



Waste Sites Monitoring

01/04/2016 – 31/03/2017

Planning

October 2017

Waste Sites Monitoring Report 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2017

Existing waste management sites are those sites managing waste which are lawfully permitted to do so. In the West London Waste Plan (2015) the constituent authorities agreed that the latest list of existing waste management sites will be found in Authority Monitoring Reports. Safeguarded existing permitted facilities and allocated sites will be shown on the Policies Maps associated with each Borough's Local Plan.

Policy WLWP 1 - Provision of New Waste Management Capacity	
2016-2017 new sites: 0	Capacity (tonnes): 0
There have been no applications for development of new waste management capacity in the LBRuT area.	

In accordance with the criteria outlined in National Planning Policy for Waste, the West London Waste Plan identifies eight sites through which it can ensure adequate waste management provision for the lifetime of the Plan. The sites were subjected to a detailed evaluation and assessment and maps showing the location of the sites and their boundaries were provided. All the allocated sites have been assessed as broadly suitable for the development of additional waste management capacity that would count towards meeting the London Plan apportionment. See Figure 5-1 and Table 5-1 of the WLWP.

In Richmond upon Thames, there is 1 such allocated waste site: Site 342 Twickenham Depot, Langhorn Drive, Twickenham, Richmond. This site is shown on the Local Plan Proposals Map 2015.

Extract from Table 5-1 of the WLWP adopted 2015

Existing waste sites in LB Richmond upon Thames considered having potential for redevelopment.

Site Number	Description	Site Type	Site Area (ha)
342	Twickenham Depot, Langhorn Drive	Depot Facility	2.67

Area summary Mayor of London Waste Map				
LONDON BOROUGH: RICHMOND UPON THAMES				
Area Summary	Area Total	Household, Industrial & Commercial	Construction, Demolition & Excavation (Inert)	Hazardous
Number of facilities	5	3	1	1
Last Tonnage Received	141224	34976	96560	9688
Tonnage Licensed	3277499	1134999	142500	2000000
Average Waste Received (2013-2016)	72296	38644	24140	9512
Difference *	3136275	1100023	45940	1990312

*Licensed tonnage – average waste received 2013-2016

List of Facilities:		From Mayor of London Waste Map								
Site Name	Site Type	Majority Waste Type	Licensed Tonnage	Tonnage Received 2016	Average Tonnage Received (2013-16)	Difference	Address	License Number	License Holder Name	Facilities on site (if known)
Townmead Civic Amenity Site	Household Reuse and Recycling Centres	Hhold/Ind/Com	75000	17776.19	19371	1594.81	Townmead Civic Amenity Site, Townmead Road, TW9 4EL	83209	Richmond Upon Thames London Borough Council	Only 1 waste category type managed
Arlington Oil Facility EPR/JP3332ME	Materials recycling and sorting	Hazardous	2000000	9687.794	9512	-175.794	Arlington Oil Facility EPR/JP3332ME, TW1 2BB	JP3332ME	Sharpe's Recycle Oil Limited	Only 1 waste category type managed
Richmond Park Golf Club	Other	Inert/C+D	142500	0	24140	24140	Richmond Park Golf Club, SW15 5JR	104458	Oakland Golf And Leisure Limited	Mixed facility type - more than 1 waste category type managed
Proper Oils	Materials recycling and sorting	Hhold/Ind/Com	999999	0	64	64	Proper Oils, TW1 1AA	VP3932CU	Proper Energy Limited	Mixed facility type - more than 1 waste category type managed
Central Depot	Waste transfer (household and commercial)	Hhold/Ind/Com	60000	16945.58	19209	2263.42	Twickenham Central Depot, Langhorn Drive, Twickenham Middlesex, TW2 7SG	400101	London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames	Only 1 waste category type managed

Safeguarded Waste sites

Policy WLWP 2 – Safeguarding and Protection of Existing and Allocated Waste Sites

Land accommodating existing waste management uses in West London will be protected for continued use for waste management.

Existing sites which have been allocated as having the potential for capacity expansion by redevelopment (Table 5-1) and new sites with potential for development for waste management facilities (Table 5-2) are also be safeguarded.

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

Development for non-waste uses will only be considered on land in existing waste management use, or land allocated in Table 5-2 if compensatory and equal provision of capacity for waste, in scale and quality, is made elsewhere within the West London Boroughs.

The land recovery works at Richmond Park Golf Club have ceased and there are no more waste operations on this site. Therefore it is proposed to remove the golf course site from future monitoring of the list of safeguarded sites. Proper Oils had a temporary permission to operate in the borough. They have now moved their operations to a permanent site in Southall, LB of Ealing.

Proposed removal of existing waste facilities	
Site	Changes
<p>Richmond Park Golf Club 10/3768/FUL, 11/0054/CAC, 11/0057/LBC Demolition of the existing modular buildings at Roehampton Gate following the construction of the new Golf Clubhouse Buildings at Chohole Gate as per Application No. 10/3768/FUL.</p>	<p>Minor alterations to existing course and associated mounding, landscaping and ecological enhancements have been carried out in accordance with permission granted in December 2011. No longer has a permit for waste operations</p>
<p>Operations: ceased Counted towards apportionment: No</p>	<p>Therefore it is proposed to remove Richmond Park Golf Club from the list of safeguarded waste sites</p>

Proposed removal of existing waste sites	
<p>Proper Oils</p> <p>Proper Oils collects waste cooking oil – both used vegetable oils & animal fats – from caterers for refining into high-quality biodiesel, which is then supplied to local organisations in London and the South of England.</p>	<p>The company waste facility is now based in Southall. The siting of the oil collection tanker in the Royal Mail Sorting Office site, in Twickenham was temporary. Development of that site for housing is now complete. Now called Brewery Wharf.</p>
<p>Operations: no longer operating commercially in the borough</p> <p>Counted towards apportionment: No</p>	<p>(There are cooking oil collection points at various schools). The location of the oil collection tanker(s) was temporary.</p>
<p>Number, Type and Capacity of safeguarded sites lost</p>	<p>amount of compensatory capacity provided (tonnes)</p>
<p>2: land recovery; and commercial and household waste cooking oil treatment</p>	<p>0</p>

Extract from Appendix 2 of the WLWP – Existing Waste Sites in West London Within Richmond Borough			
Operator	Facility	Site Activity	Counted against apportionment
London Borough Of Richmond	Townmead Civic Amenity Site, Kew	Civic Amenity Site	yes
The Royal Botanic Gardens	The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Composting	yes
London Borough of Richmond	Twickenham Depot	CDE Waste Transfer	no
Oakland Golf & Leisure Ltd	Richmond Park Golf Club	Land Recovery	no
Sharpes Recycle Oil Ltd	Arlington Oil Reclamation Facility, Twickenham	Oil Reclamation Facility	yes

Mapping of waste sites

The London waste map visually presents London's permitted waste facilities using information provided by London Waste planning authorities and the Environment Agency (EA).

London Waste Map - <https://maps.london.gov.uk/waste>

Data is subject to change and information supplied is subject to the Terms and Conditions of the London Datastore. The sites listed in Appendix 2 of the WLWP only represent a snapshot in time, and additional facilities might become permitted at any point in time. The concern then is that, if mapped and included within the Local Plan Policies Map, they may be viewed as being the definitive list. The definitive list of safeguarded waste sites is therefore better updated through the AMR, based on the latest data from the EA.

The existing sites have been mapped, see Appendix below. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will include updated maps to show any changes. As the exact extent of the allocated site in Table 5.1 of the WLWP, the Twickenham Depot facility, is known, this has been shown as a polygon. For the other existing sites in Appendix 2, some boundaries are followed as an estimate and others may be mapped as points, as the location of their exact boundaries is unclear.

The latest Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) data is shown below.

There are currently 4 permitted sites in the LBRuT receiving waste

Using Latest Waste Data from EA. Source: WDI 2016

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Site Type	Permit Site Type	Site Name	Local Authority	Annual Capacity	2010 Input (tonnes)	Site Address	Sub Region	Permit Status	Issue Date
HB3437RS (104315)	The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Treatment	Composting	A22 : Composting Facility	The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Richmond Upon Thames	999	910	The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AB	West London Waste Authority	Licence issued	31-Aug-12
NB3636RH (400101)	London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Central Depot	Richmond Upon Thames	60000	16946	Central Depot, Langhorne Drive, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 7SG,	West London Waste Authority	Licence issued	16-May-13
BP3490EL (83209)	Richmond Upon Thames London Borough Council	Transfer	CA Site	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	Townmead Civic Amenity Site	Richmond Upon Thames	75000	17776	Townmead Civic Amenity Site, Townmead Road, Kew, Surrey, TW9 4EL,	West London Waste Authority	Licence modified	05-Dec-96
JP3332ME	Sharpe's Recycle Oil Limited	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	Arlington Oil Facility EPR/JP3332ME	Richmond Upon Thames	2000000	9688	Arlington Works, Arlington Road, Middlesex, TW1 2BB,	West London Waste Authority	Effective	13-Mar-14

Policy WLWP 3 – Location of Waste Development

Policy WLWP 3 sets out the key criteria against which planning applications for waste management capacity will be determined. 6.3.4 Policy WLWP 3 also sets out the circumstances under which development proposed on unallocated or new sites may also come forward.

Policy WLWP 3 – Location of Waste Development	
2016-2017	Capacity: 0
Number and capacity of safeguarded sites and amount of any compensatory land provided	Target: The waste management capacity provided by existing and allocated sites falls to a level 10% below or rises to a level 10% above that required by the London Plan apportionment.
There have been no applications for new waste management facilities	

Policy WLWP 4 – Ensuring High Quality Development	
2016-2017	Number, Type and Capacity of waste facilities approved and completed : 0
There have been no applications for new waste management facilities	

The London Plan and national planning policy guidance encourages boroughs to take opportunities for the development of combined heat and power technologies. Waste management facilities can also contribute to the provision of decentralised energy by providing heat and power for use in domestic and industrial processes.

Policy WLWP 5 – Decentralised Energy	
2016-2017 Target met	Capacity: 0
Amount of energy produced and delivered = 0	Target is a Max of 1 existing permitted thermal treatment facility operating without harnessing energy
There have been no applications for new waste management facilities	

Policy WLWP 6 – Sustainable Site Waste Management	
2016-2017	Capacity: 0
Amount of construction waste sent to landfill?	Tonnes must not exceed London Plan diversion targets.
There have been no applications for new waste management facilities	

The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 introduced the presumption in favour of sustainable development which applies to waste development.

Policy WLWP 7 – National Planning Policy Framework: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
2016-2017	Capacity: 0
There have been no applications for new waste management facilities	

Waste and LP24

Indicator: Quantity of household waste re-used, recycled and composted.

The Council has been operating a materials recycling facility (MRF) at the Central Depot, Twickenham, and waste transfer station/reuse and recycling centre at Kew for many years.

Waste Indicators for Richmond upon Thames 2015/16

Richmond upon Thames	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2015-16
Residual Household Waste per Household (kg/household)	542	533	506	496	536.9
Percentage of Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting	43%	43%	45%	46%	40.5%
Collected Household Waste – (kg per person)	430	422	393	403	381.7

Source Defra

Figures per household reveal a generally positive picture, with a reduction in the amount of residual household waste being collected and an increase in the proportion being re-used, recycled and composted.

The Borough is a member of the West London Waste Authority¹, along with the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow. The pattern of reduced waste and increased re-use, recycling and composting is repeated for the West London Waste Authority.

Waste Indicators for West London Waste Authority 2015-2016

West London Waste Authority	Residual household waste per household (kg/household)	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill
2015/16	564	38%	43%
2012/13	552	40%	44%
2011/12	586.5	39.4%	51.2%
2010/11	600.2	39%	56%

Source [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/255594/2012-13 ANNUAL publication LA level WITHOUTLINKS.xls](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/255594/2012-13_ANNUAL_publication_LA_level_WITHOUTLINKS.xls)

¹ <http://www.westlondonwaste.gov.uk/>

Tables of statistics are released by Defra using data from the WasteDataFlow² website. WasteDataFlow is a web-based system for quarterly reporting on Local Authority collected waste data by local authorities to central government. It is also used by the Environment Agency for monitoring biodegradable waste sent to landfill under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.

From Apr-Jun 2014 a trial group of English LAs started to report data into Qu100 and this question came into use for all English LAs from Apr - Jun 2015 onwards. The reports previously selected do not support Qu100 and so it has been disabled for LAs. National Indicators (NIs) 191, 192 and 193 applied from 2008 until March 2011. These replaced Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) which were repealed in March 2008. In spite of no longer being official indicators, NIs and BVPIs have continued to be available as calculations in WasteDataFlow to allow for continuity with past reporting. From April 2014 some English local authorities reported in WasteDataFlow using the new Question 100 which replaced a number of past questions. From April 2015 all English local authorities reported using Question 100. The NI and BVPI calculations have therefore been reproduced, being amended where necessary to use Qu100 and to match the original calculation method as closely as is practicable. The report contains these "comparator" calculations. The calculation methodology will remain under review and may be refined if required in the future in light of experience from wider use. We have accessed the latest available data which is for 2015/16.

Factors affecting household waste range from individual household behaviours, the advice and collection services provided by local authorities, the increasing cost of Landfill Tax, and to some extent wider issues like the state of the economy. Over 90% of all waste managed by local authorities comes from households with the remainder coming from business and construction.

The recycling rate in January to March 2013 was lower than a year previously due to low collection of green waste for composting resulting from the freezing temperature and bad weather conditions that occurred in March 2013, recorded as the coldest in over 50 years

Notes for table: There has been a change in terminology and definition of 'municipal waste' reporting in policy and statistical terms.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

All waste collected by the local authority. This is a slightly broader concept than LACMW as it would include both this and non municipal fractions such as construction and demolition waste. LACW is the definition that will be used in statistical publications, which previously referred to municipal waste. Note that this is different to

Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW)

LACMW refers to the previous 'municipal' element of the waste collected by local authorities. That is household waste and business waste where collected by the local authority and which is similar in nature and composition as required by the Landfill Directive. This is the definition that will be used for LATS allowances.

Collected residual household waste' is black bag waste collected as part of the ordinary waste collection round service. This means wastes within Schedule 1 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. Small amounts of commercial and industrial wastes may also be included in the case of collections that include mixed domestic and commercial hereditaments. Wherever possible, these wastes are included in 'Non-household sources'. Collected residual household waste tonnages also include household material which was collected for recycling or composting but rejected as not suitable for recycling, either at collection, during sorting at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) or at the gate of the reprocessor.

Other residual household waste' includes bulky waste, street cleaning, gully emptyings, asbestos, separately collected healthcare waste and other collected waste. It refers to Schedule 2 wastes under the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 ~ those from household sources not collected as part of the ordinary waste collection round service.

Civic amenity site residual waste (household)' refers to household waste collected at sites provided by local authorities for the disposal of excess household and garden waste free of charge, as required by the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978.

Household waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse' contains materials sent for recycling, composting or reuse by local authorities as well as those collected from household sources by 'private/ voluntary' organisations.

² <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>

Collected and Household Waste Statistics for Richmond upon Thames

Management type	2008/9	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13	2015/16
Total local authority collected waste	99,847	93,389	89,474	87,932	89,234
Total household waste	81,105	77,451	75,070	75,749	74,983
Total residual household waste (including household rejects)	48,086	44,602	41,710	41,470	44,604
Collected residual household waste	35,689	34,330	33,421	33,062	34,747
Civic amenity site residual waste (household)	7,382	5,506	5,118	4,926	5,554
Other residual household waste	5,015	4,602	3,172	3,227	3,451
Total residual non-household waste (including non household rejects)	11,709	5,762	8,515	7,451	8,943
Total residual Local Authority Collected Waste	59,795	54,402	50,210	48,921	53,547
Household waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse	33,019	32,858	33,360	34,279	30,379
Non household waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse	7,033	5,962	5,904	4,732	5,307
Local Authority collected waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse	40,052	38,821	39,265	39,011	35,687
Estimated household waste rejected for recycling	613	165	393	256	853
Estimated non-household waste rejected for recycling	13	2	15	11	0
LA collected waste estimated rejected for recycling	626	166	408	267	853

Source publication: Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics, Released December 2016

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

Qu 100 comparator figures using National Indicators 191, 192 and BVPIs (comparator calculations with use of Question 100) for the years 2014 – 2016 quarterly reporting.

Gathered from WasteDataFlow on 24/10/2017

Quarter	HH waste not sent for recycling (NI 191)	HH waste sent for recycling	% HH waste sent for recycling, composting or reuse	Total HH waste collected (BVP182)	Total HH waste collected comparator numerator (BV184)	HH waste collection Kg per head
Apr 14 – Jun 14	11,259.97	7,832.90	41.0%	19,092.88	18,937.53	98.96
Jul 14 – Sep 14	11,337.58	7,551.72	40.0%	18,889.30	18,704.63	97.74
Oct 14 – Dec 14	10,780.18	8,638.01	44.5%	19,418.19	19,274.49	100.72
Jan 15 – Mar 15	10,581.98	6,770.63	39%	17,352.61	17,213.07	88.92
Apr 15 – Jun 15	11,030.42	7,940.37	41.9%	18,970.79	18,816.71	97.20
Jul 15 – Sep 15	11,285.24	7,658.86	40.4%	18,944.10	18,758.43	96.90
Oct 15 – Dec 15	11,288.26	7,978.80	41.4%	19,267.06	19,112.83	98.73
Jan 16 – Mar 16	11,000.27	6,801.12	38.2%	17,801.39	17,631.51	90.54
Total	88,563.90	61,172.41	40.9%	149,736.31	148,449.20	762.33
BVPI82b (comparator)	Percentage of household waste sent for composting or anaerobic digestion		6.99%	Numerator /denominator 'Household Waste Sent For Composting'	10,472.43/ 149,736.31	
BVPI82a (comparator)	Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent for recycling		12.86%	numerator = 'Household Waste Sent For Dry Recycling'	19,259.68/ 149,736.31	







