficient effluent treatment capacity to meet their needs during the plan period.

9.64 The boroughs will work with Thames Water and the Environment Agency to ensure that adequate and appropriate waste water treatment infrastructure is provided to meet environmental standards and planned demand. In September 2014 the

Government approved plans to build the Thames Tideway Tunnel - a 25km conduit flowing beneath the Thames which would provide collection, storage and transfer capacity for waste water and rainwater discharge from a significant part of Central London. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2018 with completion scheduled for 2023. Once completed the new tunnel will be connected to the Lee Tunnel which will transfer sewage to the expanded Beckton Sewage Treatment complex. The proposal has indirect implications for the Plan area in that it will benefit from the additional capacity and this will relieve pressure for further expansion of local Waste Water Treatment Works.

- 9.65 Any other new waste water and sewage treatment plants, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes will be supported where the location minimises any adverse environmental or other impact that the development would be likely to give rise to, and the suitability of the site can be justified in accordance with this Plan. The Plan has a supporting role to identify suitable locations for additional infrastructure.

Policy 8: Control of Inert Waste

Policy 8: Control of Inert Waste

Proposals for development using inert waste will be permitted where the proposal is both essential for, and involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary for:

- a) The purposes of restoring former mineral working sites; or
- b) Facilitating an improvement in the quality of land; or
- c) Facilitating the establishment of an appropriate use in line with other policies in the Local Plan; or
- d) Improving land damaged or degraded as a result of existing uses and where no other satisfactory means exist to secure the necessary improvement.

Where one or more of the above criteria (a-d) are met, all proposals using inert waste should:

- a) Incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding landscape. The finished levels should be the minimum required to ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed after-use; and
- b) Include proposals for high quality restoration and aftercare of the site, taking account of the opportunities for enhancing the overall quality of the environment and the wider benefits that the site may offer, including biodiversity enhancement, geological conservation and increased public accessibility.

Proposals for inert waste disposal to land will not be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the waste can be managed through recovery operations and that there is a need to dispose of waste.

This policy helps meet strategic objectives SO1, SO2 and SO3

This policy contributes towards Spatial Framework component B

- 9.66 Construction, demolition and excavation waste is largely made up of inert construction waste, such as bricks and hardcore which can be used in site restoration and land reclamation projects.
- 9.67 Recycling and reuse of inert waste applications for all types of development should demonstrate that viable opportunities to minimise construction and demolition waste disposal will be taken, making use of existing industry codes of practice and protocols, site waste management plans and relevant permits and exemptions issued by the Environment Agency.
- 9.68 Inert waste materials can be used for beneficial purposes, such as the restoration of mineral sites and in engineering works, or at other 'exempt sites' rather than disposed of at inert landfill sites. Increased use of recycled and secondary aggregates can reduce the need and demand for primary aggregates extraction.
- 9.69 Inert waste will continue to be deposited to land where it is reused for beneficial purposes, including within engineering schemes, for the restoration of mineral workings, and for agricultural improvement. Recycling and recovery are the preferred methods of management and inert waste should only be disposed of to land as a last resort, consistent with the waste hierarchy. Proposals on unallocated sites for the recycling of inert waste will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.
- 9.70 There should be a clear benefit or benefits from the proposed development. This should be a benefit to the site itself, for example, the use of residual inert material associated with the restoration of an active or dormant mineral working the restoration of a former mineral working to agriculture or an engineering operation for the provision of a new leisure facility. However, given the likely disturbance to local communities and the local environment, for example, due to the movement of HGVs, there should be benefits for the wider area, for example, through environmental improvement or the creation of new public rights of way.

10. Monitoring and Implementation

Monitoring the Plan

- 10.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires planning authorities to monitor and report annually on whether the Aims and Objectives of all local plans (whether prepared individually or in conjunction with other authorities) are being achieved (paragraph 35). The NPPW identifies the need to monitor and report on the take-up of allocated sites and areas; changes in the available waste management capacity as a result of closures and new permissions; and the quantities of waste being created locally and how much is being managed at different levels in the waste hierarchy i.e. recycling/composting, recovery, and disposal.
- 10.2 Monitoring is also required to check on whether the intending policy outcomes of the NLWP are being delivered and whether the identified capacity gaps are being met through the allocated areas listed in Policy 2. Monitoring will also ensure that sufficient identified land remains available for new facilities during the plan period which is also likely to see intense competition for land for other uses especially housing. The results of monitoring will also play an important role in informing Development Management decisions when authorities determine planning applications for new waste facilities.
- 10.3 Responsibility for monitoring lies with the individual boroughs. Data will be collated by each borough and included in their Authority Monitoring Report, which is produced annually.
- 10.4 To supplement the boroughs' annual monitoring, it will be important for the GLA to monitor London Plan Policies 5.16 and 5.17 and gather data in partnership with the boroughs on waste arisings, waste management capacity, both within London and landfill outside of London.

Proposed monitoring framework

- 10.5 The aim of monitoring is to check whether the policy framework in the NLWP is working as intended. The proposed monitoring indicators reflect a number of National Indicators and also the statutory and non-statutory performance targets including those set by the EU, the Waste Policy for England and the London Plan. The list of indicators is not intended to be exhaustive and is intentionally focused on parameters where it is possible to evaluate the effect of the NLWP. For example, an indicator reporting on the number of times air quality thresholds were exceeded is of little use if the contribution of waste management facilities and transport of waste cannot be differentiated from those of other activities.

10.6 Table 14 sets out the monitoring indicators proposed for each policy in the NLWP and identifies targets where appropriate. In some cases it will only be necessary to monitor (i.e. count the number of instances of) what has happened in the preceding year. In line with statutory requirements, the North London boroughs will review the plan every five years. If any targets are not being met the boroughs will assess where changes can and should be made.

Table 14: NLWP Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
1. Amount of Land within identified areas or on windfall sites brought forward for waste use during the plan period.	In line with Table 7: landtake requirements	SO2 (capacity provision) Policy 2: Area allocations Policy 3: Unallocated sites	To check that identified sites and areas are being taken up as anticipated.
2. Sites in Schedule 1 and Areas in Schedules 2 and 3 lost to other non-industrial uses through a major regeneration scheme or designated for non-industrial uses in a review of the London Plan or Local Plan	Less than 25% of land lost If 50% of land is lost this will trigger review of plan	SO2 (capacity provision) Policy 2: Area allocations	To check that identified land is sufficient to deliver the plan's aims To ensure sufficient existing capacity remains for managing the levels of waste expected across North London over the plan period as set out in Table 8.
3. Tonnage of waste capacity, including new waste capacity available by management type (recycling/composting, recovery and disposal) and type of wastes handled (LACW, C&I and CD&E)	Capacity sufficient to manage capacity requirements as set out in Table 6 Capacity Gaps. New waste facilities in line with Table 7: land take requirements	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in	Ensure that new waste facilities will close identified capacity gaps Support delivery of the London Plan apportionment and the additional capacity required to achieve a net self-sufficient outcome across the principal waste streams

Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
		<p>the NLWP</p> <p>Policy 2: Area allocations</p> <p>Policy 3: Unallocated sites</p> <p>Policy 4. Reuse and Recycling Centres</p> <p>Policy 7 Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant</p> <p>Policy 8 Control of Inert Waste</p>	
4. Loss of existing waste capacity and provision of replacement capacity	<p>Zero loss</p> <p>Replacement locally, within the Borough, North London or London</p> <p>Replacement capacity for Brent Cross Cricklewood provided within Barnet</p>	<p>Strategic Aim (capacity supply and net self-sufficiency)</p> <p>SO2 (capacity provision and protection)</p> <p>Policy 1: Safeguarding existing waste management sites</p>	<p>Ensure sufficient capacity of the right type is available throughout the plan period</p> <p>Ensure that capacity is replaced locally unless valid planning reasons are provided for not doing so.</p>
5. Total quantity of waste arisings managed by waste stream (LACW, C&I and CD&E)	In line with Table 8 in Section 7 and the Data	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency)	Ensure the NLWP meets EU, national Waste Policy and London Plan targets

Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
and management route (recycling/composting, recovery and disposal)	Study	Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP % waste diverted and % landfilled	Ensure the NLWP delivers a net self-sufficient waste management outcome for the principal waste streams
6. Amount of waste exported to landfill by waste stream (LACW, C&I and CD&E)	Exported waste to landfill in line with Table 9 of the NLWP	Net self-sufficiency	Waste exports are in line with those estimated in the NLWP and through the duty to co-operate
7. Number of approvals for new waste facilities which meet legislative requirements	100%	SO5 (sustainability) SO8 (protect the environment) Spatial framework (Reduce impact on amenity) Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related	Avoid impact on sensitive receptors or maximise scope for effective mitigation

Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
		development	
8. Number of new CHP facilities serving district heat networks in which the principal fuel source is residual waste or recovered waste fuel	Monitor only	<p>Strategic Aim (green London)</p> <p>SO6 (decentralised energy) Spatial framework (Provide opportunities for decentralised heat and energy networks)</p> <p>Policy 6: Energy recovery and decentralised energy</p>	Contribute to delivery of decentralised energy and incremental improvement in environmental performance with respect to climate change
9. Sufficient infrastructure in place for management of waste water	Monitor only – information to be obtained from Thames Water	<p>Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency)</p> <p>SO5 (sustainability)</p>	To ensure that Thames Water have sufficient capacity to management the levels of waste water generated in Noth London over the plan period
11. Number of developments permitted which include disposal of inert waste to land	To ensure that inert waste is managed in line with the waste hierarchy	<p>Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency)</p> <p>Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy)</p> <p>SO1 (resource efficiency)</p>	To ensure that proposals involving the importation and disposal of inert waste to land are achieving in line with waste hierarchy.

Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
		SO3 (net self-sufficiency) SO5 (sustainability) SO8 (protect the environment) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP % waste diverted and % landfilled	

Implementing the Plan

- 10.7 Development and adoption of the Plan must be followed by actions by a range of agencies and other organisations to ensure that its Aims and Objectives are met. The section summarises proposals for how these outcomes will be delivered and who will be responsible for them.
- 10.8 Implementation has four components – infrastructure delivery; application of the policies to planning proposals for waste facilities; ongoing regulation and monitoring of the local waste management sector; and achieving performance levels – each of which involves different actors. Table 15 summarises the organisations involved in each component.

Table 15: Roles and responsibilities involved in implementing the Plan

Organisation	Role	Responsibilities
Local planning authorities (including London Legacy Development Corporation)	Apply Plan policies	Assessing suitability of applications against Plan policies and priorities Deliver the strategic objectives and policies of the NLWP alongside wider development and regeneration objectives
	Regulate / monitor	Inspect operating waste sites periodically Monitor Plan performance annually
	Performance delivery	Support / promote waste reduction initiatives through the planning system
Borough waste collection authorities	Infrastructure delivery	Bring forward new / replacement waste sites for recycling / composting LACW
	Performance delivery	Implement waste collection activities to deliver desired performance levels as appropriate Support / promote waste reduction initiatives
North London Waste Authority (NLWA)	Infrastructure delivery	Delivery of replacement Edmonton ERF plant Delivery of other facilities enabling achievement of desired performance levels

Organisation	Role	Responsibilities
	Performance delivery	<p>Prioritising infrastructure delivery that moves waste up the Waste Hierarchy</p> <p>Support / promote / deliver waste reduction initiatives</p>
Landowners	Infrastructure delivery	Propose new waste sites in line with NLWP policies that deliver capacity requirements
Waste industry	Infrastructure delivery	Propose new waste sites and deliver new waste facilities in line with NLWP policies that deliver capacity requirements
Environment Agency	Regulate / monitor	<p>Advise on planning applications according to the nature of the proposal</p> <p>Assess applications for Environmental Permits, issue licences where the proposal meets the necessary standards</p> <p>Inspect operating waste sites periodically</p> <p>Collect and publish information about waste movements for use in Plan monitoring</p> <p>Monitor water quality</p>
	Performance delivery	Promote waste reduction initiatives
Health & Safety Executive	Regulate	<p>Advise on planning applications according to the nature of the proposal</p> <p>Monitor</p>
Other statutory bodies (e.g. Natural England)	Regulate / monitor	<p>Advise on planning applications according to the nature of the proposal</p> <p>Monitor protected sites such as SSSI</p>
Greater London Authority	Performance delivery	<p>Promote waste reduction initiatives</p> <p>Promote carbon reduction initiatives</p>
	Apply Plan policies	Assessing suitability of applications against London Plan policies and

Organisation	Role	Responsibilities
		<p>priorities</p> <p>Regional coordination of waste planning</p>
London Waste and Recycling Board	Infrastructure delivery	Support to new waste infrastructure
	Performance delivery	<p>Support to waste collection authorities to deliver desired performance levels</p> <p>Support / promote waste reduction initiatives</p>

10.9 New commercial infrastructure required during the plan period will be funded by private funding through sources that cannot be identified at this time. In addition, there may be other sources of funding available such as public sector borrowing. Facilities required for the management of LACW will be funded by NLWA. The waste industry has been invited to take part in the development of the Plan through involvement in the various consultation processes and calls for them to propose suitable sites for waste management use. The NLWP identifies infrastructure priorities for the next 15 years and this will help to provide the industry with greater certainty about waste management priorities in the North London Boroughs that can inform future investment decisions.

10.10 Table 16 sets out how policies in the NLWP will be implemented and who will be involved in each action and which of the Strategic Objectives are addressed as a result.

Table 16: How the NLWP policies will be implemented

Mechanism	Stakeholders involved	Objectives implemented
Policy 1: Existing waste management sites		
<p>Planning permission for the expansion or intensification of operations at existing waste facilities.</p> <p>Refusal of planning permission for non-waste use on existing waste sites unless capacity is</p>	Local planning authorities/ Landowner/developers/NLWA	SO2, SO3

Mechanism	Stakeholders involved	Objectives implemented
<p>re-provided.</p> <p>Identifying compensatory provision when it is proposed to redevelop existing waste management facilities for non-waste uses.</p>		
Policy 2 Locations for new waste management facilities		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Landowners and developers / waste management companies / NLWA / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5
Policy 3: Windfall sites		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Landowners and developers / waste management companies / NLWA / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO2, SO3
Policy 4: Re-use & Recycling Centres		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Landowners and developers / waste management companies / NLWA / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO1, SO2, SO3
Policy 5: Assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO4, SO5, SO7, SO8
Policy 6: Energy recovery and decentralised energy		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Landowners and developers / waste management companies / local planning	SO1, SO6

Mechanism	Stakeholders involved	Objectives implemented
	authorities / NLWA / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	
Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Thames Water / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies / local planning authorities	SO2, SO4, SO5, SO8
Policy 8: Control of Inert Waste		
Planning permission and subsequent development	Landowners and developers / waste management companies / local planning authorities / Environment Agency and other statutory bodies	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO5, SO8

Appendix 1: Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London

Table 17: Schedule 1: Existing safeguarded waste sites in North London

Site ID	Site Name	Borough
BAR 2	Scratchwood Quarry	Barnet
BAR 3 ♦	P B Donoghue, Claremont Rd	Barnet
BAR 4 ♦	W R G, Hendon Rail Transfer Station	Barnet
BAR 5	Summers Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre	Barnet
BAR 6 ♦	Mc Govern Brothers, Brent Terrace, Hendon	Barnet
BAR 7 ♦	Cripps Skips Brent Terrace	Barnet
BAR 8	Apex Car Breakers, Mill Hill	Barnet
BAR 9	Railway Arches, Hendon Savacase Ltd	Barnet
BAR 10	G B N Services Ltd, New Southgate	Barnet
BAR 11	Mill Hill Depot	Barnet
CAM1	Regis Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	Camden
ENF 1	Crews Hill Transfer Station	Enfield
ENF 2	Barrowell Green Recycling Centre	Enfield
ENF 3	Pressbay Motors Ltd, Motor Salvage Complex	Enfield
ENF 4	Chase Farm Hospital, The Ridgeway (SITA)	Enfield
ENF 5	Jute Lane, Brimsdown	Enfield
ENF 6	Tuglord Enterprises (AMI Waste) Stacey Avenue	Enfield
ENF 7	Budds Skips, The Market Compound, Harbert Road	Enfield
ENF 8	Biffa Edmonton, Adra Road, Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 9	Hunt Skips, Commercial Road, Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 10	Rooke & Co Ltd, Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 11	Edmonton Bio Diesel Plant	Enfield
ENF 12	Camden Plant, Lower Hall Lane, Chingford	Enfield
ENF 13	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd, Princes Road, Upper Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 15	Yard 10 - 12 Hastingwood Trading Est. A & A Skip Hire Limited	Enfield
ENF 17	Albert Works, Kenninghall Road, Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 19	London Waste Ltd Composting, Edmonton Eco Park, Advent Way	Enfield

-
- ♦ These sites will be redeveloped under the approved planning permission for the regeneration of Brent Cross Circlewood (Barnet planning application reference F/04687/13). The Hendon Rail Transfer Station (BAR 4) will be replaced as part of the BXC development with a new facility on site S01-BA to meet the NLWA's requirements. The existing facilities at BAR 6 and BAR 7 fall within the land required to deliver the first Southern phase of the BXC regeneration which is anticipated will commence in early 2018. Replacement capacity for these sites will not be provided prior to their redevelopment and therefore replacement capacity will be sought outside of the BXC regeneration area on alternative sites / areas to be identified within the London Borough of Barnet.

Site ID	Site Name	Borough
ENF 20	London Waste Bulk Waste Recycling Facility, Edmonton EcoPark, Advent Way	Enfield
ENF 20	London Waste Ltd, Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way	Enfield
ENF 22	Edmonton Clinical Waste Treatment Centre	Enfield
ENF 23	J O' Doherty Haulage, Nobel Road, Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 24	Oakwood Plant Ltd, Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 25	Envirocom Ltd, Stonehill Business Park, Edmonton	Enfield
ENF 26	Powerday Plant Ltd, Jeffreys Road	Enfield
ENF 27	Edmonton EFW	Enfield
ENF 31	Volker Highways Ltd	Enfield
ENF 32	Guy Lodge Farm	Enfield
ENF 33	Ballast Phoenix Ltd	Enfield
ENF 34	London & Metropolitan Recycling Facility	Enfield
ENF 35	Unit 25 Enfield Metal Kingswood Nursery, Theobalds Park road	Enfield
ENF 36	Greenstar Environmental	Enfield
HAC 1	Millfields Waste Transfer & Recycling Facility	Hackney
HAC 2	Downs Road Service Station (Braydon Motor Company), Clapton	Hackney
HAR 1/2	Hornsey Central Depot, Haringey LBC	Haringey
HAR 3	Garman Road, Tottenham	Haringey
HAR 4	O'Donovan, Markfield Rd, Tottenham	Haringey
HAR 5	Redcorn Ltd, White Hart Lane, Tottenham	Haringey
HAR 6	Restore Community Projects, Ashley Road, Tottenham	Haringey
HAR 7	Brantwood Auto Recycling Ltd, Willoughby Lane	Haringey
HAR 8	O'Donovan, Markfield Road, Tottenham	Haringey
HAR 9	Park View Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	Haringey
HAR 10	LondonWaste Ltd. Western Road H W R C	Haringey
ISL 1	Hornsey Household Re-use & Recycling Centre	Islington
WAF 2	Kings Road Household Waste Recycling Centre	Waltham Forest
WAF 3	South Access Road Household Waste Recycling Centre	Waltham Forest
WAF 4	G B N Services, Estate Way, Leyton	Waltham Forest
WAF 5	T J Autos (U K) Ltd	Waltham Forest
WAF 6	B J Electronics, Ravenswood road Industrial Estate, Walthamstow	Waltham Forest
WAF 8	Leyton Reuse & Recycling Centre	Waltham Forest
WAF 10	Malby Waste Disposal Ltd, Staffa Road, Leyton	Waltham Forest
WAF 11	Baseforce Metals, Unit 1 Staffa Road, Leyton	Waltham Forest
WAF 14	Tipmasters	Waltham

Site ID	Site Name	Borough
		Forest
WAF 15	Argall Metal Recycling, Staffa Road	Waltham Forest

This page is intentionally left blank



Interim Report on Draft Plan Consultation

January 2016

Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Previous Consultation	3
3.	Draft Plan Consultation.....	3
4.	List of Representors	4
5.	Consultation Events	6
6.	Representations: Summary of the main comments and resulting actions	7
7.	Duty to Co-operate	11
8.	Next Steps	12

Appendices

Appendix A: All Responses to Draft Plan in Order of Representor

Appendix B: Draft Plan Consultation Responses by Plan Section

Appendix C: Draft Plan consultation letter

Appendix D: Draft Plan properties letter

Appendix E: Report on Draft Plan Consultation Events September 2015

Appendix F: Notes of Theydon Road Meeting

Appendix G Notes of Duty to Co-operate Meeting

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Seven London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest ('The North London Boroughs') are working together as planning authorities to prepare the North London Waste Plan (NLWP).
- 1.2 The NLWP will set out the planning framework for waste management in the North London Boroughs for the next 15 years. It will identify sites and areas suitable for waste facilities and set out policies for determining waste planning applications.
- 1.3 Under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the North London Boroughs consulted on the Draft North London Waste Plan ("Draft Plan") between 30th July 2015 and 30th September 2015; a period of nine weeks.
- 1.4 Consultation on the NLWP was undertaken in compliance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, and in accordance with the NLWP Consultation Protocol 2014 and borough Statements of Community Involvement (SCI).
- 1.5 This Consultation Report sets out who was consulted and how, summarises outcomes of the consultation events, and lists comments by both representor and section of the plan. It also sets out action points for the next stage of developing the NLWP.

2. Previous Consultation

- 2.1 In April-June 2013, the North London Boroughs invited representations about what the NLWP ought to contain. A [Report of the NLWP Launch Consultation](#) is available online.
- 2.2 A full [Consultation Statement](#) on the 'launch consultation' was made available during the Draft Plan consultation and is available on the NLWP website. This sets out a complete list of consultees who were invited to make representations, launch letter, the list of representors, a summary of the main issues and how representations have been taken into account.
- 2.3 After the launch consultation, a series of three Focus Group events were held on 25th March, 3rd June and 1st July 2014. A record of the sessions is available in the [Report on Focus Group Events](#).

3. Draft Plan Consultation

- 3.1 The Draft Plan consultation took place over a nine week period during 30th July 2015 to 30th September 2015. The Draft Plan provided the first opportunity for stakeholders to make comments on the strategy for future waste management in North London, potential locations for new facilities across the area, and policies.

3.2 Emails or letters were sent to each of the general and specific consultation bodies¹ and to all individuals and groups who had registered their interest in the NLWP. Additionally, each borough contacted other appropriate businesses, organisations and people in the local area through their consultation databases. A total of 6,707 individuals were notified of the Draft Plan consultation and over 5,050 organisations and public bodies were notified. A copy of the letter/email is available at Appendix C.

3.3 Letters were also sent to properties within a 150m radius of those sites and areas not designated as Strategic Industrial Land (SIL) or Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) in borough Local Plans. The 150m radius was identified as the maximum consultation distance required by Borough Statements of Community Involvement. Notifications were sent to a total of 7,577 addresses. A copy of the letter/email is available at Appendix D.

3.4 As well as inviting general comments, the consultation posed a number of questions on each part of the Draft Plan. These are set out in section 5 of this report.

4. List of Representors

4.1 A total of 213 **representations** were received from individuals (145), community groups (16), industry/business (10), political groups (5) and statutory consultees (36).

4.2 One petition was received, signed by 919 local residents. The submission by Pinkham Way Alliance was supported by 1,067 signatories.

4.3 The following bodies and persons made representations at the Draft Plan consultation:

Individuals

145 representations from local residents

Petition against Theydon Road

Petition signed by 919 people

Community Groups (17)

Angel Wharf Residents' Association (AWRA)

Beis Malka School

Elder Court Residents Association

Freehold Community Association

London Cycling Campaign

Mill Hill Neighbourhood Forum

Mill Hill Preservation Society

Mill Hill Residents Association

Pinkham Way Alliance (PWA) (1,067 signatories)

Springfield Community Primary School

Sturt's Lock residents (10 signatories)

¹ Identified in 2.(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Sustainable Hackney
The Barnet Society
The Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA)
Tottenham and Wood Green Friends of the Earth
Watermint Quay Residents Association
West Hampstead Amenity and Transport Group (WHAT)

Waste industry / Business (10)

Avon Group of Companies
Bestway Holdings
Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
Bywaters (Leyton) Ltd
DSN Limited
Eddora Holdings Ltd
KTI
Mcmz services ltd
Metal and Waste Recycling Ltd
SITA

Public Bodies (36)

Bedfordshire Authorities
Buckinghamshire County Council
Cambridgeshire County Council
Canal & River Trust
City of London Corporation
East London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Newham
East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (EoEWTAB)
Environment Agency
Epping Forest District Council
Essex County Council
Greater London Authority (Mayor of London)
Hampshire Authorities
Hertfordshire County Council
Highways England
Historic England
LB Tower Hamlets
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
Leicestershire CC
London Borough of Redbridge
London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)
Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)
Museum of London
National Grid
Natural England
North London Waste Authority
Northamptonshire County Council

Office of Rail and Road
Oxfordshire County Council
South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)
South Gloucestershire Council
South London Boroughs
Thames Water
Thurrock Borough Council
Transport for London
Western Riverside Authorities (Wandsworth, Lambeth, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea, Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation)

Political (5)

Barnet Green Party
Andrew Dismore, London Assembly member for Barnet and Camden
Cllr Ian Rathbone, LB Hackney
Haringey Liberal Democrats
Rt Hon Theresa Villiers MP

5. Consultation Events

- 5.1 Six public consultation days were held during 2nd September to 11th September. Events took place in each North London Borough, with the exception of Camden and Islington for which a combined event was held in Camden. An additional meeting was held in Hackney about the Theydon Road area and notes of this meeting can be found at Appendix F. Information about these events was included in the letter/email sent to individuals and organisations on each Borough's Local Plan database (11,766 in total) informing them of the consultation on the draft NLWP prepared under Regulation 18. The information was also included in letters sent to over 7,300 properties surrounding the sites/areas.
- 5.2 Each consultation day included an afternoon workshop session which people were asked to register for in advance and an informal drop-in session in the evening. The planned Enfield workshop session did not go ahead due to lack of interest. The aim of each workshop session was to provide information about the Draft Plan as well as providing participants with an opportunity to discuss the Draft Plan and provide feedback. The aim of the drop-in sessions was to provide information and enable those attending to ask questions about the Draft Plan.
- 5.3 The attendees included local residents, residents' groups, environmental organisations, political representatives, local authorities and the waste industry. A full list of attendees is available at Appendix E.
- 5.4 A report on the public consultation events has been prepared based on the records of the sessions recorded during the events. This is available at Appendix E.

6. Representations: Summary of the main comments and resulting actions

6.1 We received many very helpful and thorough responses as a result of the consultation. This section summarises the main issues. Appendices A and B includes the full representations.

6.2 A summary of the main comments and resulting actions are provided here under each of the questions asked during the consultation.

Q1: Do you agree with the proposed Aim for the draft NLWP? If not, please suggest an alternative.

6.3 There was general support for the draft Aim of the Plan. Some textual changes were suggested including a stronger commitment to achieving net self-sufficiency.

Q1 ACTION

Consider suggested changes.

Q2: Do you agree with the proposed Draft Objectives for the draft NLWP? If not, please suggest an alternative and/or additional objectives.

6.4 There was general support for the draft Objectives. In addition to textual changes, suggestions included an additional objective to protect the amenity of local residents, better links with other parts of the Plan, giving weighting to the objectives and a stronger commitment to achieving net self-sufficiency.

Q2 ACTION

Consider suggested changes.

Q3: Do you agree with the draft spatial strategy for the NLWP? If not, please provide further detail and any alternative approaches.

6.5 There was general support for the draft spatial strategy. In addition to textual changes, suggestions included improving consistency and links with other parts of the Plan and double-checking that most up to date information on licenced facilities is used. It was noted that it is not possible to assess sites against non-spatial criteria of the spatial strategy.

6.6 Conflicting comments were received in relation to the use of waterways to carry waste. The Canal & River Trust, the Commercial Boat Operators Association, organisations such as Sustainable Hackney and one local resident support the use of waterways for the movement of waste materials. This is because it can contribute to reducing road congestion and pollution and is supported by national and regional policy. However, many residents and residents' associations do not support use of the canal or river for transporting waste, fearing pollution and a negative impact on biodiversity. Some comments also raised the issue of the practicalities of accessing waste facilities from the waterways and how this would affect the waterway's leisure/amenity use for local

residents. The NLWA add that the NLWP should make clear that transporting waste by water over short distances may not be the most commercially viable option.

Q3 ACTIONS

Consider suggested changes.

Improve consistency and links with other parts of the Plan.

Liaise with the Environment Agency on licenced facilities.

Consider non-spatial criteria of spatial strategy.

Consider how to balance support for sustainable transport of waste via waterways and the objections of local residents to this.

Q4: Do you agree with the NLWP taking forward the Preferred Options of Option B: Growth, Option II: Maximised Recycling to meet Option 3: Net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams? If not, please state why and suggest an alternative option.

6.7 This is one of the most technical parts of the NLWP and many local residents expressed confusion at the information presented. Clearly further work is required to explain how the capacity gap has been calculated. On the whole, the approach was supported by those in the field of waste planning. One representor suggested that further options are considered. It was also suggested that further modelling work is required on the re-classification of transfer stations, the impact of the circular economy and in light of new information from NLWA. It was also suggested that the Plan should contain more information about exempt sites.

Q4 ACTIONS

Consider ways to improve accessibility of this section to non-technical readers.

Add additional explanation of how the capacity gap has been calculated.

Consider testing further options.

Further work to reclassification of transfer stations to recycling.

Further work on modelling in light of information from NLWA.

Further work on how the circular economy will impact on future waste management needs.

Include information on exempt sites.

Q5: Do you agree with how waste management needs will be met as set out in 'Provision for North London's Waste to 2032'? If not please suggest alternative an approach.

6.8 Most of the detailed comments on this section were from waste planning authorities (WPAs) who currently receive waste exports from North London. More information on the management and export for each type of waste was requested, particularly CD&E and hazardous waste. It was also suggested that this section include more information about how the NLWP is reducing exports.

Q5 ACTIONS

Add further information on management, exports, CD&E, hazardous waste.

Consider suggested changes.

Q6: Do you agree that the above described methodology used to identify potential sites and areas for future waste development is justified and proportionate? If not why not? Please provide an alternative approach.

6.9 The methodology for identifying new sites and areas was broadly supported, although the resulting sites/areas were often not. Residents felt very strongly that waste facilities should be located well away from residential areas. It was clear from the comments that residents were not familiar with the types of waste facility which could be built in North London or their potential impacts. More information on types of waste facility needs to be included in the Plan. Some representors felt that too much land had been identified and that sites in 'Band B' should be prioritised. Other representors felt that all industrial areas should be considered suitable. One representor felt that consolidation of a number of smaller sites should also be considered.

Q6 ACTIONS

Include information on types of waste facility and potential impacts.
Consider prioritising waste sites/areas.
Consider consolidation of waste sites.

Policies

6.10 Comments included suggestion for new policies including incorporating recycling facilities in new development, waste water and landfill/landraising.

ACTION

Consider suggestions for new policies.

Q7: Do you know of any existing waste facilities which are not included in Schedule 1 in Appendix 1? If so, please provide details.

6.11 There was strong support for Policy 1: safeguarding of existing sites. It was suggested that this policy could include expansions to existing facilities.

Q7 ACTION

Consider an addition to Policy 1 to include expansions to existing facilities.

Q8: Do you agree with the draft policies for development on new sites and areas? If not, please provide reasons why and suggest an alternative.

Q9: Do you have any comments on the accuracy of the details in the sites and areas proformas in Appendix 2? Do you have any additional sites or areas you wish to put forward for consideration?

6.12 Around 70% (148) of the comments received were objections to sites and areas. A number of proposed sites and areas which have been assessed as potentially suitable for waste uses through the NLWP assessment criteria were not considered suitable by local residents and community groups. The main issues raised by residents related to the potential negative impacts of a waste facility in the local area, including traffic/congestion, suitability of roads and access, effect on biodiversity, flood risk, proximity to sensitive receptors and residential areas, concern over noise, smell, pollution, vermin etc. A number of objections by landowners and tenants were also received.

6.13 Residents in more densely populated areas of North London wish to see locations for new waste facilities in less densely populated areas and away from residential areas. Comments also expressed support for the aim to co-locate facilities and enlarge existing facilities which helps to minimise conflict with uses such as residential. However, other representors want to see a wide geographical distribution of facilities in order to manage waste near to its source. The waste industry would like to see all industrial land included as potentially suitable for waste development.

6.14 Some residents also suggested waste sites should be on the outskirts of North London or outside of North London entirely. However, the surrounding WPAs want to see more facilities within North London to deal with the area's own waste.

6.15 The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) submitted the land at Pinkham Way in response to the call for sites. The land was assessed against the sites/areas assessment criteria and was found to be suitable for some waste facilities. However, number of residents, politicians and community groups consider Pinkham Way site to be unsuitable for waste use on a range of grounds including viability and are challenging the ability of the site to be brought forward for waste use by the NLWA.

Q8 & Q9 ACTIONS

Re-assess proposed sites/areas in light of comments received.
Update sites/areas proformas.

Q10: Do you agree with the inclusion and provision of the policy on unallocated sites? If not, please provide an alternative approach.

6.16 There was general support for this policy, although some respondents expressed concern that sites could come forward near residential areas. Suggested changes included clearer referencing and definitions of criteria used to assess unallocated sites and renaming the policy 'unidentified' or 'windfall' sites.

Q10 ACTION

Consider suggested changes.

Q11: Do you agree with the locations identified as being in need for new Re-use & Recycling Centres?

6.17 There was general support for improving RRC coverage across North London. However, many respondents were not clear where the "areas of identified need" for new RRCs were. The supporting text needs to include more detail on this. It was noted that a new RRC at Edmonton EcoPark is proposed.

Q11 ACTIONS

Add information on "areas of identified need" for new RRCs.
Update information on RRCs.

Q12: Do you agree with assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development? If not, please suggest alternatives.

6.18 There was broad support for this policy although a number of changes were suggested to strengthen requirements or for clarification. Competing views were received from residents who want strict controls on development alongside ambitious objectives, and the waste industry who consider some of the requirements in the policy too onerous.

Q12 ACTIONS

Consider suggested changes.

Consider how to balance the needs of both residents and the waste industry.

Q13: Do you agree with the proposed approach to Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy? If not, please suggest an alternative.

6.19 There was broad support for this policy, although the waste industry considers some of the requirements too onerous as currently written and suggested a number of changes.

Q13 ACTION

Consider suggested changes

Q14: Do you agree with the proposals for monitoring the NLWP and the roles and responsibilities of the bodies involved in implementing it? If not, please state why and suggest an alternative.

6.20 A number of suggestions about monitoring the NLWP were received. This included clarity on who is responsible for monitoring. Additional monitoring indicators were also suggested.

Q14 ACTION

Consider suggested changes and additional monitoring indicators.

7. Duty to Co-operate

7.1 A cross-boundary meeting took place on 10th September 2015 to discuss the Draft NLWP. Notes of this meeting can be found in Appendix G. Attendees included waste planning authorities in the East and South East of England who receive waste from North London, the Greater London Authority and the Environment Agency. This meeting formed part of the North London Boroughs' ongoing duty to co-operate engagement, reports of which are made available on the [NLWP website](#).

7.2 The meeting took the form of presentations and discussions about the Draft NLWP. The presentations included Introduction to the Draft Plan, Exports and Duty to Co-operate. Attendees were able to ask questions about the proposed strategy of the Draft Plan and how this will affect their areas. WPAs who receive waste from North London were encouraged to submit comments on the Draft Plan.

8. Next Steps

- 8.1 The North London Boroughs will consider the comments made during the Draft Plan consultation and undertake the actions set out in section 6 of this report. Representations received will influence the next version of the NLWP ('Proposed Submission').
- 8.2 It is anticipated that the Proposed Submission version will be available for consultation in summer 2016. Everyone who made comments on the Draft plan will be notified of this consultation.
- 8.3 The Proposed Submission NLWP will be accompanied by a Consultation Statement which will explain how the comments received on the Draft Plan have been taken into account.

Resident Impact Assessment

Approval of the North London Waste Plan for Publication and Submission

Service Area: Environment and Regeneration

1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

Approval of the North London Waste Plan for publication and submission is sought so that the North London Waste Plan ('NLWP') can progress to the next stage of the plan making process. The seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest (the Boroughs) are working together to produce the plan. The NLWP will cover the period 2017 to 2035 and, once adopted, it will form part of the statutory Development Plan for these areas. The requirement to produce a waste plan is set out in national and London planning policy. The purpose of the NLWP is firstly to ensure there will be adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to manage waste generated in North London; and secondly to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance.

Islington's Local Plan policies positively promote sustainable development to ensure that social, environmental and economic goals are achieved across the lifetime of the plan. The Core Strategy sets out that the council will encourage sustainable waste management through: promoting waste reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and resource efficiency over landfill; requiring developments to provide waste and recycling facilities which fit current and future collection practices and targets and are accessible to all; designating sites through the NLWP to meet an aggregated apportionment target across the Boroughs; and protecting the boroughs only existing waste facility at Hornsey Road. The production of the NLWP provides more detail on what is set out in the Core Strategy and sets out a detailed strategy for how the Boroughs can manage waste in future years, including through reducing waste, preventing / limiting waste, and where this is not possible, promoting reuse and recycling over other forms of waste disposal such as incineration and landfill. The plan will also set out detailed guidance for determining planning applications for new waste development, which will ensure that there is minimal impact on the existing residents.

2. Resident Profile

It is not possible to ascertain an exact service user profile as per the table below. The NLWP does not identify new waste sites or 'areas of search' in Islington, as such, there will be no specific impacts for residents with protected characteristics in the borough.

		Borough profile	Service User profile
		Total: 206,285	Total:
Gender	Female	51%	
	Male	49%	
Age	Under 16	32,825	
	16-24	29,418	
	25-44	87,177	
	45-64	38,669	
	65+	18,036	
Disability	Disabled	16%	
	Non-disabled	84%	
Sexual orientation	LGBT	No data	
	Heterosexual/straight	No data	
Race	BME	52%	
	White	48%	
Religion or belief	Christian	40%	
	Muslim	10%	
	Other	4.5%	
	No religion	30%	
	Religion not stated	17%	

3. Equality impacts

With reference to the [guidance](#), please describe what are the equality and socio-economic impacts for residents and what are the opportunities to challenge prejudice or promote understanding?

- Is the change likely to be discriminatory in any way for people with any of the protected characteristics? **The NLWP is not discriminatory for people with any of the protected characteristics.**
- Is the proposal likely to have a negative impact on equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics? Are there any opportunities for advancing equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics? **There are no negative impacts for those with protected characteristics in relation to equality of**

opportunity. The NLWP requires high quality good design, which is safe and inclusive, from new waste development. Further, re-use and recycling centres are required to be located where they can provide adequate access for members of the public and contractors.

- Is the proposal likely to have a negative impact on good relations between communities with protected characteristics and the rest of the population in Islington? Are there any opportunities for fostering good relations? **Proposals for new waste development is often met with opposition from communities due to their perceived negative impacts relating to traffic/congestion, suitability of roads and access, effect on biodiversity, flood risk, proximity to sensitive receptors and residential areas, concern over noise, smell, pollution, vermin etc. However, the NLWP does not identify any new waste sites or ‘areas of search’ in Islington, as such, it is unlikely that the NLWP will negatively impact good relations with the community. Although no new sites or ‘areas of search’ are proposed in the borough, a full consultation will be undertaken. This will give the council the opportunity to inform communities of the content of the draft plan and will allow communities to comment. This exchange through consultation could be considered as fostering good relations.**
- Is the proposal a strategic decision where inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage can be reduced? **It is unlikely that the NLPW will provide opportunities to reduce socio-economic disadvantage.**

4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches

Please describe any safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults AND any potential human rights breaches that may occur as a result of the proposal? Please refer to **section 4.8** of the [guidance](#) for more information.

There are no safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults, and there are no potential breaches to human rights related to the NLWP.

If potential safeguarding and human rights risks are identified then please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk to discuss further:

5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information?

For more information on identifying actions that will limit the negative impact of the policy for protected groups see the [guidance](#).

No negative impacts were raised, as such, no actions are required.

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline

Please send the completed RIA to equalites@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.

Staff member completing this form:

Signed: Stacey Clark

Date: 26/09/2018

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: _____

Date: [Click here to enter a date.](#)



ISLINGTON

**Finance Department,
Resources Directorate,
Newington Barrow Way,
London, N7 7EP**

Report of: Executive Member Finance, Performance and Community Safety

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Council	6 December 2018	All

Delete as appropriate	Exempt	Non-exempt
-----------------------	--------	------------

SUBJECT: THE COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT SCHEME FOR 2019/20

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The Council Tax Support Scheme for 2018/19 was agreed by Council on 7 December 2017. These schemes have to be agreed by full Council by 31 January for each subsequent year, even if they remain unchanged. This report seeks approval for the Council Tax Support Scheme for 2019/20.
- 1.2 There is also a legal requirement to affirm on an annual basis the council tax discounts and exemptions for empty properties and the empty rates premium.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To agree to adopt the Council Tax Support Scheme for 2019/20 as contained in Appendix A.
- 2.2 To note the Council is retaining a cap of 8.5% for council tax support – despite the unprecedented central government funding cuts both for this scheme and for the council generally – as part of our ongoing commitment to provide support throughout the different stages of residents' lives, where it is needed (paragraphs 4.8 to 4.12).

2.3 To retain the amendments to council tax agreed at full Council on 7 December 2017. To be clear, this means that, from 1 April 2019, the following will continue to apply:

- 1) council tax exemption classes A and C will have a discount of 0% for all cases;
- 2) council tax discount for second homes will be 0% in all cases;
- 3) council tax discount for empty furnished lets will be 0% in all cases; and
- 4) a premium will be charged at the maximum percentage allowed on the council tax of all properties that have remained empty for over 2 years in all cases.

3 Background

- 3.1 As a result of the Government's abolition of council tax benefit from 1 April 2013, combined with a reduction in our funding from the Government of £2.9m at that time, we had to propose and consult on a new Council Tax Support Scheme.
- 3.2 There is a legal requirement for the Council to agree the scheme each year and a further requirement to consult with residents if the scheme is changed. This report is recommending a continuation of the current scheme for 2019/20.

4 Detail leading to our recommended Council Tax Support Scheme

The scheme adopted for 2018/19

- 4.1 Islington's Council Tax Support Scheme is designed to:
- allow working age claimants 91.5% of the support they would have been entitled to under the old council tax benefit rules;
 - allow a £100 older person discount for residents aged 65 or over who are liable for council tax;
 - protect pensioners in order that their council tax support is broadly the same as they would have received in council tax benefit;
 - base the award for working age people on the Council Tax Benefit Regulations providing extra support for disabled people, families with children, and people in employment;
 - allow for income rises of £5 a week (cumulatively) without a reduction in support to encourage paid employment;
 - unlike national benefits, protect families that have more than 2 children.
- 4.2 In addition to this, we have a £25,000 Council Tax Support welfare provision fund within the Islington Resident Support Scheme to help provide a safety net for claimants who struggle to cope with the impact of being charged council tax.
- 4.3 The Council implemented and has continued to apply this scheme, taking account of the views expressed in public consultations carried out in 2012 and 2016 and through equality impact assessments undertaken annually since 2012.

The reason for leaving the scheme unchanged for 2019/20

- 4.4 The majority of the responses from both public consultations contained some expression of concern about residents' current circumstances – eg financial difficulty, welfare reform, supporting the family, coping through disability, finding a job. They were worried about how changes to council tax support would affect them personally. For this reason, we have, for each year of the scheme, chosen to limit the cap in council tax support to just 8.5%, providing residents with a greater opportunity to adapt to the significant changes and cuts that have been made to welfare benefits generally by central government.
- 4.5 The £100 older person's discount has been consistently supported.
- 4.6 Our intention to support people in low-paid work by ignoring cumulative increases in income of less than £5 received significant support.
- 4.7 To help us fund the scheme we have removed council tax exemptions and discounts for some empty properties and charged the maximum premium allowed on properties standing empty for more than 2 years. The additional revenue from this is re-invested into the Council Tax Support Scheme. This approach also supports our objective to discourage property in Islington being used for investment-only purposes and then being left vacant. This report recommends that our approach to empty properties is continued in 2019/20 and we charge the maximum premium allowed in law from that date.

The 8.5% Council Tax Support cap – part of a wider support package

- 4.8 **Limiting the impact** – We view capping the council tax support entitlement by only 8.5% as an important feature in the range of support which we provide to residents. The loss of grant funding from the government was £2.9m when the scheme was first introduced in 2013. We would have needed to cap council tax support by over 18% to recover the funding lost as a result of this government cut. Instead, in 2013 we started funding £1.5m of the loss directly from the council's budget.
- 4.9 **Even higher costs** – As a result of council tax increases over the last five years of the council tax scheme, the loss now is around £1.8m. We estimate that we would need to cap the council tax scheme by around 20% to cover the full cost of the scheme. Most councils are recovering their costs in such a way. However, we have instead retained the 8.5% cap, protecting residents at significant cost to the council itself.
- 4.10 **Range of support** – The council (together with the Cripplegate Foundation) offer welfare provision through the Islington Resident Support Scheme. A recent Guardian newspaper freedom of information request showed that, since welfare provision was passed down to local councils by the government in 2013, the London Borough of Islington is one of only two councils nationally to have increased the funding put into maintaining this local safety net. Throughout the country, schemes have either been shelved or significantly reduced as a result of unprecedented government cuts. So, in many places, help in a crisis or through the provision of essential household items is not available in the way that it was, if at all. In Islington, however, despite the removal of specific grant funding from government, we have a commitment to cover £1.4m of community care grants from our own funds and agreement from Cripplegate and St

Sepulchre to add further charitable monies to this, further augmenting the impact of the scheme.

- 4.11 **Help and advice** – We make £1.1m of discretionary housing payments to help tenants who cannot pay their rent due to government benefit cuts and we have a fund for residents who are struggling to pay their council tax. We are supporting claimants affected by the dramatic impact of universal credit, for instance by providing significant funding for advice by Islington Citizens Advice, Islington Law Centre, Islington Peoples Rights, Help On Your Doorstep and other partners, as well as delivering our own services through the Income Maximisation Team and Families First. We provide crucial energy support through SHINE and help residents find employment through our iWork Team.
- 4.12 **Support during a lifetime** – We have a range of support, aligned with our priorities of tackling poverty and reducing inequality, that can be accessed during the different stages of peoples' lives. We do not want people to be dependent on the council, but we aim to provide help for the right reason at the right time. Appendix C contains the detail of our extensive targeted provision of support.

Approval of the 2019/20 Council Tax Support Scheme

- 4.13 It is recommended that the Council Tax Support Scheme (Appendix A) remains unchanged for 2019/20, apart from three minor adjustments to:
- make our intention clearer that an application for universal credit is also treated as a claim for council tax support when notified by the DWP
 - change the date in the scheme to ensure it applies for 2019/20
 - change the title of 'Director of Finance and Resources' to 'Director of Resources' and remove the reference to that post holder's gender.

5 Financial Implications

- 5.1 The report recommends continuing the existing Council Tax Support Scheme, for which the cost of £1.8m is funded in the Council's budget.

6 Resident Impact Assessment

- 6.1 The Council Tax Support Scheme Resident Impact Assessment is attached as Appendix B. This can be summarised as follows:
- The Council is choosing to keep most criteria for the Council Tax Support Scheme the same as for Council Tax Benefit because it considers this to be fair, with extra premiums already awarded for disability, children and incentives for employment.
 - The Council Tax Support Scheme provides full protection for older people who are a vulnerable group whom we intend to continue to support.
 - In relation to older people aged 65 or over, Islington's minimum Council Tax Support of £100 means that there will be fewer marginal cases of older people who are not quite poor enough to receive the benefit but who are still financially fragile. People in this category are less likely to access, or be able to access, the labour market.
 - Retaining the 8.5% reduction despite the loss of the government grant helps all residents who will be impacted by the cumulative loss of other benefits from the government's welfare reforms.
 - Applying the 8.5% reduction to the end of the benefit award (bottom slicing) rather than taking this from the liability (top slicing) works out better for people on partial benefit

and it was people on partial benefit who were most concerned about the financial impact of the changes to them personally.

6.2 The Resident Impact Assessment identified the following as the key mitigation options:

- The Council's limiting of the reduction in benefit from what would have been in the region of 18% to 8.5% allows affected claimants greater opportunity to adapt to their financial circumstances.
- The Council can continue to help to finance the costs of limiting the reduction in benefit to 8.5% by adopting the other changes in the Local Government Finance Act regarding exemptions and discounts ('empties') by charging fully for class A and C empty properties, second homes and empty furnished lets.
- The Council can continue to limit the impact of Council Tax by adopting a non-standard council tax recovery process for council tax support recipients, where appropriate.
- The Council can mitigate for residents who cannot pay through the use of the council tax welfare provision (or other funds) in the Resident Support Scheme.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 The Council Tax Support Scheme is considered to be lawful. There are no changes to the terms of the scheme for 2019/20, so the requirement now is for full Council to agree the scheme for its continuing adoption from 1 April 2019 for the full 2019/20 council tax year.

7.2 The Council must have due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty, which is integral to the Council's functions, and which is set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 as follows:

- "1) A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to —
- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
 - (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
 - (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it...
- (3) Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—
- (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
 - (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
 - (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
- (4) The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.
- (5) Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—
- (a) tackle prejudice, and
 - (b) promote understanding.

- (6) Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act.
- (7) The relevant protected characteristics are – age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.”
- 7.3 The equality implications of the proposed scheme for 2019/20 are detailed in Section 6.

8 Conclusion and Reason for Recommendations

- 8.1 This report recommends that the Council Tax Support Scheme for 2019/20 is approved. This means we would continue to use our funds to cover the impact of capping the council tax support entitlement by 8.5%.
- 8.2 The report also identifies the range of discretionary support that we offer and notes that Islington’s Resident Support Scheme continues to be well-funded, bucking the national trend.
- 8.3 This report recommends that we continue with the changes made in 2013/14 and retained subsequently to discounts and exemptions for empty properties and continue to charge the maximum premium allowed in law for properties left empty for more than two years. This helps to bridge the gap imposed by the Government in the council tax support scheme funding, so that, in line with our principles, those who are able to pay more will continue to support those who are less able to pay.

Appendices: Appendix A: Council Tax Support Scheme for 2019/20
Appendix B: Resident Impact Assessment
Appendix C: From the cradle to the grave – a lifetime of support

Background Papers: None

Final Report Clearance

Signed by



Executive Member Finance, Performance and
Community Safety

26 November 2018

Date

Report Author:

Ian Adams, Director, Financial Operations and Customer Services
Tel: 0207 527 4796
ian.adams@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author:

Peter Fehler, Acting Director of Law and Governance
Tel: 0207 527 3126
peter.fehler@islington.gov.uk

London Borough of Islington

Council Tax Support Scheme

Draft for approval by Council on 6 December 2018



Islington Council: Council Tax Support Scheme

1. This document and the law

This document is the London Borough of Islington's Council Tax Reduction Scheme, set out under section 13A (2) [substituted by clause 8 of the Local government finance Bill] of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

This scheme, referred to as Council Tax Support (CTS), has been agreed based on:

- the outcome of a public consultation exercise carried out in 2012 and repeated in 2016;
- the Equality Impact Assessment made in relation to the scheme and the subsequent Resident Impact Assessments carried out annually; and
- Considerations and decisions made annually by full Council.

2. Introduction

CTS reduces the amount of council tax a person has to pay based on an assessment made by Islington Council (the Council). As the Billing Authority, council tax is raised and charged by the Council and the CTS assessed by the Council can only be applied to council tax bills issued by the Council.

This scheme sets out rules for three classes of claimants. The amount of CTS shall be determined through means testing. As such the income and capital of the claimant and any partner or partners in the case of a polygamous couple in the household shall be taken into account. It is considered that eligibility for CTS is defined by the terms of the former Council Tax Benefit (CTB) scheme as set out in the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, the Social Security Administration Act 1992, the Council Tax Benefit Regulations 2006 and the Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (Decisions and Appeals) Regulations 2001. These will hereafter be known as the Regulations and these Regulations set out how CTB was claimed, how it was calculated and how it was paid. This scheme proposes that the principles and methods set out in those Regulations be used to determine CTS, except where amendments are set out in this scheme or by statute under the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) and accompanying legislation. For the avoidance of doubt, where there is a difference or conflict between the Regulations and the Council's CTS scheme, then it is the Council's CTS scheme as set out here that will take precedence and be applied.

3. Making a claim

A claim must be made in respect of a person who is resident in the dwelling concerned, and liable for payment of council tax. A valid claim can be made by the person liable for council tax or by their appointed representative.

3.1 How to claim

3.1.1 Except where paragraph 3.1.2 applies, an application shall be required for all new claims from 1 April 2013. A person liable to pay council tax will be able to make a claim using any of the methods the Council provides for. Generally, claims can be made via telephone, email, the Council website, in writing or in person at Islington Council offices, or to the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) and Jobcentres. Notification by the DWP that a person has claimed universal credit will be treated as an application for CTS. A valid claim must be accompanied by the necessary supporting evidence.

3.1.2 For claimants entitled to the reduction in class 2 only (defined below), where it is possible for the Council to award CTS without application it shall do so. Indeed, for this provision an identification by the Council that a person would be entitled to this reduction by virtue of relevant detail already obtained by the Council may be enough to constitute a claim and to enable the award of a reduction. If a reduction cannot be awarded by the Council automatically under class 2, it shall be the duty of the person or persons with a council tax liability to claim this using the application process prescribed on the Islington Council website, and this application shall be required to be received in the council tax year for which the reduction applies.

4. Classes of reduction

4.1 It is considered that the Council has 3 classes of reduction in its CTS scheme. The classes below also identify the persons that the reduction will cover.

Class 1 – A person or persons of pension credit age has protection prescribed in the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended). The council tax reduction shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

Class 2 – A person or persons with a council tax liability on 1 April ~~2018~~ 2019 aged 65 or over shall be entitled to a minimum reduction of £100 per annum, unless the council tax liability is less than this, in which case it shall match the annual council tax liability.

Class 3 – A person or persons not entitled to protection under class 1 who would be entitled to CTB based on the Regulations at 31 March 2013:

- a) shall be entitled to CTS based on that notional CTB entitlement, less 8.5%; and
- b) if, after the accurate calculation of the CTS award under Class 3a), subsequent calculations or revisions of the same CTS award would result in a decrease in the CTS award of less than £1 a week cumulatively, then no decrease shall be applied. This excludes uprating as defined in clause 5.3.

4.2 Making changes to the dates for the classes of reduction

For Class 2, the Council may substitute the date provided with a date of its choosing. This will enable the scheme to continue into future years. Any changes to dates shall be published on the website by 31 January of the year that immediately precedes the new council tax year to which the CTS shall apply.

4.3 Making changes to the values for the classes of reduction

For Class 2, for the minimum reduction the Council may substitute any amount it chooses, including £Nil. Should a change be made for a future council tax year, this shall be published on the website by 31 January of the year that immediately precedes the new council tax year to which the CTS shall apply.

For the purposes of Class 3a), the Council may substitute 8.5% with any amount it chooses but capped at 25%.

For the purposes of Class 3b), the Council may substitute £1 with any amount it chooses. Should a change be made for a future council tax year this shall be published on the website by 31 January of the year that immediately precedes the new council tax year to which the CTS shall apply.

4.4 Administering the reduction

For all Classes the reduction shall be made to the council tax liability in the council tax year that the CTS applies.

4.5 Explanation of the cumulative effect in Class 3b)

The intention is that subsequent calculations or revisions of the same CTS award that would result in a decrease in that CTS award of less than £1 a week, would only take effect when the combination of these changes would reduce that CTS award by £1 a week or more. In other words, changes in circumstances that, if applied, would reduce the CTS award would be held back until the cumulative impact of these when combined with future changes actually reduces the CTS award by £1 a week or more. This excludes uprating as defined in clause 5.3.

5. Exceptions to the Regulations

This scheme proposes that the principles and methods set out in the Regulations be used to determine CTS, except where amendments are set out in this scheme or by statute under the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) and accompanying legislation.

The exceptions to these Regulations (or clarifications) are set out below:

5.1 Information and evidence

The Council may accept any information or evidence that it sees fit to support a claim for CTS and may receive this in any way that it sees fit. As a guide, it shall publish what is expected on the Council's website. If all the information or evidence it needs is not submitted, the Council shall seek to make contact with the claimant once to obtain this. If the claimant does not reply or provide the information required within one month of the first contact made with or by the Council in relation to the application, the Council may decide to treat the claim as incomplete and refuse the CTS application. The Council may extend the one-month time limit if it thinks it is reasonable to give more time but in any case this shall not be extended beyond 3 months after the date of the first contact made with or by the Council in relation to the application.

5.2 Treatment of income

For the purpose of making an assessment under the CTS scheme, all income shall be treated in accordance with the Regulations. However, from time to time the Government may reform welfare benefits and introduce new benefits or replace them with equivalent benefits of a different name. Under the Regulations, some prescribed income is disregarded, some prescribed income has an impact on the premiums that can be applied to a person's applicable amount, and some prescribed income has an impact on the level of a non-dependant deduction(s) to be applied. In addition to this, some prescribed income passports a person to full entitlement to CTB, albeit subject to certain deductions such as a non-dependant deduction.

It is the intention of the Council for the CTS scheme, that where such income is replaced by the Government by an equivalent benefit or where new benefits are introduced, that these changes should be applied at the same time to CTS (or as soon as practicable thereafter) and attract the appropriate and equivalent income disregard, premium for the applicable amount and non-dependant deduction. It is also the intention to continue to passport an equivalent benefit to full entitlement to notional CTB to allow the CTS to be calculated.

To achieve this, when a new welfare benefit (income) is introduced by Government, the Council shall decide for the purposes of applying the Regulations:

- whether it should be disregarded; and/or

- the premium (if any) that it should attract; and/or
- the non-dependant deduction that should apply (if any); and/or
- whether it should be treated as income that would passport a person to full notional CTB entitlement.

Once the Council has decided how changes to other welfare benefits shall be treated for the purposes of applying the Regulations, the Council shall publish this detail on the Council website prior to the commencement of this new welfare benefit or as soon as practicable thereafter.

The Regulations currently afford the Council the discretion to disregard war widows pension and war disablement allowance. The Council will continue to disregard this income for the purposes of assessing CTS.

5.3 National changes to premiums, allowances, applicable amounts, disregards and deductions (the components)

For the purpose of making an assessment under the CTS scheme, all the components shall be treated in accordance with the Regulations. However, from time to time the Government may reform welfare benefits and:

- introduce a new component;
- change the value of an existing component; or
- change the basis on which an existing component can be applied.

Where this happens, the Council will have the option immediately to make a change to the CTS scheme based on the treatment of a similar component in an equivalent national scheme. An equivalent national scheme means either the provisions that form the basis for assessment under Class 1 or the Housing Benefit General Regulations 1987 (as amended).

The Council shall determine how changes to the components in an equivalent national scheme will be treated for the purposes of assessing an award under Class 3, including the date that any change will take effect. The Council shall publish this detail on the Council website prior to the commencement of these changes or as soon as practicable thereafter.

From time to time, the components and some income will be subject to uprating by the government to reflect changes in the consumer price index. This scheme provides that the Council shall uprate all the components and income in accordance with the Government's uprating of the same or equivalent components (as identified by the Council) in the equivalent national scheme.

5.4 Decisions and notifications of decisions

The Council shall make a decision on a claim within a reasonable timescale after receiving all required information and evidence. In order to inform a claimant of the decision, the Council shall send them a revised council tax bill showing the amount and period of the CTS award. The bill itself shall be formal notification of the CTS decision unless CTS is not awarded as a result of us deciding to treat the claim as incomplete or the person does not qualify for CTS, in which case a letter will be issued to the claimant. Claimants may request a statement of reasons to explain how the award was calculated. The council tax bill shall include a person's appeal rights, how they can request a statement of reasons and details of how to apply for further discretionary help from the Council Tax Welfare provision in the Resident Support Scheme. The claimant can elect to receive their bill by post or by using Islington's web portal 'My eAccount', also known as e-billing. For the avoidance of doubt, the requirements in the Regulations to notify a person of their CTB entitlement in a manner and including detail prescribed by those Regulations shall be revoked for the purposes of the CTS scheme.

5.5 How CTS will be paid

All CTS will be 'paid' by crediting the amount of CTS against the claimant's council tax liability to reduce the bill. Should a bill that attracts a council tax reduction be in credit at the point that a council tax liability is ended, the Council may use that credit to reduce any other sum that is owed to the Council by that person.

5.6 Changes of circumstances

The recipient of CTS or their appointee must notify the Council of any change to their household circumstances, income or capital that may affect the amount of CTS they are entitled to. Any change of circumstances must be reported within one calendar month of the change happening. Any change can be reported to Islington Council by telephone, email, fax, via website or in writing. Supporting information may be required. Each material change shall result in a recalculation of CTS entitlement and a revised bill if appropriate.

A process for reviewing current CTS entitlement may be implemented by the Council. CTS may be reviewed at any time after its commencement. Failure of the claimant to fulfil any reasonable request made by the Council during a review of their CTS award shall result in the termination of that CTS award from the commencement date of the review.

5.7 Appeals

If the claimant disagrees with the CTS award or non-award following a claim, they can request that the Council looks at this again (this is known as an application for revision). They must do this within one month of the date of the council tax bill that shows the amount and period of their CTS or within month of the date of their CTS non-qualification letter. If an appeal made by the same claimant about a housing benefit decision would also impact on CTS, the Council may also treat this as an appeal against CTS if it is made within one month of the date of the council tax bill that shows the amount and period of their CTS. The Council shall check if the decision is correct and inform the claimant of its decision in writing. If the Council believes that its decision is correct or the claimant does not receive a response from the Council within 2 months, the claimant has another 2 months to appeal to the Valuation Tribunal where a final decision can be made. Any appeal against a decision regarding CTS will not mean that payments of council tax may be withheld. Payments must be made as they fall due and if an appeal is successful any additional CTS award shall be credited against the claimant's council tax liability at that time as directed.

6. General Provisions

6.1 Council Tax Welfare Provision

There is a welfare scheme available for council tax payers receiving CTS experiencing exceptional hardship. This is part of the Resident Support Scheme and the procedure for application is contained within the detail of the Resident Support Scheme approved by the Council's Executive.

6.2 Fraud

The Council will investigate any case where it has reason to believe that an amount of CTS has been awarded as a result of a claim which is fraudulent in any respect. This will include any incidence of a claimant not notifying the Council of any change in household circumstances, income or capital that results in a higher reduction under the CTS scheme than a person is due.

6.3 Consultation

The Council recognises its legal duty to consult should there be future changes to the scheme. However, from time to time the council will need to make minor changes to the practice and operation of the scheme and, should these occur, we will consult by way of publishing a notice on the Council's website during the last 2 weeks of January of the year that immediately precedes the new council tax year to which the CTS shall apply. A consultee shall then have until 31 January of that same month year to respond to this notice. The Council officers delegated to operate the scheme will give due regard to this response.

6.4 Delegation

The Council shall delegate the operation of this scheme to the Corporate Director of ~~Finance and Resources~~ and he who will designate the appropriate officers to undertake this role. Currently, these officers are all based in the Financial Operations and Customer Services Directorate of the Council's Resources Department.

6.5 CTS Scheme Agreement

The CTS Scheme will be reviewed annually and subject to further agreement at Full Council prior to 31 January each year.

This page is intentionally left blank

Resident Impact Assessment

**Screening and full assessment of Islington's
Council Tax Support (CTS) Scheme.**

Contents

Click to navigate to sections

1. [Introduction and context](#)
2. [Initial Screening](#)**Screening**
3. [The proposal](#) **Screening**
4. [Equality Impacts](#)
5. [Socio-economic, safeguarding and Human Rights impacts](#)
6. [Summary: key findings of the RIA](#)

1. Introduction and context

A Resident Impact Assessment (RIA) is a way of systematically and thoroughly assessing policies against the Council's responsibilities in relation to the Public Sector Equality Duty, Human Rights and Safeguarding.

This RIA will describe the CTS scheme, its intended purpose and how it has been implemented. It will detail which residents are expected to be affected by the policy and the expected impact in relation to:

- The [Public Sector Equality Duty](#);
- Safeguarding responsibilities; and
- Human Rights legislation, specifically with regard to Article 3 (Inhuman Treatment) and Article 8 (Right to Private Life)

We will identify evidence, such as data and research, to assess the impact of the CTS scheme and identify options for addressing issues raised by the assessments.

2. Screening

a) Title of new or changed policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision being assessed:	Council Tax Support Scheme (CTS) 2019 – 2020
b) Department and section:	Finance, Financial Operations
c) Name and contact details of assessor:	Robbie Rainbird, Financial Operations, robbie.rainbird@islington.gov.uk
d) Date initial screening assessment started:	20/11/2018
e) Describe the main aim or purpose of the proposed new or changed policy, etc. and the intended outcomes:	To help low-income council tax charge payers pay their Council Tax
f) Can this proposal be considered as part of a broader Resident Impact Assessment? For example, it may be more appropriate to carry out an assessment of a divisional restructure rather than the restructure of a single team.	No
g) Are there any negative equality impacts as a result of the proposal? Please complete the table below:	

Select **Yes**, **No** or **Unknown** by clicking on the 'Choose an item' boxes below and enter text in the text boxes in the right-hand column:

Protected characteristics	1. Will the proposal discriminate?	2. Will the proposal undermine equality of opportunity?	3. Will the proposal have a negative impact on relations?	What evidence are you using to predict this impact?
Age	The CTS has some different conditions according to age	No	No	Described in Section 4
Disability	The CTS provides some additional support for disabled people	No	No	Described in Section 4
Gender reassignment	No	No	No	Described in Section 4
Marriage and civil partnerships ¹	No	N/A	N/A	Described in Section 4
Race	No	No	No	Described in Section 4
Religion/belief	No	No	No	Described in Section 4
Pregnancy and maternity	No	No	No	Described in Section 4
Sexual Orientation	No	No	No	Described in Section 4
Sex/gender	No	No	No	Described in Section 4

Please list any opportunities in the proposal for advancing equality of opportunity for any of the protected characteristics.

These are described in section 4.

¹ Only the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination in employment should be considered.

	N/A
h) Please list any opportunities in the proposal for fostering good relations for any of the protected characteristics.	N/A
i) Is the proposal a strategy that lays out priorities in relation to activity and resources and likely to have a negative socio-economic impact on residents?	No
j) Do you anticipate any Safeguarding risks as a result of the proposal?	No
k) Do you anticipate any potential Human Rights breaches as a result of the proposal?	No

3. The policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision

a) Date full assessment started: 20/11/2018

b) Title of new or changed policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision being assessed?

Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS) 2019-20

People on low incomes who cannot pay their Council Tax bill can receive CTS to help them.

As part of the Spending Review 2010, the Government announced that expenditure allocated to this localised scheme would be reduced by 10% from the subsidy previously provided for council tax benefit and any increase in expenditure above what is forecast by The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) from that point on must be funded locally by the Council. In 2013/14, the council received in the region of £2.9 million less to give out in support to claimants. This meant the council had to make savings or increase income to fund the shortfall. The Government also stipulated that people of pension credit age must be protected, which meant that the CTS reduction was directed exclusively at working age claimants and would have meant a reduction of around 18%-20% if the cuts were shared in equal proportions across all working age claimants. Originally, the Council chose to make up for this shortfall by introducing a standard reduction to all Council Tax Support recipients of 8.5%, by taking up the Government's offer of a temporary transitional grant and reducing the level of discounts that those with empty properties could apply for. The Government has subsequently withdrawn any transitional grant but the Council has decided to maintain the original level of support it provides to its CTS residents and is funding this additional support wholly from its own funds. As a result of the Council's additional support, the standard reduction to all Council Tax Support recipients remains capped at 8.5%.

c) What is the profile of the current service users and residents impacted by the change?

It affects everyone in Islington who has to pay Council Tax which broadly speaking means that it affects all residents. The number fluctuates but there are about 146,000 households with a liability for Council Tax.

d) What is the profile of the workforce impacted by the change?

The workforce is not impacted.

e) How will the proposed change impact this profile?

A decision to continue with an 8.5% reduction for working-age CTS recipients does not affect the profile of service users, residents or the workforce.

4. Equality impacts and mitigations

No significant issues have arisen as to the impact of Islington's Council Tax Support Scheme since it was introduced in 2013 and the analysis provided in this section should be seen in this context.

Since the Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS) relates to the distribution of money based on criteria relating to income, it is predominantly data relevant to these issues that has been analysed in order to assess the impact of the CTSS proposals on different groups.

Although it is difficult to update demographic data or information about population statistics without recent national survey data, there is no reason to believe that figures we refer to in this analysis have materially changed from the previous years'.

As the funding for the scheme has been cut by 10% by government and not increased subsequently despite demographic change, the scheme would tend to disadvantage at least some residents with protected characteristics and/or those living in poverty, unless money was found from other parts of the council budget to make up the shortfall. The Government has also stipulated that people of pension credit age must be protected, which means that the benefit paid to other CTS claimants would need to be reduced by an estimated 18%-20% if cuts were shared in equal proportions across all remaining recipients.

However, in order to keep the extent of the financial burden on our working-age CTS claimants low, the Council did not make an 18%-20% reduction but will continue instead to limit the reduction to 8.5% in 2019/20 at a cost of approximately £1.5m within the Council's 2019/20 budget.

Given the scale of local government budget cuts over the past few years, it is unlikely that additional funding can be found from other sources which would not have a detrimental impact in other ways, potentially on groups with protected characteristics. The council has made the decision to keep within the budget set by central government, and while other choices are available, this appears to be a reasonable decision in the context of the council's actual and forecast financial position.

The council tax system holds very little data on most of the protected characteristics, including gender, disability and race. It has therefore been necessary to look at different local and national sources of data from different years in order to build a picture that can be used for this impact assessment.

The 2011 census shows that there are 206,100 residents in Islington and 96,100 households. This is 27,000 more than the 2001 census upon which much of the data in this assessment is based. Notwithstanding its shortcomings, the data is sufficient to get an idea of potential impacts arising from CTS.

Our CTS scheme incorporates full protection for older people against the previous council tax benefit scheme and mitigation for disabled people and large families. Applying the percentage reduction to the end of the benefit award (bottom slicing) rather than taking this from the liability (top slicing) helps people on partial benefit and there was a message from the public consultation that those on partial benefit are more concerned about the impact of the CTS. To illustrate this, in the case where the reduction is 8.5%:

1) for someone who was in receipt of £20 full CTB, whether the reduction in benefit was top sliced or bottom sliced the reduction is £1.70 (8.5%) leaving CTS of £18.30 for those previously receiving “full” benefit in this example;

2) however, in the case of someone who was previously on partial CTB because they had additional income from working, to reduce their benefit by top slicing would (if the starting point was £20) leave their CTS as £8.30 (£20 less £1.70 (8.5%) less £10 Excess Income = £8.30). But if their partial benefit was reduced by bottom slicing instead this would leave their CTS as £9.15 (£20 less £10 Excess Income = £10. Taking 8.5% of this leaves £9.15). Therefore, choosing to bottom slice makes it better for those on partial benefit which supports the consultation findings.

There is also mitigation for those who might be deemed to be better off by allowing savings of up to £16,000 before someone is disqualified from receiving CTS (this is known as the “capital limit”) and giving an additional discount of up to £100 to all pensioners over the age of 65, whether or not they currently qualify for CTB. Although the net effect of providing support to those deemed to be better off is that less money is available for others that may be in greater need, there are positive aspects to Islington’s scheme. People who are not particularly well off but have accumulated savings will not be penalised and even if savings were limited to £8,000, because less than 200 claimants out of over 20,000 existing claimants have capital over this limit, the money that would have been available to others is relatively small. In relation to pensioners over 65, Islington’s minimum CTS of £100 means that there will be no marginal cases of older pensioners who are not quite poor enough to receive the benefit but who are still financially fragile. This age group is likely to have less access to the labour market.

Compared to council tax payers who are not in receipt of CTS, there is a more favourable recovery regime for CTS. Even if a CTS council tax payer is summonsed, we will not use enforcement agents to recover the money and we will remit court costs if they agree to and keep up with a new schedule of payments [which the Council Tax service call Special Arrangements].

Catering for exceptional hardship

Additional support is available to the most vulnerable residents by way of a council tax welfare fund of £25,000 within the Council’s Resident Support Scheme (RSS) to support cases of exceptional hardship resulting from additional council tax charges. This will be available on a time-limited basis to residents who apply and meet the hardship criteria. Money has been generated for this fund by removing the 10% discount on second homes in Islington and charging more council tax on empty homes.

In the first 7 months of 2018/19 over 26,000 claimants qualified for council tax support and there have been 53 applications for additional support, as a result of which £7,356 was awarded. This is currently a small reduction from the previous year and it still appears from the low volume of requests that our CTS claimants have not been impacted to the extent that most need additional support from us.

Further analysis by protected characteristic

Summary

Since the introduction of the CTS scheme there is no evidence that any particular group is particularly impacted.

Our welfare reform response team (iWork) and our IMAX teams have not reported issues with CTS.

By September 2013 - the first year of the scheme - we had collected 50.1% of council tax monies owed; by September 2015 we had collected 51.5%; and by September 2018 we had collected 51.1%. Overall, it appears that our council tax collection performance continues to be strong. There is evidence that working age CTS claimants are less likely to pay than any other type of council tax charge payer. This should be expected as this group are defined by a low income and the majority have previously been unused to paying anything towards Council Tax.

Age

Key facts

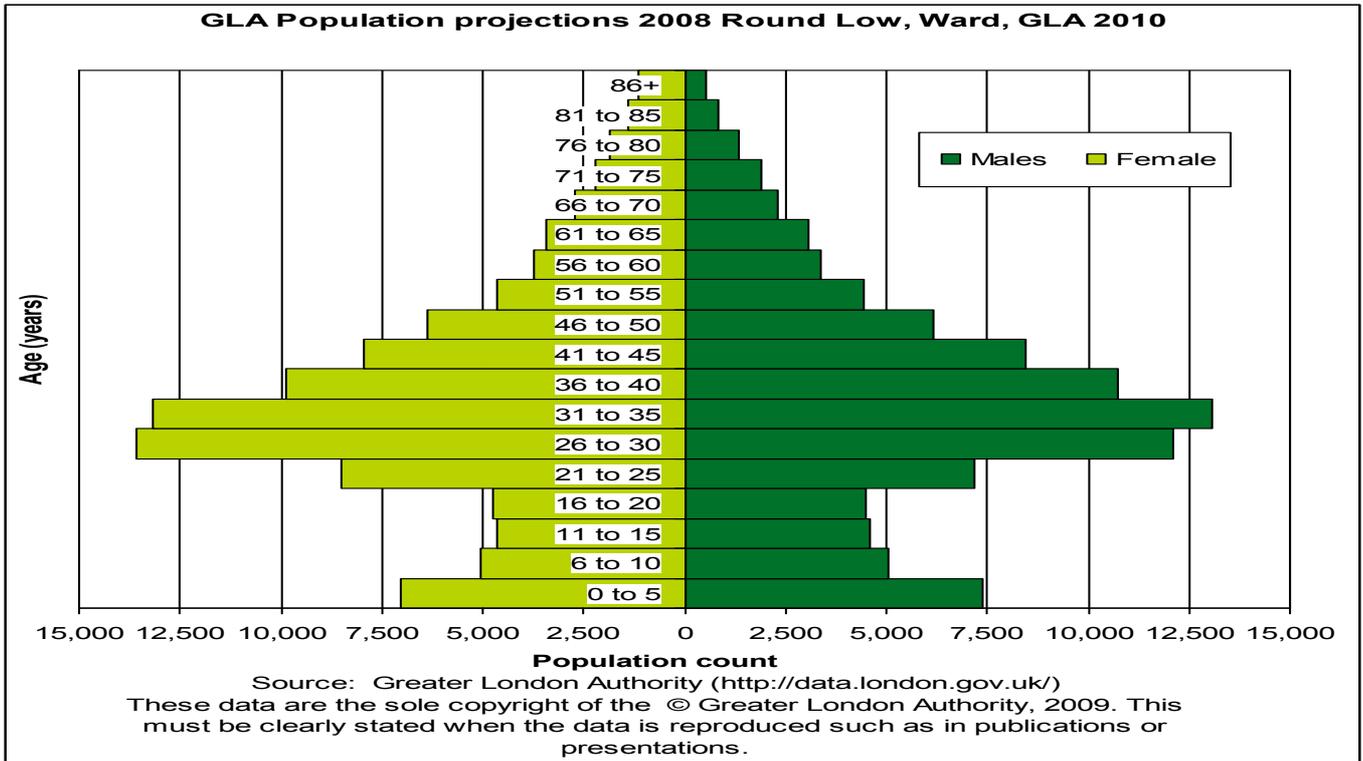
Older people

- 41% of over 65s in Islington are income deprived and 53% are in fuel poverty
- Pension poverty affects women more than men
- The older the pensioner the greater the likelihood to be living in a low income household.
- Pensioners living in a household headed by someone from a BME community² were more likely to be at the lower end of the income distribution curve.
- Disabled pensioners in households not claiming appropriate disability benefits were much more likely to be in a low income household.
- There are approximately 22,750 people aged 51 to 65 in Islington – evidence indicates that people in this age group are least likely to find another job if they become workless. Islington, alongside Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham have the highest proportion of pensioners receiving the Guarantee element of Pension Credit

Younger people

- There are approximately 800 known carers under the age of 19 in Islington.
- There are 1,575 residents aged 18 to 24 and 4,180 aged 25 to 49 claiming Job Seekers Allowance
- There are 5,100 residents aged 25 to 49 claiming Employment Support Allowance;

² In this context BME refers to the non-White population. Link:
http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/pdf_files/full_hbai11.pdf



Impact assessment

Older people of pension credit age are protected under the scheme, and those over 65 will also continue to receive the £100 rebate. The proposals therefore do not lead to any financial impact on older people who currently receive the benefit or are eligible. From the information available, it is not possible to assess whether the scheme is accessible to older people (who may have a range of access needs) or their carers. Given needs are met once identified, it would be important to make very clear through a range of channels that information etc is available in other formats, and that staff and voluntary sector and community organisations can also provide support.

When it comes to age, much of national policy on this and related welfare reforms protects pensioners while working age benefit recipients experience cuts. The council proposals reinforce this distinction by retaining the £100 older person’s discount. Although it could be argued that this leads to disproportionately worse impacts on those of working age, national and local data on the number of older people living in poverty and not necessarily claiming benefits means that the council’s position is reasonable from an equality perspective. Furthermore, those in the over 65 category are less likely to access, or have access to, the labour market to supplement their income than those of working age. People of working age, including young people, are only eligible for CTS where they have an additional need, for example because of a disability or they are on a low income. The cumulative impact of welfare reforms on this group is significant and eligible younger residents may not be aware of what they are entitled to. Communication methods more suited to younger people such as text messaging, social media etc, may be useful in raising awareness.

In respect of this characteristic, no significant issues have emerged during the first 5 years’ operation of the CTS scheme.

Mitigation

Develop plans to ensure that information, support and advice is accessible and that the option to claim and ways to do so are well signposted by services and organisations in contact with potentially eligible residents and through proven communication channels.

Disability

Key facts:

- There are 26,327 households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness
- 12,540 claim out of work sickness benefits (incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance and employment and support allowance)
- There are 7,350 working age Islington residents claiming Disability Living Allowance (a non-means tested benefit available to employed or out-of-work disabled people) - 6,270 have been claiming for at least two years and 4,860 for at least 5 years.
- There are 2,240 people claiming Carer's Allowance (CA), of which 2,080 are of working age
- The employment rate amongst disabled people is 48.2%
- Nationally 50% earn less than half the mean earnings after adjusting for extra costs
- Twice as likely to live in poverty but less likely to be in low income if in a workless household
- Disabled pensioners in households not claiming appropriate disability benefits were much more likely to be in a low income household.

The public consultation responses in 2012 and 2016 provide indications that disabled people are concerned about being able to cope financially but the numbers of respondents where this kind of data appears is low. A relatively small number of disabled and non-disabled respondents volunteered the view that disabled people should pay less council tax, with a greater proportion of working age as opposed to pension age respondents expressing this view.

In respect of this characteristic, no significant issues have emerged during the first 5 years' operation of the CTS scheme.

Impact assessment

Disabled people are disproportionately likely to be poor, out of work and on benefits. They are disproportionately affected by welfare reform overall. It is estimated that those IB claimants who have already migrated to ESA Support Group will be £17 a week better off. However, 33% will be on ESA Work Related Activity Group and be £4 a week worse off and 18% will migrate to JSA and be £40 a week worse off.

Although the CTS scheme provides higher amounts for disabled people they still get 8.5% less than they did from council tax benefit in 2012. The higher costs of care, transport and general living combined with the labour market disadvantage faced by disabled people could make the reductions stemming from the CTS scheme difficult for them to cope with. However, while members of this group are often economically disadvantaged, the rationale of a universal rather than means tested approach was challenged at the disabled group workshop. Some disabled people may not need the extra financial support and the argument made was that looking at groups rather than more specific individual or household circumstances is too simplistic.

In any event, with respect to this characteristic no significant issues have emerged during the first 5 years' operation of the CTS scheme.

Mitigation options

The Council has limited the reduction in benefit for disabled people from 18% to 8.5%. Continuing this for 2019/20 will continue to give people greater opportunity to adapt their financial circumstances.

Supporting those with long-term health conditions into employment is the best route out of poverty and is also recognised to be of benefit, particularly to people with mental health problems. We will have a particular focus on ESA claimants in the employment work of our iWork Team, utilising specific funding to increase the number of work coaches as well as continuing the work started under the Universal Services Delivered Locally trial.

Race

Key facts:

- Employment
 - Non-white employment rate in Islington is 51.4%
 - Nationally, the rate is 59% for non-White compared to 72% for White people
 - Nationally 10% Indian and 15% White British men over 25 are not working compared with 30% to 40% for Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Black African. The high number of students explains much of the higher proportion for Black African. The ethnic profile of people starting to claim JSA in Feb 2010 showed that the proportion that were Black/Black British was 6 percentage points higher than their proportion in the 2001 census, while the proportion that were White was 22 percentage points below their proportion in the 2001 census.
- National data on earnings shows that those from Bangladeshi and Pakistani backgrounds are almost twice as likely to earn less than £7 per hour than those from Black African, Black Caribbean and White British backgrounds.
 - 48% Bangladeshi, 42% Pakistani
 - 27% Black African, 23% Black Caribbean
 - 25% White British
- Households below Average Income (HBAI) survey shows that children are much more likely to live in poverty if they are in a family headed by a BME parent, especially someone of Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Black Non-Caribbean origin.

The following table shows the ethnic distribution of families in Islington, differentiated between those who received Council Tax Benefit and those who did not.

	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	Grand Total	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	All
1 White British	2252	4950	7202	29%	38%	35%
2 Other White	597	1286	1883	8%	10%	9%
3 Turkish / Turkish Cypriot	503	242	745	6%	2%	4%
4 Kurdish	57	21	78	1%	0%	0%
5 Bangladeshi	355	333	688	5%	3%	3%

	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	Grand Total	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	All
6 Asian	131	218	349	2%	2%	2%
7 Black Caribbean	328	483	811	4%	4%	4%
8 Black Somali	324	187	511	4%	1%	2%
9 Black African	480	649	1129	6%	5%	5%
10 Black Other	345	424	769	4%	3%	4%
11 Chinese	53	92	145	1%	1%	1%
12 Mixed	882	1469	2351	11%	11%	11%
13 Other	235	386	621	3%	3%	3%
14 Not Obtained / Refused	78	183	261	1%	1%	1%
15 Unknown*	1060	1564	2624	14%	12%	13%
Missing	155	416	571	2%	3%	3%
Grand Total	7835	12903	20738	100%	100%	100%

Reviewing CTB take-up within this cohort, the biggest discrepancy is among 'white British' residents who are significantly under-represented, and 'other white' who are slightly under-represented. Bangladeshi, Black Somali, Turkish/ Turkish Cypriot and to a slightly lesser extent Black African are all over-represented. These figures are in line with what might be expected given the employment data briefly stated earlier, which indicate relative levels of poverty in different communities.

- Refugees & Asylum Seekers
 - Data from 2002 indicates a 29% employment rate nationally among refugee and asylum seekers, which is much lower than average for BME people. (Bloch 2002)
 - From a small Islington sample, the data suggests those who work are in low paid, low-skilled jobs
- Gypsies & Travellers

There are estimated to be 55 gypsy and traveller families in Islington, mostly living in houses. Although this community is small, its challenges are acute, with significantly disproportionate outcomes compared to any other group. For example, gypsies and travellers have the worst health outcomes of any racial or ethnic community and are twenty times more likely to experience the death of a child.

The consultation responses did not point to any significant issues emerging based on ethnic background and none have emerged during the first 5 years' operation of the CTS scheme.

Impact assessment

Welfare reforms, the economic situation and historic inequalities in employment together are likely to result in lower incomes for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) residents, who will therefore be disproportionately affected by the reduction in CTS. Known barriers such as limited English and lack of familiarity with the system need to be mitigated by improving accessibility, especially for the most disadvantaged groups.

Mitigation options

Working through partners as well as using our own resources, we will ensure that access to CTS, as well as the Resident Support Scheme (RSS), is made known to those in greatest need, so that eligible residents from all ethnic backgrounds receive support.

Religion/Belief

Key facts:

- Muslims experience much higher rates of unemployment (15.4%) and economic inactivity (51.4%) compared with the average for all groups (6.5% and 32.4%)
- National research also suggests a “Muslim penalty” in employment, especially for women

Impact assessment

From available data there appear to be no significant negative impacts that can be distinguished from ethnicity. Residents are not adversely impacted by the scheme by virtue of their religion/belief (or absence thereof).

Mitigation options

None

Gender and relationships

This section covers gender, marriage, civil partnerships and gender re-assignments.

Key facts:

- Employment rate: 71.7% men, 63.8% women
- The majority of lone parents of children living in poverty are women
- Incapacity benefit: 5,320 men (57%), 4,030 women (43%)
- Over 75% Bangladeshi & Pakistani women not in paid work
- Nationally, the number of women not working is decreasing while the number of men not working is increasing, however the difference between the sexes of those aged 18 to 24 is low.

2016 consultation responses did not point to any significant issues emerging based on gender and none have emerged during the first 5 years' operation of the CTS scheme.

Impact assessment

There appear to be no significant negative impacts for most people in this group due to any of these protected characteristics. The arrival of a new child increases household expenditure but this fact is already acknowledged in existing regulations which retain family premiums and disregard child benefit as income. The CTS has not incorporated the limit to 2 children that has been imposed on national benefits in 2017 to protect families.

Mitigation options

None

Pregnancy, maternity and family life

Key facts:

- There are 20,387 households with dependent children in Islington, of which 6,859 (34%) headed by a lone parent
 - 8,702 with children aged 0 to 4
 - 7,204 no adult working (35%)
- 46% living in poverty – 2nd highest nationally
- Most significant factors are lone parent, BME parents, disability, 3 or more children
- Of all the children in Islington HB/CTB data shows that:
 - 39% (14,867) are in families on out of work benefits
 - 15.2% (5,746) are in working families on incomes low enough to qualify for HB/CTB
 - 45.8% (17,348) are in families sufficiently well off enough not to need to claim HB/CTB

Table below showing Information from Children Services showing the number of households in Islington with dependent children:

Households Below Average Income (HBAI) survey shows that children are much more likely to live in poverty if they are in a family headed by a BME parent, especially someone of Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Black Non-Caribbean origin; living in overcrowded accommodation; with three or more children; headed by a lone parent or with a disabled family member.

There are 1,400 households with 2,420 child dependents (aged up to 18) claiming IB or Severe Disablement Allowance.

It is estimated that the vast majority of Islington households with children, whose housing will become unaffordable due to LHA changes and the overall Benefit Cap will be workless households.

lone parents		all children	
Row Labels	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	Grand Total
lone parent	6636	5564	12200
two parents	9903	17669	27572
Unknown	16	81	97
Grand Total	16555	23314	39869

lone parents		households	
Row Labels	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	Grand Total
lone parent	3489	3114	6603
two parents	4332	9722	14054
Unknown	14	67	81
Grand Total	7835	12903	20738

low income		all children	
Row Labels	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	Grand Total
low income	16103	8025	24128
not low income	452	15289	15741
Grand Total	16555	23314	39869

low income		households	
Row Labels	Yes - on CTB	Not on CTB	Grand Total
low income	7626	3623	11249
not low income	209	9280	9489
Grand Total	7835	12903	20738

In this information, over 55% (11,306) of all households with children were on housing and/or council tax benefit, but a far higher proportion of these were headed by lone parents than the population as a whole: 59% (4,036) of lone parent households on HB/CTB compared with 37% (5,045) of the couple households

The consultation responses segmented by those with and without children indicated that concerns about family finances were high for both groups, but that those with four or more children were particularly concerned, and those with children were more likely to raise the issue, unprompted, of struggling with money because they have children to care for. However, it should be noted that the actual number of responses received voicing these concerns was very low and in respect of this characteristic no significant issues have emerged during the first 5 years' operation of the CTS scheme.

Impact assessment

The council has in place a number of measures to support families with children – a key issue in looking at poverty in the borough as the data above indicate. By retaining all family premiums and applicable amounts, the council recognises that families require a higher level of income to support their household.

It has been decided not to cap benefit at the higher bands and their benefit will be based on the actual charge for the property. This means that there will be no adverse impact for families in larger properties because they are in a higher band. They will be no worse off because they are in a higher banded property. If benefit was capped at band D or E, benefit could only be paid up to this band and the customer would have to pay the full amount above that, which might mean they incur hundreds of pounds of new costs.

Mitigation options

As with other affected groups, it is important that take up is encouraged and that families in greatest need are provided with additional support through the RSS. The CTS has not incorporated the limit to 2 children that has been imposed on national benefits in 2017 to protect families from the nationally imposed reduction to the family premium.

Sexual Orientation

Key facts:

- 84% LGBT economically active compared to the 75% population
- Economic activity is more likely to continue beyond age 55
- 73% female and 79% men on incomes above the average for London
- 3% live in households with children under 18
- 10% live in social housing compared to 49% of the overall Islington population
- 37% experience mental health problems at some point

Source: Revealing LGBT Islington study 2005

Impact assessment

The data indicates that LGBT people tend to be economically better off than other groups, as they are more likely to be in work, work for longer and be on higher salaries. This group may be more at risk of specific conditions, such as mental health problems or being HIV+, than the general population, but where this is the case then their situation is addressed in the disability section. There are no negative impacts associated with sexual orientation triggered by this scheme.

Mitigation options

None.

b) Mitigation for people with protected characteristics

- Continuing to hold the cap on benefit at 8.5% despite no longer having a transitional grant from government to cover this and many local authorities moving away from this level of cap and passing the full extent of the government council tax benefit funding reduction to residents. This will ensure that those with protected characteristics are not impacted by the full possible extent of the government funding reduction.
- The regulations of the council tax benefit scheme have been retained, and these already make extra provision for disabled people and families by:
 - retaining all disability premiums so that the level of allowable income before tapers are introduced is higher than for the average working age person;
 - continuing to disregard as income certain disability benefits such as Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and War Disablement Allowance;
 - ensuring that no non-dependent deductions apply if a person is in receipt of DLA (care component) therefore allowing him/her to qualify for a disability premium;
 - retaining all family premiums and applicable amounts in recognition of the fact that families need a higher level of income to support their household;
 - continuing to disregard Child Benefit as income in the calculation of benefit entitlement – this means that there is an allowance for each child and a premium for disabled children.
 - The CTS has not incorporated the limit to 2 children that has been imposed on national benefits in 2017 to protect families.
 - Further to the original regulations we agreed to afford recipients of Personal Independence Payments (PIP) the same favourable premiums and allowances in the CTS scheme as we did DLA recipients, from the start date of the new benefit.
- The regulations also encourage moving into employment by:
 - offering a 4 week guaranteed payment of existing benefit level to those attaining work

- The re-use of the existing regulations also:
 - supports and promotes an incentive for saving by retaining the savings limit of £16,000 that exists within the current scheme
 - does not cap the reduction/support for higher property bands to ensure that there is no adverse impact on families in higher banded properties

In addition, current practice in Islington to support people with accessibility requirements will be retained. Therefore, documents are made available in different formats such as large print, audio and Braille and once known, the requested format will be provided as a matter of course. Translation services and interpreting services are also available when requested.

5. Socio-economic, Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Socio-economic impacts

Socio-economic disadvantage is not a protected characteristic but is a consideration included in the resident impact assessment given the significant income inequality within the borough. The previous Council Tax Benefit scheme was a means tested benefit available to households on a low income. Therefore, all recipients would be considered to be at a socio-economic disadvantage, particularly lone parents (more likely to be women), part time workers (more likely to be women) and large households (more likely to be from BME backgrounds). Currently there is little or no Council Tax Benefit data breakdown on the following protected characteristics: gender reassignment/identity, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, religion/belief or sexual orientation. During the lead up to the new CTS scheme, extensive consultation and communications were undertaken. Raising the awareness of residents of the CTS scheme. We have made available Council Tax payment options that include 2 weekly instalments over 12 months and direct debits have been widely publicised. The service will work with debt counselling and financial inclusion provisions within the borough. Islington is increasing the employment and skills provision in the borough through an Employment unit called iWork and is leading on a trial employment support initiative called “Universal Support Delivered Locally” to work with residents affected to increase their skills and the potential for them to get into employment. Actions to minimise causing further hardship to people already on low incomes have been identified in earlier sections.

b) Safeguarding risks

No safeguarding issues for children or vulnerable adults were identified.

c) **Human Rights breaches**

No human rights issues were identified.

6. Summary: core findings of the RIA

a) Key impacts of the **proposal**:

- Since the Council Tax Support Scheme (CTS) relates to the distribution of money based on criteria relating to low income then all residents on low income who are liable for council tax are affected by this proposal.
 - Since the Council is using its own resources to limit the extent of the reduction in benefit to 8.5% then all residents are impacted by this proposal as they all have a stake in how the Council uses its limited resources.
-

b) **Equality impacts** of the proposal:

- The impact on all working age CTS claimants and potential claimants is the same in that they now have to contribute 8.5% more towards their Council Tax bill than they would have done up to March 2013. By not changing the agreed council tax support scheme since its inception, affected residents have not been subject to any further subsequent disadvantage. This position will remain for 2019/20 if the proposal to retain the existing scheme is agreed by Full Council. The impact on pension age CTS claimants is probably negligible as they have been protected from 8.5% reduction.
 - No other impacts specific to people with protected characteristics have emerged during the previous 12 months' operation of the CTS scheme.
 - No complaints or appeals specific to the CTS scheme have been received.
 - The percentage of collection rates for 2018/19 compared to 2017/18 are very similar.
-

c) Safeguarding **risks** identified:

- None
-

d) Potential Human Rights breaches identified:

- None
-

e) **Monitoring:**

Issue to be monitored	Responsible person or team
The nature of any appeals against the operation of the CTS scheme	Appeals & Complaints (Fin Ops)
The nature of any complaints about the operation the CTS scheme	Appeals & Complaints (Fin Ops)
The difference in the council tax collection rates between CTS working age and all other council tax charge payers.	Andrew Spigarolo (Head of Service; Fin Ops)
The volume of requests made to the RSS for help to pay council tax	Robbie Rainbird (Head of Service; Fin Ops)

Additional items to be monitored:

- None

Please sign and date below to confirm that you have completed the Resident Impact Assessment in accordance with the guidance and using relevant available information. (A signature must also be obtained from a Service Head or higher. If this is a Corporate Resident Impact Assessment, it must be signed by a Corporate Director).

Staff member completing this form:

Head of Service or higher:

Signature:



Date: 21/11/2018

Signature:



Date: 21/11/2018

Appendix C

The Council is determined to tackle poverty and reduce inequality in Islington. As a result, it makes extensive efforts to support especially those who are vulnerable or less well-off to thrive in the borough. By way of illustration, this appendix provides a non-exhaustive list of some of the types of financial support and other discounts which Islington Council offers residents at different stages of their lives.

From the cradle to the grave – a lifetime of support

What we offer	Reason
Early years childcare subsidy	Making early education available for the borough's children
Free school meals for all primary school children	Support children's health and education whilst tackling poverty
Lunch bunch – free meals in school holidays	Tackling holiday hunger among children
School uniform grants	Providing children with necessary clothing for school
11 free cultural experiences for Islington schoolchildren by Year 11	Providing access to the wealth of cultural activity available in the borough
£1 junior swim	Allowing for children to swim cheaply across all pools at all times for their wellbeing
Free summer swimming lessons	Providing five 30-minute lessons to 1,200 young people for their wellbeing and safety
100 hours experience of the world of work by 16	Preparing our children for employment
Post-16 education bursary	Enabling continued studies for qualifying Islington students past the age of 16 by awarding a £300 bursary
Council Tax exemption for foster carers	Encouraging foster carers for children and adults by awarding a full exemption
Council Tax exemption for care leavers	Helping care leavers to transition into independent living up to the age of 25 by awarding a full exemption
Disabled facilities grant	Enabling adults and children to lead independent lives through adaptations in their homes
Home renovation grant	Making necessary major repairs
Accidents in the home grant	Preventing likely accidents in the home through repairs

Home from hospital grant	Supporting home repairs that prevent people leaving hospital from planned treatment or an emergency
Hoarding grant	Helping vulnerable clients in private dwellings with significant hoarding
Dementia grant	Providing facilities or minor adaptations to the home
Armed forces support	Disregarding war widows or war disablement allowance to increase housing benefit, council tax support and social care assessments
Disabled provision grant	Creating accommodation for disabled people through private housing partnerships
Empty property grant	Working with owners/landlords to create new accommodation through private housing partnerships
Housing under-occupation grant	Helping people moving from homes to allow larger families to move in
Housing rent-deposit scheme	Paying rent deposits for people at risk of homelessness
Discretionary Housing Payments	Providing, through the Resident Support Scheme, extra housing cost support for housing benefit or universal credit claimants
Crisis Support	Providing, through the Resident Support Scheme, crisis support for people needing assistance with food, some clothing and energy charges
Community Care Support	Providing, through the Resident Support Scheme, support for independent living in the form of items such as white goods, beds and furniture
Council Tax Welfare Support	Providing, through the Resident Support Scheme, support for people struggling to pay their council tax
Concessionary leisure memberships	Providing a reduction for nearly half of the 23,000 leisure membership
Free swimming for over 60s	Providing access for older people 7 days a week.
Safe and warm grant	Providing boiler replacement, predominantly for the over 60s
Council Tax older people's discount	Reducing by £100 the council tax bill for all over 65s

Resources Department
Newington
Barrow Way
London
N7 7EP

Report of: Acting Director of Law and Governance

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Council	6 December 2018	N/A

Delete as appropriate		Non-exempt
------------------------------	--	------------

SUBJECT: QUARTERLY MONITORING REPORT

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 In accordance with the Constitution, Corporate Directors and the Director of Public Health may take urgent decisions, subject to certain provisions. Paragraph 68, Part 4 of the Constitution, requires that, where five clear working days notice of a key decision were not provided or call-in did not apply, details of the decision will be included in a quarterly report to Council.
- 1.2 A decision was made by the Corporate Director of Resources on 22 November 2018 that meets the criteria detailed in Part 4, Paragraph 68 of the Constitution and which is summarised below.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 To note the decision taken on 22 November 2018 to approve receipt of funding for the Recladding of 251-253 Hungerford Road, London, N7 9LD and Braithwaite House, Bunhill Row, London, EC1Y 8NQ.

3. Background

- 3.1 In accordance with paragraph 8.9 of Part 3 of the Constitution, the Chief Executive, Corporate Directors and the Director of Public Health are authorised to take decisions where the matter is urgent.

- 3.2 The decision was taken under urgency procedures, including waiving call-in, because any delay in taking the decision may have caused us to lose the opportunity to secure the funding.
- 3.4 The Chair of the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee consented to the matter being treated as urgent and call-in being waived.
- 3.5 The relevant public notice, a record of the decision and the report have been published on the council's website.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial Implications

These are contained in the individual report.

4.2 Legal Implications

These are contained in the individual report.

4.3 Equalities Impact Assessment

These are contained in the individual report.

4.4 Environmental implications

These are contained in the individual report.

5. Conclusion and reason for recommendation

In accordance with the Constitution, urgent key decisions taken by a Corporate Director, on which call-in has been waived or five clear working days notice was not given, must be included in a quarterly report to Council.

Appendices: None

Background papers: None

Signed by:



22 November 2018

Acting Director of Law and Governance

Date

Report Author: Philippa Green, Democratic Services Manager
Tel: 020 7527 3184
Email: Philippa.green@islington.gov.uk



Report of: Acting Director of Law and Governance

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Council	6 December 2018	All

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTION UPDATE

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This report proposes a number of changes to the Council’s Constitution to ensure it reflects changes in legislation and council policy and remains fit for purpose.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To approve the amendments to the Constitution as set out in the attached Appendix 1.
- 2.2 To authorise the Director of Law and Governance to make any consequential amendments to the Constitution considered necessary.

3. Background

- 3.1 Appendix 1 contains extracts from the Constitution in which proposed changes are marked, by crossing through in the case of deletions and by underlining in the case of additions. The main changes proposed are described below. It is also proposed to make minor amendments to correct typographical errors.

4. Main proposed changes

4.1 Part 7: Members' Allowance Scheme - Maternity, Paternity and Sickness Leave and Pay Policy

Islington Council was one of the first local authorities to adopt a maternity, paternity and sickness pay policy for its elected members. Such policies are now being adopted by local authorities across the county.

It is proposed to amend the policy to make it more comprehensive and specific. The proposed amendments include:

- clarity that the policy covers premature births, adoption, and shared parental leave;
- clarity over the special responsibility allowances payable to members covering an Executive Member or Chair's role during a period of leave;
- clarity over what happens at the end of a member's leave period.

4.2 Part 5: Terms of Reference – Health and Wellbeing Board

Following a decision of the Health and Wellbeing Board on 22 November 2018, it is proposed to amend the composition of the Health and Wellbeing Board to include a representative of the Islington GP Federation as a non-voting observer to the Board.

4.3 Part 4: Procedure Rules – Questions

The proposed amendment clarifies the arrangements for questions at Council meetings.

5. Implications

5.1 Financial Implications

There are financial implications associated with the Maternity, Paternity and Sickness Leave and Pay Policy. However, the proposed amendments clarify existing arrangements and therefore there are no new financial implications arising directly from this report.

5.2 Legal Implications

Legal implications are contained in the body of the report.

5.3 Resident Impact Assessment

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding. There are no resident impact implications arising directly from this report.

5.4 Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications arising directly from this report.

6. Conclusion and recommendations

- 6.1 A number of changes are proposed to the Constitution in this report to ensure that the Council's Constitution remains up to date and fit for purpose.

Background papers: None.

Attachments: Appendix 1 – Extracts from the Constitution

Final Report Clearance

Signed by



26 November 2018

Acting Director of Law and Governance

Date

Report author: Jonathan Moore, Senior Democratic Services Officer
Tel: 020 7527 3308
E-mail: jonathan.moore@islington.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution

Part 7 – Members’ Allowance Scheme

7. MATERNITY, PATERNITY AND SICKNESS LEAVE AND PAY

- ~~7.1 All Members shall continue to receive their Basic Allowance in full in the case of maternity, paternity and sickness leave.~~
- ~~7.2 Members entitled to a Special Responsibility Allowance shall continue to receive their allowance in the case of maternity, paternity and sickness leave in the same way that the Council’s employees enjoy such benefits.~~
- ~~7.3 If a replacement to cover the period of absence is appointed by Council or the Leader of the Executive (or in the case of party group position, the party group) the replacement will be entitled to claim an SRA.~~

7.1 Leave Periods

7.1.1 Members giving birth are entitled to up to 6 months maternity leave from the due date, with the option to extend up to 52 weeks by agreement if required.

7.1.2 In addition, where the birth is premature, the Member is entitled to take leave during the period between the date of the birth and the due date in addition to the 6 months’ period. In such cases any leave taken to cover prematurity of 28 days or less shall be deducted from any extension beyond the initial 6 months.

7.1.3 In exceptional circumstances, and only in cases of prematurity of 29 days or more, additional leave may be taken by agreement, and such exceptional leave shall not be deducted from the total 52 week entitlement.

7.1.4 Members shall be entitled to take a minimum of 2 weeks paternity leave if they are the biological father or nominated carer of their partner/spouse following the birth of their child(ren).

7.1.5 A Member who has made Shared Parental Leave arrangements through their employment is requested to advise the Council of these at the earliest possible opportunity. Every effort will be made to replicate such arrangements in terms of leave from Council.

7.1.6 Where both parents are Members leave may be shared up to a maximum of 24 weeks for the first six months and 26 weeks for any leave agreed thereafter, up to a maximum of 50 weeks. Special and exceptional arrangements may be made in cases of prematurity.

7.1.7 A Member who adopts a child through an approved adoption agency shall be entitled to take up to six months adoption leave from the date of placement, with the option to extend up to 52 weeks by agreement if required.

7.1.8 Any Member intending to take maternity, paternity, shared parental or adoption leave will be responsible for ensuring that they comply with the relevant notice requirements of the Council, both in terms of the point at which the leave starts and the point at which they return.

7.1.9 Any member taking maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or sickness leave should ensure that they respond to reasonable requests for information as promptly as possible, and that they keep officers and colleagues informed and updated in relation to intended dates of return and requests for extension of leave.

7.2 Basic Allowance

7.2.1 All Members shall continue to receive their Basic Allowance in full whilst on maternity, paternity, adoption or sickness leave.

7.3 Special Responsibility Allowances

7.3.1 Members entitled to a Special Responsibility Allowance shall continue to receive their allowance in full in the case of maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or sickness leave.

7.3.2 Where a replacement is appointed to cover the period of absence that person shall receive an SRA on a pro rata basis for the period of the temporary appointment.

7.3.3 The payment of Special Responsibility Allowances, whether to the primary SRA holder or a replacement, during a period of maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or sickness leave shall continue for a period of six months, or until the date of the next Annual Meeting of the Council, or until the date when the member taking leave is up for election (whichever is soonest). At such a point, the position will be reviewed, and will be subject to a possible extension for up to a further six month period.

7.3.4 Should a Member appointed to replace the member on maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or sickness leave already hold a remunerated position, the ordinary rules relating to payment of more than one Special Responsibility Allowance shall apply.

7.3.5 Unless the Member taking leave is removed from their post at an Annual Meeting of the Council whilst on leave, or unless the Group to which they belong loses control of the Council during their leave period, they shall return at the end of their leave period to the same post, or to an alternative post with equivalent status and remuneration which they held before the leave began.

7.4 Attendance, Resigning from Office and Elections

7.4.1 During an agreed period of maternity or paternity leave, and during sickness leave, where the latter is confirmed by a doctor's certificate, Members will not be required to attend committee meetings and their absence will therefore not be recorded and the '6 month rule' in Section 85 of the Local Government Act 1972 will not apply.

7.4.2 If a Member decides not to return at the end of their maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or sickness leave they must notify the Council at the earliest possible opportunity. All allowances will cease from the effective resignation date.

7.4.2 If an election is held during the Member's maternity, paternity, shared parental, adoption or sickness leave and they are not re-elected, or decide not to stand for re-election, their basic allowance and SRA if appropriate will cease from the date that they leave office.

Part 5: Terms of Reference

HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

Composition

- Leader of the Council
- Lead Member for Health and Social Care
- Lead Member for Children, Young People and Families
- GP and Chair of the Islington Clinical Commissioning Group
- GP and Vice Chair of the Islington Clinical Commissioning Group
- Lay Vice-Chair, Islington Clinical Commissioning Group
- CCG Chief Operating Officer
- Corporate Director of Housing and Adult Social Services
- Corporate Director of Children, Employment and Skills
- Director of Public Health
- Health Watch representative (one member)
- CCG Director of Nursing and Quality (non-voting)
- Local NHS Commissioning Board representative (non-voting)
- The Camden and Islington NHS Trust (non-voting)
- The Whittington NHS Trust (non-voting)
- Voluntary Sector representative (non-voting)
- [Islington GP Federation representative \(non-voting\)](#)

Part 4: Procedure Rules

19.2 Questions

- (b) There is no requirement [for members of the public](#) to submit questions in advance of the council meeting, other than to the meeting at which the Council's budget is set.

This page is intentionally left blank



ISLINGTON

COUNCIL MEETING – 6 DECEMBER 2018

REPORT OF THE CHIEF WHIP

OUTSIDE BODY APPOINTMENTS

1. ST LUKE'S TRUSTEE LTD

- a) To note that Cllr Hamitouche's term of office as a Council appointee to St Luke's Trustee Ltd has ended and to appoint Cllr Gallagher to St Luke's Trustee Ltd with immediate effect.

Recommendation:

- a) To agree that Cllr Troy Gallagher be appointed to St Luke's Trustee Ltd for a four year term, or until a successor is appointed.

2. SADLERS WELLS FOUNDATION

- a) To note that Cllr Klute's term of office as a Council appointee to the Sadlers Wells Foundation has ended and to appoint Cllr Spall to the Sadlers Wells Foundation from February 2019.

Recommendation:

- a) To agree that Cllr Spall be appointed to the Sadlers Wells Foundation for a three year term from February 2019, or until a successor is appointed.

3. CENTRAL LONDON FORWARD

- a) To appoint Cllr Shaikh as the Council's substitute member on the Central London Forward Partnership Board with immediate effect.

Recommendation:

- a) To agree that Cllr Shaikh be appointed as the Council's substitute member on the Central London Forward Partnership Board until May 2020, or until a successor is appointed.

4. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON HOSPITAL NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

- a) To note that Cllr Webbe's term of office as the Council appointee to the University College London Hospital NHS Foundation Trust has ended and to appoint Cllr Hyde to the Trust with immediate effect.

Recommendation:

- a) To agree that Cllr Hyde be appointed to the University College London Hospital NHS Foundation Trust for a three year term, or until a successor is appointed.

5. CLOUDESLEY CHARITY

- a) To nominate Cllr Hamitouche to the Cloudesley Charity with immediate effect.

Recommendation:

- a) To agree that Cllr Hamitouche be nominated to the Cloudesley Charity for a four year term, or until a successor is appointed.

6. RICHARD REEVES FOUNDATION

- a) That Charlynn Pullen's term of office as the Council appointee to the Richard Reeves Foundation has ended, and that Cllr Cutler be appointed to the Richard Reeves Foundation with immediate effect.

Recommendation:

- a) To agree that Cllr Cutler be appointed to the Richard Reeves Foundation for a four year term, or until a successor is appointed.

COUNCILLOR SATNAM GILL
Chief Whip



COUNCIL MEETING – 6 DECEMBER 2018

NOTICES OF MOTION

Motion 1: Scrap Universal Credit

Moved by Cllr Troy Gallagher. Seconded by Cllr Una O'Halloran.

This Council notes –

- That, in 2011, the Coalition Government published proposals for a new system of social security that would replace six existing benefits with one payment from 2013 called Universal Credit.
- That, since 2010, the Government has made significant cuts to social security budgets, including annual cuts that mean the budget for Universal Credit is £3 billion lower than the benefits it replaces.
- That Universal Credit 'Full Service' began being rolled out in Islington in June 2018 and will eventually see 22,000 households transfer to it.
- That Islington Council has provided support to residents affected by Universal Credit through its advice services, offering digital help, making crisis payments and through voluntary and community sector partners.
- That the Council is working to identify residents who will transition to Universal Credit, to offer them support, including families with children under 5 years of age.
- That, in December 2017, this Council passed a motion that resolved to make representations to the Government to urge them to pause the rollout of Universal Credit in order to fix the significant problems with the system.
- That the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee is currently conducting a scrutiny review of the rollout of Universal Credit in Islington, to understand the impacts on residents and services, and to ensure that measures are in place to address or mitigate any risks or challenges. The scrutiny review is also aiming to facilitate effective challenge to the Government where appropriate.

This Council further notes –

- That, despite some changes by the Government, almost 10,000 households in Islington will be worse-off under Universal Credit, with the average affected household over £500 per year worse-off.
- That 75% of all people living in council homes in Islington that are in receipt of Universal Credit are in rent arrears, with the average arrears currently at £1,124 – eight times the average level of rent arrears for all council tenants.
- That, between June 2018 and September 2018, 44 referrals were made to local food banks due to Universal Credit.

This Council believes –

- That Universal Credit has been universally discredited and represents a Government policy of deliberate destitution.

This Council resolves to –

- Agree that this Council has no confidence in Universal Credit.
- Call on the Leader of the Council to make representations to the Prime Minister to urge her to scrap Universal Credit and to replace it with a social security system that supports people and ensures that nobody is worse-off, rather than driving them into poverty.
- Authorise Council officers to commit appropriate resources from within the Council's budget to continue supporting local residents affected by Universal Credit.

Motion 2: The Cuts Don't Work

Moved by Cllr Andy Hull. Seconded by Cllr Sheila Chapman.

This Council notes –

- That, since 2010, the Tory Government, and the Coalition Government before it, has pursued an austerity agenda that has seen huge cuts to public services and vital social security support for local people.
- That Tory Government austerity has meant that:
 - o By 2020, Islington Council's core central government grant will have been cut by 70% since 2010;
 - o 300 Islington police officers have been cut;
 - o Local schools have on average over £300 less to spend per pupil;
 - o NHS hospital waiting times are longer;
 - o Around 10,000 families on Universal Credit will be, on average, over £500 a year worse-off, once UC's rollout is complete.
- That growing pressures on local government, including cuts to funding by the Government and rising demand for services, will see councils across the country face a funding gap of £7.8 billion by 2025, and that some councils are increasingly at financial breaking point.

This Council further notes –

- That despite the cuts to the Council's funding, it is determined to continue to make Islington a fairer place for all.
- That the Council is making a difference for local people by:
 - o Building new council homes for local people through the largest council house building programme in Islington for 30 years;
 - o Providing Free School Meals for all nursery and primary school pupils, saving families over £400 per child each year;
 - o Supporting over 4,600 local unemployed people into work, including 1,300 young people, since 2014;
 - o Protecting frontline Council services, such as care for older people, keeping all our libraries open and maintaining weekly bin collections; and

- Supporting young people to get the best start in life, with 9 out of 10 Islington schools rated Good or Outstanding by Ofsted.

This Council believes –

- That, after 8 years of Tory Government austerity, it is clear the cuts don't work and Islington urgently needs a government that ends cuts to public services and invests in the services and support which people rely on.

This Council resolves to –

- Support calls by the Local Government Association for the Government to close the funding gap facing local councils.
- Support the Leader of the Council to continue making representations to Government that the upcoming Government Spending Review and 'Fair Funding Review' for local government must reflect genuine need.
- Ask the Leader of the Council to write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Prime Minister, and the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government setting out the funding pressures faced by our local council, and calling on the Government truly to end austerity in local government.

Motion 3: People's Vote motion

Moved by Cllr Caroline Russell

This Council –

- Recognises that Islington residents voted overwhelmingly (75.2%) in favour of remaining in the European Union (EU) in the referendum on Britain's membership of the bloc that took place on 23 June 2016.
- Acknowledges that on 20 October 2018 an estimated 700,000 people, including many Islington residents, marched in favour of a People's Vote, calling for the public to be given a final say on the terms of leaving the EU.
- Notes the negative impact on the local economy and public services in Islington already created by uncertainty over the terms of leaving the EU, as well as on the lives of our borough's EU citizens.
- Notes the work of the Council along with Islington In Europe and local law firms to support residents from other EU countries facing uncertainty caused by the referendum vote, including the provision of free legal advice.
- Condemns the worrying rise in racist hate crime since the vote to leave the EU in particular the terror attack outside Muslim Welfare House In Finsbury Park in June 2017.
- Acknowledges that the divisive environment created by the vote to leave the EU can only be addressed by tackling the issues of inequality and lack of opportunities that led so many people across the UK to vote for change.

- Believes that neither the Prime Minister's EU exit deal nor a "no deal" exit is preferable to remaining in the EU.
- Notes that the London Assembly and twelve London Councils have passed motions in support of giving citizens a say on the terms of any final EU exit deal negotiated by the Government and that nine of those councils have included a specific option to remain.

This Council resolves –

- To formally support the call for a People's Vote on any final EU exit deal negotiated by the Government, including in the event of a no deal scenario, with the option to remain in the EU on the ballot paper.