Regulation 19 (2) Local Plan Supporting Study Summaries

Table of Contents

No.	Supporting Study Title	Theme	Page No
1	A40 Study	Transport	3
2	Absorption Rate Study	Housing	4
3	Affordable Housing Viability Assessment	Housing	4
4	Air Quality Study	Environment and utilities	5
5	Bus Strategy	Transport	6
6	Car Parking Study	Transport	7
7	Catalyst Uses Study	Town centres and community uses	7
8	Character Areas Study	Design	8
9	Circular and Sharing Economy Study	Environment and utilities	9
10	Construction and Logistics Strategy	Transport	10
11	Cultural Principles	Town centres and community uses	11
12	Decontamination Study	Environment and utilities	12
13	Development Capacity Study	Crosscutting	12
14	Development Infrastructure Funding Study	Crosscutting	13
15	Duty to Cooperate Statement	Crosscutting	14
16	Energy, Overheating and Daylight in Tall Buildings Study	Environment and utilities	14
17	Environmental Modelling Framework Study	Design	15
18	Environmental Standards Study	Environment and utilities	16
19	Future Employment Growth Sectors Study	Employment	17
20	Grand Union Canal Massing and Enclosure Statement	Grand Union Canal Massing and Enclosure Statement	19
21	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment	Housing	19
22	Healthy Town Centres Study	Town centres and community uses	20
23	Heritage Strategy	Design	21
24	Housing Evidence Statement	Housing	21
25	Industrial Estates Study	Employment	22
26	Industrial Land Review	Employment	23
27	Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)	Crosscutting	24
28	Integrated Impact Assessment	Crosscutting	24
29	Integrated Water Management Strategy	Environment and utilities	25
30	Land at Abbey Road Development Options Appraisal Report	Environment and utilities	26
31	North Acton District Energy Network Study	Environment and utilities	27
32	North Acton Station Feasibility Study	Transport	28
33	Old Oak North Development Framework Principles	Places	28
34	Old Oak Outline Historic Area Assessment	Design	29

DRAFT

35	Old Oak Strategic Transport Study	Transport	30
36	Park Royal Atlas	Crosscutting	31
37	Park Royal Intensification Study	Employment	32
38	Park Royal Development Framework Principles	Places	32
39	Park Royal Transport Strategy	Transport	33
40	Post Occupancy Evaluation Study	Crosscutting	34
41	Precedents Study	Crosscutting	35
42	Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy	Transport	35
43	Quantitative tracking survey	Monitoring	36
44	Retail and Leisure Needs Study	Town centres and community use	37
45	Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles	Places	38
46	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Statement	Environment and utilities	39
47	Smart Strategy	Environment and utilities	41
48	Social Infrastructure Needs Study	Town centres and community use	42
49	Socio-Economic Baseline Study	Crosscutting	43
50	Sports Courts and Swimming Pools Study	Town centres and community uses	44
51	Statement of Community Involvement	Crosscutting	45
52	Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Housing	46
53	Tall Buildings Statement	Design	47
54	Utilities Study	Environment and utilities	48
55	Victoria Road and Old Oak Lane Development Framework Principles	Places	49
56	Views Study	Design	50
57	Waste Apportionment Study	Environment and utilities	51
58	Waste in Tall Buildings Study	Environment and utilities	52
59	Waste Management Strategy	Environment and utilities	53
60	Waste Technical Paper	Environment and utilities	54
61	Whole Plan Viability Study	Crosscutting	55
62	Willesden Junction Station Feasibility Study	Transport	56
63	Wormwood Scrubs Survey	Places	57

DRAFT

1. A40 Study

Document Title	A40 Study
Lead Author	AECOM
Purpose of the Study	The A40 has been identified by TfL as a key strategic corridor for freight and the management of traffic into central London. This study has identified the key challenges associated with the A40, including: high traffic flows and congestion; pedestrian and cycle severance; poor air quality and urban realm; and significant development growth coming forward. Taking the challenges into consideration, the study investigated potential long-term investment options with the aims to deliver three key outcomes that TfL have identified: 1) maintaining the A40's core movement function; 2) delivering connectivity enhancements to support existing and future development areas; 3) improving the environment, air quality, safety and asset quality along the A40.
Key outputs	• An assessment of the different options for improving the A40 issues focusing on: benefits, costs, risks, constraints and deliverability issues and timescales • Recommendations to TfL on the optimal option
Key recommendations	The study provides an overview of the long-term investment options for the A40 corridor and draws some key conclusions and next steps: • Important to maintain A40 as key 'arterial' corridor into London with improvement required at key junctions including Hanger Lane as a priority. This could involve a tunnel or a major new junctions scheme. • Focus on junction solutions east of Hanger lane to support bus and cycle access across the A40 • Continue to deliver schemes such as lane width improvements at Hanger Lane which improve journey time reliability (including for buses). • Promote Smart Road management on the A40 to improve traffic management and journey time reliability from 2020 • Work with HS2 on short-term traffic mitigation schemes at A40 junctions • Develop a strategic business case for Hanger Lane • Identify longer term solutions for Savoy Circus and Gypsy Corner in line with the Healthy Streets indicators.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with Park Royal Transport Strategy and Old Oak Strategic Transport Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Transport Chapter • Place policy P4 (Park Royal West) and P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells)

2. Absorption Rate Study

Document Title	Absorption Rate Study
Lead Author	Deloitte Real Estate
Purpose of the Study	To assess typical residential and office accommodation delivery rates across London over recent years, including delivery rates in other large regeneration schemes.
Key outputs	Recommended absorption rates for residential and office accommodation in Old Oak and Park Royal.
Key recommendations	• Given the scale of the site, the research concludes that there are multiple markets within Old Oak and Park Royal and therefore promotes an average delivery rate of up to 700 private homes a year. • Homes for rent (affordable and market) do not compete with private homes for sale as they are targeted at a different market and can increase the overall number of homes delivered on the site. • Shared Ownership homes compete for purchasers with entry level market homes for sale.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Development Capacity Study and Housing Evidence Statement
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic Policies SP4 (Thriving Communities) and SP5 (Resilient Economy) • Housing policies H1 (Housing Supply) and H2 (Affordable Housing)

3. Affordable Housing Viability Assessment

Document Title	Affordable Housing Viability Assessment
Lead Author	Deloitte Real Estate
Purpose of the Study	To provide an affordable housing economic viability appraisal as set by National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance. The appraisal will evidence the economic viability and deliverability of different affordable housing types and mixes on 5 notional sites in Old Oak and Park Royal.
Key outputs	Assessment of viability of delivering 35% and 50% affordable housing by habitable room in the following tenure split: • 70% London Affordable Rent/30% Intermediate • 43% London Affordable Rent/57% Intermediate • 30% London Affordable Rent/70% Intermediate. In order to test the sensitivity of different bed sizes the following tests were undertaken: • Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) bed requirements all tenures (more large units) • SHMA bed requirements London Affordable Rent, market mix intermediate and private; • Market-mix all tenures (more 1 and 2 beds); and • 25% family housing with SHMA bed requirements London Affordable Rent

Key recommendations	• 70% of the affordable housing being London Affordable Rents is never viable on any of the sites tested at either 35% affordable housing or 50% affordable housing. • 30% London Affordable Rent/70% Intermediate is viable on all the sites tested at 35% affordable housing apart from the site with the highest threshold land value, and on 3 sites at 50% affordable housing. • A greater emphasis on 1 and 2 beds units increases the overall viability of development as these units usually have a higher value per square foot and maximises the overall number of affordable housing units that could be delivered. • The assessments take no account of infrastructure requirements which will reduce the amount of affordable housing that can be delivered on some sites. • Affordable housing grant can increase the overall level of affordable housing delivered.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	There is an interface with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, the Housing Evidence Statement, the Development Capacity Study and the Whole Plan Viability Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Housing Policies H1 (Housing Supply), Policy H2 (Affordable Housing), Policy H3 (Housing Mix) and Policy H4 (Family Housing)

4. Air Quality Study

Document Title	Air Quality Study
Lead Author	AMEC Foster Wheeler
Purpose of the Study	• Review existing and anticipated air quality issues across the construction, build-out and occupation phases of development. • Set out recommendations for mitigation and measures to ensure the highest possible air quality is achieved for future residents and workers.
Key outputs	• Review of relevant international, national, regional and local policy context and legislation. • Air quality mapping and identification of air quality hotspots within the OPDC area and its surrounds • Identification of policy implications from inside and outside the area • Advise on measures and policies to be included within OPDC's Local Plan and Construction and Logistics Strategy to mitigate threats to air quality • Advise on the need for OPDC to declare a separate management area for air quality

Key recommendations	• Adopt a wide range of measures and policies to mitigate against threats to air quality and ensure air quality is comprehensively monitored and assessed when individual developments are proposed. • Manage new development so that it does not add extra emissions to the area. • The area is suitable for declaration as a TfL Low Emissions Neighbourhood. • Adopt policies to minimise travel by private vehicle and encourage transport by low emission modes (walking, cycling and public transport). • Adopt innovative solutions to avoid emissions including consolidation of freight and use of clean freight vehicles. • Support extension of Ultra Low Emissions Zone (ULEZ). • Require development to meet the tightest emissions for on-site plant. • Adopt full enclosure of waste sites in line with Environment Agency guidance. • Plan construction activity in detail to minimise dust emissions and adopt highest standards for emissions from all plant and vehicles during construction.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Utilities Study, Park Royal Transport Strategy, Old Oak Strategic Transport Study, Environmental Standards Study and Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP2 (Good Growth), Policy SP8 (Green Infrastructure); • All place policies • Environment and Utility Policies EU4 (air quality), EU6 (waste), EU9 (Minimising carbon emissions and overheating) and EU10 (Energy systems)

5. Bus Strategy

Document Title	**Bus Strategy**
Lead Author	Transport for London
Purpose of the Study	To identify the indicative bus network and capacity requirements over the course of the development of the Old Oak and Park Royal Opportunity Area
Key outputs	• Old Oak– Bus Network Requirements at Early Activation study • Delivery profile for route adjustment and capacity changes including complementary structures (such as temporary bus stands, routes) • Route planning including trip generation (demand estimates), frequency requirements and cost and revenue forecasting. • Delivery timescales and service profile

Key recommendations	• Provision of additional routes and capacity enhancements • Changes to routes to enhance journey time efficiency • Phased approach to provide capacity enhancements generated by the completion of key developments
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• Update to reflect changes to the road network and development phasing
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Old Oak Strategic Transport Study, Park Royal Transport Strategy and Old Oak North Development Framework Principles
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic Policy SP7 Connecting People and Places • Transport Chapter T6 Buses • Old Oak & Park Royal Regeneration: Indicative Bus Network & Infrastructure Requirements (2016)

6. Car Parking Study

Document Title	**Car Parking Study**
Lead Author	Savills
Purpose of the Study	To provide a critical review of the proposed parking policy in the Local Plan from a market and viability perspective.
Key outputs	Critical review of the residential and non-residential parking policy including a desktop review of precedents.
Key recommendations	Recommends that the residential parking policy is appropriate, and that further consideration is required for the non-residential parking policy.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Old Oak Strategic Transport Strategy and the Park Royal Transport Strategy.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Transport Chapter (particularly policy T4 (car parking))

7. Catalyst Uses Study

Document Title	**Catalyst Uses Study**
Lead Author	Deloitte
Purpose of the Study	To identify uses which could be a catalyst for the regeneration of the area and to inform appropriate planning policy criteria to assess applications for catalyst uses.
Key outputs	• Define which uses could be considered catalyst uses for the OPDC area • Undertake a review of case studies to inform recommendations to OPDC and for the formulation of planning policy • Recommendations for planning criteria for inclusion in OPDC's Local Plan to assess proposals for catalyst uses.

Key recommendations	• Catalyst uses are likely to fall within four board categories: - Sports stadia and facilities; - Retail and leisure; - Culture, education and health; or - Business and conference space. • Catalyst uses could be small or large, but OPDC should look to set a threshold for the application of planning policy criteria of either in excess of 10,000sqm and/or 0.25 hectares of land • The review of case studies identifies both positives and negatives for catalyst uses. The study identifies that rather than one catalyst, a series of multiple, complementary catalysts are likely to best support the wider regeneration aspirations of the area. • The study identifies a series of planning criteria against which applications should be assessed. These are structured around five overarching objectives for any catalyst: - To be part of a holistic offer; - To be financially sustainable; - To complement the wider environment; - To help generate momentum; and - To leverage HS2 and Crossrail.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Retail and Leisure Needs Study, Cultural Principles and Precedents Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic Policies SP1 (Catalyst for Growth) and SP6 (Places and Destinations) • Town Centre and Community Uses policy TCC8 (Catalyst Uses)

8. Character Areas Study

Document Title	**Character Areas Study**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	Identifies character areas within and around Old Oak and Park Royal, identifies the existing physical character of each area
Key outputs	• A baseline analysis is undertaken across the entire study area, formed of a high level, desktop based assessment providing an overview of: - Topography; - Urban structure; - Land Uses; - Green Infrastructure and Open Spaces; - Movement and Connectivity; and • Individual Character Area are identified based on building typologies, land uses and other place defining features. • A detailed assessment of each character is undertaken, outlining: - General Character of Area (Industrial, Res, etc.)

	- Age/Time Period; - Primary Lane Uses; - Scale (density, massing and heights of built environment) - Building Layout and Typology; - Street Route and Layout; - Spaces and Street Features; - Building Features; - Material.
Key recommendations	• Elements are identified for each character area which should be retained or responded to as part of any future development. • A level of potential impact on character is identified for each character area, taking into account the value of existing character and potential impact from future development. • For areas within the OPDC area, character issues to address through future policy interventions or development are identified.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Old Oak and Park Royal Heritage Strategy, Old Oak Outline Historic Area Assessment, Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles and Victoria Road Development Framework Principles.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic policies SP2 (Good Growth) and SP9 (Built Environment); • Place polices; • Design policies.

9. Circular and Sharing Economy Study

Document Title	**Circular and Sharing Economy Study**
Lead Author	Arup Associates
Purpose of the Study	• To develop the understanding and planned approach to adoption of circular and sharing economy (CSE) principles as they apply to the development of Old Oak and regeneration proposals for Park Royal.
Key output	• To define CSE as it applies to OPDC • To establish CSE principles and values to help guide design, procurement, construction and operation of the development • To review the flow of resources in and out of OPDC in construction and once occupied • To explore opportunities to apply CSE to development at OPDC • To provide case studies to support opportunities • To set out an enabling framework to support implementation

Key recommendations	• To develop initiatives that will promote CSE in construction and operational phases of the project wide scale buy in from developers and businesses is required. OPDC should establish a team to work to secure support. • Target key sectors including food, logistics, clean technology, the sharing economy and smart technology. • Adopt CSE approaches to design of infrastructure development including for example in looking at clean and low carbon sources of energy, water and waste and infrastructure that supports reuse of those resources • Adopt innovation in CSE in building design for example in design for disassembly and adaptation. • Work with West London Business and Park Royal Business Groups to promote circular economy. • Embed CSE objectives into procurement policy • Embed CSE requirements into policy as far as possible • Work with the GLA, LWARB and Central Government to promote CE • Establish clear objectives and targets for CSE on projects especially on development that is either funded or is developed on public land • Look at ways to capture and include the value (economic, social and environmental) that CE delivers over the long term in assessing development. • Support investment in business and innovation in the CSE in the OPDC area especially in Park Royal
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Utilities Study, Waste Apportionment Study and Waste Management Strategy
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic Policy SP2 (Good Growth) and SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • Environment and Utility Policies EU6 (Waste), EU7 (Circular and Sharing Economy) and EU8 (Sustainable Materials)

10. Construction and Logistics Strategy

Document Title	**Construction and Logistics Strategy**
Lead Author	Transport for London
Purpose of the Study	To understand and mitigate the impact of construction activity on the road network in Old Oak and Park Royal and the surrounding area. To help inform discussions with developers to help better plan and co-ordinate construction activity reducing its impacts and test the most effective solutions for minimising the impact.
Key outputs	• Key policies and objectives • Impact of construction logistics on Old Oak • Recommendations for best practice approach to construction activity • An Old Oak construction logistics tool has been developed • Forecast of construction traffic volumes and phasing

	• Potential mitigation measures assessed
Key recommendations	• All developers to submit/include a Construction Logistics Plan (CLP) • To mitigate the impact of construction vehicle traffic by achieving reductions in trip generation. • Ensure safety by protecting vulnerable road users • Reduce congestion – keeping the road network moving and coordinating construction activity • Improving air quality and noise through the adoption of a Construction Logistics Plan • Developers to commit to the adoption/application of FORS standards, and the minimum CLOCS (Construction Logistics and Community Safety) • Possible application of penalties for non-compliance where a CLP has been agreed but not applied in full. • Review of the CLP through the phasing of the construction process
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• New Study
Relations to other studies	Study has interfaces with the Circular and Sharing Economy Study. Old Oak Strategic Transport Study and Park Royal Transport Strategy
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy T7 Freight, Servicing and Deliveries • Policy T8 Construction

11. Cultural Principles

Document Title	**Cultural Principles**
Lead Author	Greater London Authority
Purpose of the Study	To identify how the OPDC area can contribute to the local area's and to London's cultural offer and position as the world's preeminent tourist destination.
Key outputs	• Suggested policies for inclusion in OPDC's Local Plan to support culture. • Recommendations for how OPDC should intertwine culture into its strategies for Old Oak.
Key recommendations	• Ensure the Local Plan highlights the importance of culture to the area. • Ensure that character, heritage and culture sit at the heart of placemaking. • Develop a Cultural Strategy to further consider opportunities for culture in the OPDC area. • Ensure that consultation is meaningful, that it reaches as many people and communities as possible, and that it includes young people and families. • Encourage 'anchor' tenants and cultural institutions to locate in the area, and explore options for attracting and retaining creative businesses and affordable workspace
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Retail and Leisure Needs Study, Character Areas Study, Old Oak Outline Historic Area

	Assessment, Heritage Strategy, Catalyst Uses Study, Sports Court and Swimming Pools Study and Precedents Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic Policies SP1 (Catalyst for Growth) and SP6 (Places and Destinations) • Town Centre and Community Uses Policies TCC2 (Vibrancy), TCC5 (Culture and Art), TCC8 (Catalyst Uses), TCC9 (Meanwhile Uses) and TCC11 (night-time economy uses)

12. Decontamination Study

Document Title	**Decontamination Study**
Lead Author	OPDC and Environment Agency
Purpose of the Study	Defines the approach to, and guidance for developers on, dealing with land contamination and remediation.
Key outputs	• The document guides the approach OPDC has taken for the Local Plan decontamination policy.
Key recommendations	• Ensure remediation strategies are established for all contaminated brownfield sites that come forward for redevelopment within OPDC • Ensure the risk based approaches to contaminated land management are followed for redevelopment of potentially contaminated land in Old Oak and Park Royal. • Support for sustainable remediation options and promote the use of the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (DoWCoP).
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Environmental Standards Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic Policy SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • Environment and Utility Policy EU13 (Contaminated Land)

13. Development Capacity Study

Document Title	**Development Capacity Study**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	To identify: • indicative development capacity and phasing for housing and commercial uses across the area and for each place. This fulfils requirement to carry Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment. •
Key outputs	• Identifies sites and broad locations with potential for development over the plan period. • Assesses the development potential of sites and broad locations. • Provides an indicative trajectory of anticipated development including indicative quantum, density, potential use and relevant risks.

Key recommendations	• Approximately 20,100 new homes can be delivered during the 20 year plan period. • Floorspace for approximately 40,400 new jobs can be provided during the 20 year plan period. • Phasing of development will likely begin in North Acton, Scrubs Lane and non-SIL locations within Park Royal. Development in Old Oak will take place throughout the plan period and beyond.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• Development of the Elizabeth Line Depot has been delayed until after the plan period. This has resulted in a decrease of the amount of homes and jobs being delivered within the plan period. • Phasing of sites within North Acton, Scrubs Lane and along Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane have been updated to reflect best available knowledge. • Capacity of employment floorspace within Old Oak North has been decreased reflecting recommendations of the Old Oak North Development Framework Principles. • Updates include greater granularity around larger industrial intensification sites.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Retail and Leisure Needs Study, Housing Evidence Statement, Industrial Land Review, Future Employment Growth Sectors Strategy, Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles, Old Oak North Development Framework Principles, Victoria Road and Old Oak Land Development Framework Principles, Absorption Rates Study, Park Royal Intensification Study and Park Royal Transport Strategy.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP4 (Thriving Communities), SP5 (Resilient Economy) and Policy SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • Places Chapter • Policy H1 (Housing Supply)

14. Development Infrastructure Funding Study (DIFS)

Document Title	**Development Infrastructure Funding Study (DIFS)**
Lead Author	Peter Brett Associates and Jones Lang LaSalle
Purpose of the Study	To identify: • the infrastructure requirements of growth at Old Oak; • when the demands for infrastructure arise; • how much those infrastructure requirements cost; and • how those infrastructure requirements might be paid for.
Key outputs	• Current indicative assumptions above land values, abnormal costs including decontamination and sales values; • Assumptions around potential phasing and release of development sites • Necessary transport, social, economic, environmental, utility and physical infrastructure to support the needs of development • Indications of the current day costs of this infrastructure • Potential mechanisms for the funding of the infrastructure

	• An indicative cashflow diagram showing potential funding gaps and opportunities to finance this.
Key recommendations	• There is a need for over £1.5billion infrastructure to support development in Old Oak • CIL and S106 can go some way towards funding this, but other means of funding this infrastructure will need to be investigated • There are significant cashflow issues and the phasing of the infrastructure may need to be reconsidered.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Development Capacity Study (DCS), Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), Old Oak Strategic Transport Study, Park Royal Transport Study, Utilities Study, Social Infrastructure Needs Study and the Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• All strategic policies • All place policies • Town Centres and Community Uses policy TCC4; • Transport policies: T2; T3; T5; T6; • Environment and Utilities policies: EU1, EU3, EU10; • Delivery and Implementation policy: DI1.

15. Duty to Cooperate Statement

Document Title	**Duty to Co-operate Statement**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	A statement which demonstrates how OPDC has engaged constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with prescribed bodies to develop effective planning policy documents.
Key outputs	• Identifies key matters and the strategic partners that OPDC have been engaging with in the development of planning policy. • Sets out actions and outcomes based on this engagement activity.
Key recommendations	N/A
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	The statement has been amended to ensure information on duty to cooperate engagement activities is up to date following the first Reg 19 consultation.
Relations to other studies	N/A
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	N/A

16. Energy, Overheating and Daylight in Tall Buildings Study

Document Title	**Energy, Overheating and Daylight in Tall Buildings Study**
Lead Author	Buro Happold
Purpose of the Study	To understand the viability and technical feasibility of meeting and surpassing the draft new London Plan aspirational targets

	for passive energy performance in tall developments and high density areas. To understand the trade-offs between meeting passive carbon targets, good daylight and overheating standards in tall buildings.
Key outputs	• The document demonstrates that it is feasible and viable to meet the draft new London Plan passive building standards for most types of development. • The document provides guidance on the approach developers should take to optimise daylight, overheating and carbon performance in tall buildings.
Key recommendations	• Developers should comply with draft new London Plan energy policies, prioritising energy efficiency first by aiming to achieve 10% carbon reduction over Part L of the building regulation for residential and 15% for non-residential through energy efficiency. • Developers of non-residential development should model operational energy performance at the design stage to identify and address potential gaps in performance. • Developers should ensure that they model overheating risk using the most up to date modelling techniques set out in the draft new London Plan for residential and non-residential development. In non-residential development developers should demonstrate how the GLA cooling hierarchy has been used where cooling is provided. • Development should achieve an average daylight factor of 1.5 or more in all living spaces in residential development and demonstrate how the design optimises daylight in non-residential development. • Developers should demonstrate how proposed designs balance consideration of carbon, daylight and overheating.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	New study
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Environmental Standards Study and Environmental Modelling Framework Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Design Policy D6 (amenity) • Environment and Utility Policies EU4 (air quality), EU9 (Minimising carbon emissions and overheating) and EU10 (Energy systems)

17. Environmental Modelling Framework Study

Document Title	**Environmental Modelling Framework Study**
Lead Author	Expedition Engineering
Purpose of the Study	• To establish a suite of environmental metrics and assessment tools to be used to assess development proposals including daylight levels in buildings, sunlight levels in areas of open space, wind analysis, and solar gain and overheating of buildings.
Key outputs	• A review and assessment of the existing parameters and tools used to assess the impact of development including orientation, massing, building height on environmental

	factors including daylight and sunlight, potential solar gain and overheating of buildings and wind regimes. • A series of models that test the impact of the Old Oak capacity study on these factors. • Recommendations for the standards to be adopted and the tools to be used based on the review and tests undertaken.
Key recommendations	• There are no existing definitive standards. The nature and density of development will place big challenges on the quality of the environment including access to daylight and sunlight and changes to the micro climate and wind regime. The tools that are used have been developed for much less dense and tall development. • New parametric modelling should therefore be adopted to test outline development proposals and detailed planning applications to ensure that they meet minimum standards. • New standards should be adopted but this should be done with caution and as development comes forward assessments during the design phase and then in occupation should be undertaken to hone these standards.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Environmental Standards Study, Energy, Overheating and Daylight in Tall Buildings Study and the Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy;
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP2 (Good Growth) and SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • Policy D6 (Amenity)

18. Environmental Standards Study

Document Title	**Environmental Standards Study**
Lead Author	Atkins
Purpose of the Study	• To establish a comprehensive set of targets for adoption in the Local Plan based on evidence. • The targets will cover both environmental quality standards including air quality, noise and vibration, flooding, overheating, daylight and sunlight and open space and urban greening standards; and resource issues including energy, waste, material and water use.
Key outputs	• Establish a set off key environmental areas against which targets will be established. • For each area identified, carry out a review of best practice and develop a body of evidence to support the establishment of targets. • Using the data and evidence gathered, make recommendations for establishment of environmental standards and targets in the Local Plan. • Set out medium and long term targets that should be adopted over the life of the development to ensure that that Old Oak and Park Royal deliver high quality environmental development.

Key recommendations	• High density development poses significant challenges to the quality of development in Old Oak and Park Royal. The adoption of short, medium and long term targets should inform all development and applied rigorously or the overall quality of the development and its impact on London could be significant. • A minimum of 30% of the area should be set aside for high quality and multi-functional public open space including ensuring there are sufficient local parks and green spaces for play. • Minimum standards for air quality, noise and vibration should be set that exceed the government targets by ensuring that development assesses and adopts measures to deliver high quality development. • Energy use and associated carbon emissions should be measured and assessed rigorously to ensure that the development supports the Mayor's long term aspirations to create a zero carbon city and to meet the zero carbon development requirements established by the mayor for new development. • Water must be managed with care to comply with the IWMS including achieving green field runoff rates and adopting rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling. • Care must be taken in planning development to ensure that daylight and sunlight are optimised. • Waste in high density development can be very challenging to manage. Targets should therefore be carefully assessed and adopted by development coming forward.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Environmental Modelling Framework Study, Utilities Study, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Statement, Waste Apportionment Study, Waste Management Strategy, Circular and Sharing Economy Strategy and Air Quality Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP2 (Good Growth), SP8 (Green Infrastructure) and SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • Chapter 5 – Design • Chapter 6 – Environment and Utilities • Chapter 7 - Transport

19. Future Employment Growth Sectors Study

Document Title	Future Employment Growth Sectors Study
Lead Author	Regeneris
Purpose of the Study	The assessment of trends in employment growth and sectors across the London, West London and local area and recommendations of which sectors are already performing well or growing and those which may wish to move into OPDC area in the future
Key outputs	• Identifies the future growth sectors within the Old Oak and Park Royal area, and a comparative assessment of their potential contribution to economic growth.

	• Provides insights into the key issues impacting on these sectors, highlighting opportunities and challenges for the growth of these sectors. • Identifies the areas / places within Old Oak and Park Royal which could be attractive to each growth sector. • Suggestions for how policies, strategies, tactical and strategic actions could support future employment, skills development and economic growth.
Key recommendations	There are a number of growth sectors which could be supported in Old Oak and Park Royal including: • Opportunities to retain, strengthen and diversify existing economic strengths. These are focussed on industrial type activities, in particular food manufacturing, transport, wholesale, logistics and to a lesser extent, motor trade activities. The area also appears to have growing strengths in a range of creative industries. • Opportunities to grow, attract and innovate other economic sectors. The nature of development at Old Oak means that future growth is likely to be focused around office uses with key sectors being professional and financial services; and ICT and digital media services. There are also potential opportunities within the low carbon (including clean tech), advanced manufacturing sectors and med-tech/life-science activities. Key ways to support these fit into 4 broad themes: • Sector Development • Workspace, Infrastructure and Place making • Skills and Social Inclusion • Evidence and Strategy Examples of recommended measures include setting up specific networking opportunities and sub-groups; targeted business support; supporting the delivery of flexible and affordable workspace for smaller businesses; links with education providers; and maximising transport and accessibility to and within the OPDC area. Some sectors are better suited to particular locations within OPDC's boundary so the spatial recommendations also show potential suitable locations.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Park Royal Atlas, Industrial Land Review and Industrial Estates Study
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy SP5 (Resilient Economy); • All Place policies • All employment policies (Chapter 9)

20. Grand Union Canal Massing and Enclosure Statement

Document Title	Grand Union Canal Massing and Enclosure Statement
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	To establish indicative heights/massing of development facing on to the Grand Union Canal within Old Oak.
Key outputs	• Provides a series of illustrative cross-sections of different locations along the canal reflecting local existing and future character to inform development of policies for heights along the Grand Union Canal.
Key recommendations	• Generally, 6-8 storeys for mixed-use development is suitable to provide an appropriate sense of enclosure to the canal and canalside spaces. • Taller heights may be appropriate at crossings of key routes subject to site specific considerations.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles, Old Oak North Development Framework Principles, Victoria Road and Old Oak Lane Development Framework Principles and Views Study.
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policies P1, P2, P3, P8 and P10 • Policy D4

21. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment and Addendum

Document Title	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment and Addendum
Lead Author	Opinion Research Services, OPDC
Purpose of the Study	Identifies the future accommodation needs of the existing Gypsy and Travellers community.
Key outputs	Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment Report setting out: • fair and effective strategies to meet the need through identified land for sites. • existing capacity and if necessary to provide evidence of the need to increase the number of traveller sites. • approach to working with neighbouring authorities in the housing market area.
Key recommendations	• There is no existing household meeting the planning requirement in that the households travel for work. • There is no need for additional pitches according to the planning requirement. • There is no extra capacity within the OPDC area for additional pitches to meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	An addendum has been produced to assess the potential for sites within the OPDC area to help to meet the need identified in the Joint Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea and London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment

Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP4 (Thriving Communities) • Policy H8 (Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation)

22. Healthy Town Centres Study

Document Title	**Healthy Town Centres Study**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	Identify approaches to control and assess the impacts of hot food takeaways and betting shops, pawnbrokers, payday loan stores and games arcades
Key outputs	• Policy recommendations for controlling the impact of hot-food takeaways in the vicinity of schools • Policy recommendations for controlling the overconcentration of hot food takeaways in town centres and shopping parades • Policy recommendations to control the overconcentration of betting shops, pawnbrokers, payday loan stores and games arcades • A review of national, regional and local evidence to inform proposed planning policy.
Key recommendations	• The Local Plan should take the approach of restricting hot food takeaways around schools in the area. No new hot food takeaways should be permitted within 400m of an existing or permitted secondary school or within 200m of an existing or permitted primary school. • The Local Plan should also seek to avoid an overconcentration of hot food takeaways in town centres. The policy should look to limit the overall percentage of frontage and the proximity of takeaways to one another. Based on a review of other designated centres within the host boroughs and existing concentrations within the OPDC, a limit of 6% of frontage is suggested and a policy requiring no less than two non-A5 units between takeaways. • The Local Plan should limit new betting shops, pawnbrokers, payday loan stores and games arcades so that they result in no more than one betting shop, pawnbroker, payday loan store or games arcade within 400m walking distance of the same use.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	The study has been updated to include recent surveys of Harlesden town centre (LB Brent) and East Acton town centre (LB Ealing) which are both close to OPDC's boundary. These surveys have looked at the current level of provision within the town centres. Other changes include additional information on health guidance and National Planning Practice Guidance as well as updates on policies in the boroughs' Local Plans and the Mayor's Draft new London Plan.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Retail and Leisure Needs Study and Social Infrastructure Needs Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy TCC2 (Vibrancy)

23. Heritage Strategy

Document Title	Heritage Strategy
Lead Author	Allies and Morrison
Purpose of the Study	Provide a deeper understanding of the historical development and significance of the Old Oak and Park Royal Area.
Key outputs	• Identifies and describes broad historic themes and character areas. This includes an assessment of their relative historic significance of each character area. • Identifies and sets out recommendations for designated and undesignated heritage assets and associated views.

Key recommendations	Outline a number of recommendations which require consideration in the development of policies and masterplans, and the development of schemes, including:
	• 5 broad historic themes:
	  ○ Grand Union Canal;
	  ○ Rail heritage;
	  ○ Industrial heritage;
	  ○ Residential enclaves; and
	  ○ Scrubland and open space.
	• a number of character areas which are more sensitive to change than others, particularly where a number of historic features or assets.
	• heritage assets recommended for local listing and therefore should be retained or reflected as part of any future development.

Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	Existing local listing errors corrected.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Old Oak Outline Historic Area Assessment and Character Area Study.
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy SP9 (Built Environment) • All Places policies • All Design chapter policies and specifically, Policy D8 (Heritage)

24 Housing Evidence Statement

Document Title	Housing Evidence Statement
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	To pull together OPDC's housing policy evidence into one statement to support the housing chapter of the Local Plan
Key outputs	Provide detailed evidence base on supply and demand, local housing market, affordability and the related housing policies.
Key recommendations	• There is a significant opportunity at Old Oak and Park Royal to provide a significant number of new homes to meet local and London housing needs. • Given the strategic importance of development envisaged for this area, it is not considered appropriate to assess housing need within the OPDC red line alone. The housing market area has been extended to include the combined area of the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing and Hammersmith & Fulham.

	• There is an 86% need for London Affordable Rent housing because of the high cost of housing within the housing market area. This does not necessarily mean that these households would necessarily qualify for council housing. The level of London Affordable Rent housing delivered has a significant impact on financial viability. • OPDC will have overarching 50% affordable housing target measured by habitable room with a tenure split of 30% London Affordable Rent and 70% Intermediate housing including Shared Ownership and London Living Rent in order to maximise the overall level of affordable housing delivered. • Setting an artificially high family housing target would mean that many units delivered would not have access to acceptable private or communal amenity space or other amenities. These units would unlikely be attractive to families with children.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	Statement updated with reference to the draft new London Plan, updated development capacity figures and clarification on how the housing capacity can meet the objectively assessed needs in the red line boundary and also help meet strategic housing needs.
Relations to other studies	There is an interface with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Affordable Housing Viability Assessment, Absorption Rate Study and the Development Capacity Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP4 (Thriving Communities) • All housing chapter policies

25. Industrial Estates Study

Document Title	**Industrial Estates Study**
Lead Author	Regeneris
Purpose of the Study	Research into industrial estates to understand their characteristics, success factors and how the Park Royal industrial area is performing against these.
Key outputs	• A methodology to assess/evaluate industrial estates and to identify the key characteristics which make them attractive to prospective businesses. • An assessment and baseline of Park Royal in relation to other UK and European Industrial Estates, and its relative competitive position
Key recommendations	Recommendations for how Park Royal can improve its competitive position, including: • protecting industrial land; • ensuring a greater diversity of unit sizes; • addressing infrastructure issues; and • improving access to amenities.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Future Employment Growth Sectors Study and Park Royal Intensification Study.

Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy SP5 (Resilient Economy) • Place policies P4 (Park Royal West), P5 (Old Park Royal), P6 (Park Royal Centre), P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells), P8 (Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane) and P9 (Channel Gate) • All Employment chapter policies

26. Industrial Land Review

Document Title	**Industrial Land Review**
Lead Author	OPDC, Peter Brett Associates, Jones Lang LaSalle
Purpose of the Study	Assesses the current and future supply and demand for industrial land within Old Oak and Park Royal.
Key outputs	• Site analysis of over 300 employment sites • Quantitative supply and demand of industrial land
Key recommendations	**Protect** • Protect industrial uses in Park Royal SIL • Reduce non-conforming uses in Park Royal SIL • Return Park Royal HS2 construction sites to SIL • Development adjacent to Park Royal SIL **Intensify** • Efficient use of industrial land • Reduce road congestion • Intensification pilot projects **Expand** • Adjust Park Royal SIL boundary • Light industrial floor space in Old Oak • Manage industrial floorspace within the region • Industrial space design and planning guidance **Support** • Business relocation • Low carbon transition • Local procurement • Business listing and online forum
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	The study has been supplemented by additional information in an Addendum (ILR Addendum 2018). This new Addendum also supersedes a previous 2017 Addendum. The ILR Addendum 2018 includes information demonstrating how no net loss of industrial capacity will be achieved across the OPDC area in line with emerging policy in the Draft new London Plan.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Future Employment Growth Sectors Study, Park Royal Transport Strategy, Park Royal Intensification Study, The Park Royal Development Framework Principles and Development Capacity Study
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy SP5 (Resilient Economy) • All place policies • All Employment chapter policies

27. Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

Document Title	Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)
Lead Author	AECOM/OPDC
Purpose of the Study	To identify the infrastructure required to support the regeneration of the area, including social, transport, utility and green infrastructure.
Key outputs	• Identifies the piece of infrastructure that is needed, where it is needed and when is it is needed. • Provides details on the specification for the infrastructure. • Provides details of the key delivery body for the infrastructure • Identifies the cost of the infrastructure, where known and sources of funding.
Key recommendations	• Identifies a significant number of infrastructure requirements to support the regeneration of the area. • The majority of infrastructure identified relates to the core development area in Old Oak, but the IDP also identifies important infrastructure requirements for Park Royal • The study identifies those pieces of infrastructure which OPDC would look to secure through developer contributions (Section 106, Section 278 or Community Infrastructure Levy). • Maps are provided for those pieces of infrastructure that relate to particular locations of the area. • The IDP will be kept as a 'live' document and regularly updated to respond to any changes in infrastructure requirements.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	The list of required infrastructure has been revised to reflect amendments to the Local Plan, and as a result of outputs from new/updated supporting studies.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Integrated Water Management Strategy, Park Royal Transport Strategy, Development Infrastructure Funding Study, Utilities Study, Social Infrastructure Needs Study, North Acton Station Feasibility Study, Willesden Junction Station Feasibility Study, Sports Courts and Swimming Pools Study, A40 Study and Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	All the policies and chapters of the Local Plan

28. Integrated Impact Assessment (including Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening)

Document Title	Integrated Impact Assessment (including Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening)
Lead Author	Arcadis
Purpose of the Study	Integrates the following impact assessments of the Local Plan to meet European and national requirements and best practice approaches: • Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment; • Health Impact Assessment;

	• Equalities Impact Assessment; and • Habitats Regulations Assessment.
Key outputs	• Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Process for assessing the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the Local Plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process. • Health Impact Assessment: high-level assessment of the possible health impacts of the Local Plan. • Equalities Impact Assessment: high-level assessment of the possible equalities impacts of the Local Plan. • Habitats Regulations Assessment: A HRA screening exercise will be undertaken to determine if the Local Plan would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site (for the OPDC area, these are Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common).

Key recommendations	• Ensure the contents of the draft Local Plan consider, support and enhance:
	  ○ the component environmental, social and economic elements of sustainability;
	  ○ equality for all; and
	  ○ physical, mental and emotional health and well-being.
	• Ensure the contents of the draft Local Plan are screened for any impact on Natura 2000 sites.

Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• The IIA and HRA has assessed the proposed changes to the Local Plan. These are shown in tracked changes to the IIA and HRA Reports.
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with all other evidence base studies through their input into the draft Local Plan.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	All the policies and chapters of the Local Plan

29. Integrated Water Management Strategy

Document Title	**Integrated Water Management Strategy**
Lead Author	AECOM
Purpose of the Study	To establish a framework that will define how water and wastewater should be managed in a sustainable manner within the Old Oak and Park Royal area.
Key outputs	• Identification of flood risk sources and confirmation of constraints in the capacity of existing foul and surface water drainage networks and water resources. • Water balance calculations that initially establish the volume of water that is likely to be available on site, and subsequently, determine how the proposed development is likely to change water demand, wastewater generation and surface water runoff. • Identification of a range of water management measures that may be implemented to mitigate the impact of the proposed development, such as demand management systems, Sustainable Drainage Systems, Rainwater

	Harvesting, Greywater Recycling and Wastewater Recycling. • Multi-Criteria Analysis to evaluate alternative surface water management and water recycling components in order to identify preferred options. • Delivery strategy which defines how the preferred surface water management and water recycling options may be procured, constructed and maintained.
Key recommendations	• Surface water should be discharged to the Grand Union Canal, where possible, in order to reduce the risk of sewer flooding and minimise the volume of surface water that is treated at the Beckton Sewage Treatment Works. • Sustainable Drainage Systems should be provided to enable the rainfall generated during events with a return period of up to 1 in 100 years plus 40% climate change that is discharged to existing combined sewers to be restricted to greenfield runoff rates, in order to create capacity within the existing combined sewer network to accommodate additional foul flows generated by the development. • Water meters and water efficient appliances should be provided within all dwellings and commercial units to minimise water demand. Consideration should also be given to the use of Combined Rainwater and Greywater recycling systems to supply appliances that utilise non potable water within commercial tenures. • The existing water supply network should be reinforced to provide capacity to supply the development.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Environmental Standards Study, Utilities Study and Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP2 (Good Growth), SP8 (Green Infrastructure and open space) and SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • All Place policies • Policy EU3 (Water)

30. Land at Abbey Road Development Options Appraisal Report

Document Title	**Land at Abbey Road Development Options Appraisal Report**
Lead Author	CBRE
Purpose of the Study	To review the likely cost of remediating the contamination on site by building on previous High-Level Liabilities Assessment by Arcadis and to assess the viability of developing the site for a variety of SIL and non-SIL uses
Key outputs	Viability studies have been produced for various development scenarios for a variety of end uses of the site
Key recommendations	That the Land at Abbey Road site should be retained as SIL as industrial use is likely to be the most deliverable end use.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	New study

Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Park Royal Intensification Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	Strategic Policies – Policy SP5 (Economic Resilience) Employment – Policy E1 (Protecting Existing Economic and Employment Functions) Place Policy P4 (Park Royal West)

31. North Acton District Energy Network Study

Document Title	**North Acton District Energy Network Study**
Lead Author	ARUP
Purpose of the Study	• The report presents the outputs, findings and recommendations of a study into the potential for a low carbon decentralised energy (DE) network in the North Acton area in the London Borough of Ealing.
Key outputs	• Review phasing of new development planned in the area • Assessment of energy demand for each development • Assessment of routing options for an energy network and citing for an energy centre • Review sources of low carbon heat and provide high level assessment of their potential • A commercial and economic assessment of a heat network • A technical and environmental assessment of a low carbon heat network • Conclusions and next steps to advance a district heat network
Key recommendations	• The assessment concludes that it is not commercially or economically viable to deliver a strategic heat network • The review concludes that providing a network using gas fired CHP would be problematic as fossil fuel based systems are less carbon efficient than conventional grid electricity supply and high efficiency boilers. • To deliver carbon savings and meet Mayoral objectives, new development will have to use heat pumps and low carbon heat sources. This is more technically challenging and riskier commercially. • It may be possible for a small heat network to provide 2 or 3 new developments with low carbon heat and hot water. It may be possible to use a local aquifer to support this and to locate the energy centre in the basement of one of the developments. • Further work is required to test the flow rate and temperature of any aquifer. • The developers need to be approached to secure their support for a shared small scale local network and to agree where to cite a small energy centre. • Funding will need to be secured to develop a scheme. • An alternative zero carbon pathway for North Acton will be needed if a low carbon heat network cannot be provided.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A - New study

Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Utilities Study and the heat study for Old Oak North, the Environmental Standards Study, the Air Quality Study and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Place Policy P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells) • Environment and Utility Policies EU4 (air quality), EU9 (Minimising carbon emissions and overheating) and EU10 (Energy systems)

32. North Acton Station Feasibility Study

Document Title	**North Acton Station Upgrade Study**
Lead Author	Transport for London
Purpose of the Study	This study undertakes an options appraisal for enhancing the capacity and accessibility of North Acton station and improving of the permeability of the site.
Key outputs	Options identified, appraised and evaluated which includes aims of; • Providing walking access from north to south • Phasing of delivery options • Assessment criteria
Key recommendations	• North Acton station is expected to be subject to significant additional demand due to the large-scale development that will surround the station. • The existing station is already straining under current demand and the current structures are ageing and in need of replacement/renewal; • As such reconfiguration to provide both additional capacity and step free access is key. • Providing access to the station from the north is fundamental as development comes forward. • Explore commercial opportunities • Ensuring DDA compliant access is provided • Increasing the capacity of the station
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	Shortlisted 3 options from original 10 proposed outlining the advantages and disadvantages of each.
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Old Oak Strategic Transport Study and the Park Royal Transport Strategy
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy P7 North Acton and Acton Wells • Policy T5 Rail

33. Old Oak North Development Framework Principles

Document Title	**Old Oak North Development Framework Principles**
Lead Author	AECOM
Purpose of the Study	To provide a local vision and detailed guidance specific to the Old Oak North place.
Key outputs	Identifies a series of principles for: • Land uses • Public realm and connections • Publicly accessible open spaces and green infrastructure • Development capacity • Indicative building heights and massing

	• Utilities infrastructure requirements
Key recommendations	• Deliver a viaduct for the West London Line to generate wider benefits. • Delivery phasing of development to reflect updated location of key routes of Park Road and Old Oak Street. • Provide connections to Scrubs Lane that should be located at Park Road and Hythe Road. • Provide connections to Old Oak South via Park Road and Old Oak Street. • Delivery of a two-way cycle lane to the west of Scrubs Lane is no longer likely to be deliverable. • Within the place of Willesden Junction, Old Oak Street will continue as a walking and cycling route connecting to Station Approach in the west. To the east a new walking and cycling link will also be delivered to Harrow Road. • Defines locations for town centre uses aligned to reflect new street hierarchy. • Deliver decreased amounts of employment floorspace. • Defines new locations and format of publicly accessible open space. • Defines 8-12 storey shoulder heights for development, tall buildings to be appropriate across the area (subject to other development plan policies and material considerations) and preferred locations for tall buildings to reflect location of active land uses and to support legibility.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	None. This is a new supporting study.
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy, Environmental Standards Study, Integrated Water Management Strategy, Development Capacity Study, Bus Strategy, Grand Union Canal Massing and Enclosure Statement, Future Employment Growth Sectors Strategy, Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles and Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	All Strategic Policies. Place Policy P1 (Old Oak South), P2 (Old Oak North), P10 (Scrubs Lane) and P11 (Willesden Junction). Policy DI2 (Timely Delivery and Optimised Phasing)

34 Old Oak Outline Historic Area Assessment & Addendum

Document Title	**Old Oak Outline Historic Area Assessment & Addendum**
Lead Author	Historic England
Purpose of the Study	Inform the development of planning policy for Old Oak and the designation of local heritage assets.
Key outputs	• Summary of historical development • Identification of designated and undesignated potential heritage assets • Identification of designated assets whose settings may be affected by development within Old Oak.
Key recommendations	• Suggested heritage assets to be locally designated including the Cumberland Park Factory conservation area.

Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with Heritage Strategy, Green Infrastructure and Open Space Strategy, Character Area Note, Development Capacity Study.
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy SP9 (Built Environment) • Place policies P1 (Old Oak North), P2 (Old Oak South), P3 (Grand Union Canal), P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells), P8 (Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane), P9 (Channel Gate), P10 (Scrubs Lane) and P11(Willesden Junction) • All policies in the design chapter

35. Old Oak Strategic Transport Study

Document Title	**Old Oak Strategic Transport Study**
Lead Author	Transport for London
Purpose of the Study	Provides a strategic assessment of the existing transport provision in Old Oak, the impact of the planned future growth and identification of the transport interventions required to mitigate those impacts.
Key outputs	• A review of the existing performance of transport modes in Old Oak • Analysis of future demand and its impact on the transport modes • Identification of interventions required to improve existing performance and to mitigate the impact of future demand on transport modes.
Key recommendations	• New London Overground Stations at Hythe Road and Old Oak Common Lane • Willesden Junction station improvements and bridge over WCML • Potential Crossrail 1 to WCML link • Improved frequencies on London Overground • Increased bus frequencies and new routes • New highway connections • A package of highway ‘quick wins’ • A package of measures to improve conditions for walking and cycling • A package of demand management measures to ensure a reduced car mode share
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Park Royal Transport Strategy, the Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy and the Smart Strategy Interim Report. Old Oak North Masterplan Development Framework Principles.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP1 (Catalyst for Growth), SP6 (Places and Destinations), SP7 (Connecting People and Places) • Place policies P1 (Old Oak South), P2 (Old Oak North), P3 (Grand Union Canal), P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells), P8 (Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane),

	P9 (Channel Gate), P10 (Scrubs Lane, P11 (Willesden Junction) • All policies in the transport chapter

36. Park Royal Atlas

Document Title	Park Royal Atlas
Lead Author	Greater London Authority
Purpose of the Study	Reveals the diversity of business activities in Park Royal. Its specific objectives are to: • Provide detailed information on the local economy • Record all employment activities • Analyse business activities by number, size and clustering, as well as supplier and customer locations • Improve the visibility of the local economy by celebrating and marketing its diverse products and services, as well as highlighting its contribution to the sustainability of the wider London economy • Support inward investment in the locality • Inform policy and strategies for intensification and economic growth in the Park Royal and Old Oak Common Opportunity Areas • Support sustainable economic development and regeneration
Key outputs	Maps and data showing the geographic and sectoral spread of businesses within the Old Oak Common and Park Royal Opportunity Areas.
Key recommendations	• There are a diverse range of businesses in the area • At the time of the survey, 19,934 active workspaces were identified. • A broad range of business sectors were identified, including breweries, bakeries, metal workshops, storage, contractors, joiners, hospitals, schools, publishers, film studios, software developers, garages, car sales, pubs, hotels, jewellers, cobblers, lawyers, accountants, spice merchants, medical suppliers, churches and artist studios. • 30% of workplaces are small office type spaces, though workplaces in large warehouses make up 63% of the total floor area. • The central areas of Park Royal stand out for having the greatest diversity of buildings and space types. Many of these are used by micro businesses which count for 75% of workplaces
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Park Royal Intensification Study, Future Employment Growth Sectors Study and Industrial Estates Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• All place policies • All employment policies

37. Park Royal Intensification Study

Document Title	Park Royal Intensification Study
Lead Author	Hawkins Brown/We Made That/Cushman Wakefield/Regeneris
Purpose of the Study	Study explores opportunities as well as deliverable and commercially viable strategies to intensify industrial land.
Key outputs	• Identifies a range of design principles which can help to support intensification • Develops potential intensification strategies to increase employment densities and floorspace for a range of case study sites. • An analysis of the likely uplift in employment and floorspace that could be achieved across Park Royal if the principles and strategies were implemented.
Key recommendations	There are a number of sites and locations across Park Royal where there may be opportunities for intensification, including through: • Vertical extension • Horizontal extension • Infill • Internal subdivision • New provision on vacant land • Comprehensive redevelopment
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	Additional design and viability work for the Bashley Road case study site has been included. The new information now takes into account opportunities for comprehensive development if the whole site becomes available in the future.
Relations to other studies	Outputs from the Future Employment Growth Sectors Study were used to inform this Study.
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy SP5 (Resilient Economy) • Place policies P4 (Park Royal West), P5 (Old Park Royal), P6 (Park Royal Centre), P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells), P8 (Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane) and P9 (Channel Gate) • All policies in the employment chapter

38. Park Royal Development Framework Principles

Document Title	Park Royal Development Framework Principles
Lead Author	We Made That/Haptic/Nordic/Alan Baxter Associates/Aspinall Verdi
Purpose of the Study	To provide detailed guidance specific to the Park Royal Centre place and key routes in Park Royal.
Key outputs	Identifies a series of principles and site specific guidance for: • Land uses • Public realm and connections • Publicly accessible open spaces • Development capacity • Indicative building heights
Key recommendations	• Park Royal Centre has the capacity to deliver 650 homes, 1,400 jobs and 3,000sqm of A-class uses but

	through an optimised approach, these targets could be significantly exceeded. • The town centre boundary requires revisions to accommodate required town centre use needs and support place-making. • The junction within the heart of Park Royal Centre should be re-aligned to optimise transport movement • The routes into Park Royal Centre require improvement for walking and cycling. The delivery of an alternative cycling route off the key routes should be explored. • There is an opportunity to deliver significantly enhanced public open space provision in the centre, particularly on the Central Middlesex Hospital site if existing bus routes can be rationalised.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A - new study
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to Industrial Estates Study, Park Royal Intensification Study, Park Royal Transport Strategy, Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy, Retail and Leisure Needs Study and Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy SP5 (Resilient Economy) • Place policies P4 (Park Royal West), P5 (Old Park Royal) and P6 (Park Royal Centre).

39. Park Royal Transport Strategy

Document Title	**Park Royal Transport Strategy**
Lead Author	Steer Davies Gleave
Purpose of the Study	Strategic assessment of the existing transport provision in Park Royal, the impact of the planned future growth and identification of the transport interventions required to mitigate those impacts.
Key outputs	• A review of the existing performance of transport modes in Park Royal • Analysis of future demand in Park Royal and its impact on the transport modes • Identification of six packages of interventions required to improve existing performance and to mitigate the impact of future demand on transport modes.
Key recommendations	Emerging recommendations include providing transport networks that enhance the communities they serve and help local business to operate and grow sustainably, both now and in the future.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Old Oak Strategic Transport Study, Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy, North Acton study and the Smart Strategy Interim Report.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP6 (Places and Destinations) and Policy SP7 (Connecting People and Places) • Place policies P4 (Park Royal West), P5 (Old Park Royal), P6 (Park Royal Centre), P7 (North Acton and

	Acton Wells), P8 (Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane) and P9 (Channel Gate) • All transport chapter policies

40. Post Occupancy Evaluation Study

Document Title	OPDC Post Occupancy Evaluation Study
Lead Author	Buro Happold
Purpose of the Study	• To develop evidence to support the post occupancy evaluations as required in Local Plan Policy DI3 and inform production of a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) • To set out guidance and templates for post occupancy evaluations for OPDC • To provide recommendations for data collection and sharing of findings from the evaluation with stakeholders.
Key outputs	• Guidance on best practice in post occupancy evaluation and soft-landing approaches to monitoring and performance management • Policy recommendations for post occupancy evaluations • A scope and specification for an online data capture tool • Detailed reporting formats including a comprehensive suite of data to be captured for energy and water use and detailed questionnaires for occupant surveys in residential and non-residential development.
Key recommendations	• Post occupancy evaluations should be undertaken on all major developments. This will provide valuable insight into performance and community attitudes to the emerging development and inform subsequent phases of developments. • Post occupancy evaluations should form part of a wider soft-landing approach to development, which promotes project learning and a focus on meeting policy and design objectives. • A systematic, consistent and standardised approach to post occupancy evaluation should be adopted so that information can be shared across developments and over the long term to encourage industry wide learning. • A metering and energy and water data capture strategy will need to be planned early on and integrated into design proposals. • Evaluations should be undertaken over a 3-5 year period to understand how development is performing over time. • Information captured must comply with new general data protection regulations (GDPR). • AN on-line portal should be provided to share information in an anonymised format that helps developers, facility managers, residents, businesses and others know how their buildings are performing and how they can enhance performance.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	New study

Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Environmental Standards Study, Quantitative Tracking Survey and the Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP2 (Good Growth), • Design Policies D1 (Securing High Quality Design), D2 (Public Realm), D3 (Accessible and Inclusive Design), D4 (Well Design Buildings); D5 (Tall Buildings) D6 (Amenity), D8 (Heritage), D9 (Play Space), • Environment and Utility Policies EU1 (Open Space), EU2 (Urban Greening and Biodiversity); EU3 (Water), EU4 (Air Quality), EU5 (Noise and Vibration), EU6 (Waste), EU9 (Minimising carbon emissions and overheating) and EU10 (Energy systems)

41. Precedents Study

Document Title	**Precedents Study**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	Provides a database of local and international schemes relevant to the type of development envisioned within the OPDC area. The study is intended to support Local Plan policies by citing examples of projects where similar polices have worked in practice.

Key outputs	• Precedent schemes have been identified and have been categorised into the following sections:
	  ○ Major regeneration schemes;
	  ○ Town centre / mixed use schemes;
	  ○ Residential led schemes;
	  ○ Employment led schemes;
	  ○ Social infrastructure;
	  ○ Transport infrastructure; and
	  ○ Environment and utilities infrastructure.
	• An overview of the main details and features of each project are provided.
	• For each precedent, relevant Local Plan Policies are noted, and lessons for OPDC are identified from each scheme.

Key recommendations	• A series of lessons are identified for each precedent within the study which act as recommendations for future similar schemes within the OPDC area. • It is advised that further work is undertaken to assess a number of the schemes in further detail to inform the master planning process at Old Oak, or specific future schemes within the area.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• Additional precedents have been included to cover a wider range of policy issues, particularly industrial intensification and the co-location of industrial and residential uses; • Precedents from the original study which were under construction have been updated where development has progressed or completed;

	• Some factual errors identified in the previous study have been amended.
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy, Catalyst Uses Study, Future Employment Growth Sectors Study, Environmental Standards Study, Park Royal Intensification Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	All the policies and chapters of the Local Plan

42. Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy

Document Title	**Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy**
Lead Author	5th Studio
Purpose of the Study	Provides a framework for delivering an exemplar sustainable, accessible urban environment for Old Oak and Park Royal with high quality public realm and where walking and cycling are comfortable, convenient, safe and efficient choices for people to move around the local area.
Key outputs	• Walking & Cycling Assessment • Public Amenity Space Assessment • Public Realm Assessment • Public Realm Strategy • Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Key recommendations	The recommendations of this study were made by consultants commissioned by OPDC. OPDC has discussed these recommendations further with stakeholders to inform the policies that feature in the Local Plan. The study provides 10 key recommendations to improve walking, cycling, streets and public realm in Old Oak and Park Royal.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with Park Royal Transport Strategy, Old Oak North Masterplan Development Framework Principles, Old Oak Strategic Transport Study, Integrated Water Management Strategy, Utilities Study, Character Area Study, Environmental Standards Study, Air Quality Study, Smart Strategy and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP3 (Improving health and reducing health inequalities), SP6 (Places and Destinations), SP7 (Connecting People and Places). • Policy D2 (Public Realm) • Policy TCC2 (Vibrancy) • All Place Policies • All transport chapter policies

43 Quantitative Tracking Survey

Document Title	**Quantitative Tracking Survey**

Lead Author	Facts International
Purpose of the Study	To track the perceptions of the development of the OPDC area over the next 20/30 years of both the resident and business community. The survey will be used to assess how successful, or otherwise, the strategic polices of the Local Plan are being in delivering positive outcomes for communities within and surrounding the OPDC area. This will be monitored through OPDC's Key Performance Indicators.
Key outputs	• Every year, a report will be produced which summarises residents and workers attitudes to the development of the area. This covers matters such as: o Awareness of the development project; o Attitudes towards the impact that the development will have on the area; and o Views on the quality of development brought forward.
Key recommendations	• N/A – The study will be used to monitor the success of the project over time. Data captured within the first year will be used for benchmarking purposes.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A – this is a new study.
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Post Occupancy Evaluation Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Strategic Policies (all) • Delivery and Implementation Policy DI3 (Stakeholder engagement and being a proactive planning authority)

44 Retail and Leisure Needs Study

Document Title	**Retail and Leisure Needs Study**
Lead Author	Peter Brett Associates
Purpose of the Study	To identify the quantitative need for retail and leisure uses in the OPDC area and make recommendations for qualitative measures
Key outputs	• Identifies quantitative retail and leisure need and its likely impacts on the surrounding retail hierarchy • Identifies the required town centre hierarchy to deliver this retail and leisure need • Identifies case studies showing best practice retail developments and particularly affordable retail and meanwhile retail • Identifies qualitative measures for inclusion in the Local Plan
Key recommendations	• There is a quantitative need for approximately 68,500sqm of A-class uses in the OPDC area in the Local Plan period (the next 20 years). • A new town centre hierarchy is identified: - A new major town centre at Old Oak High Street; - A new neighbourhood town centre at North Acton;

	- A new neighbourhood town centre at Atlas Junction; and - Consolidating and expanding the existing neighbourhood town centre at Park Royal Centre. • Within the plan period, 57,250sqm of A-class uses should be provided in the new Old Oak High Street Major Town Centre, with 4,750sqm in North Acton, 3,500sqm in Atlas Junction and 3,000sqm in Park Royal Centre • A series of policies should be put in place to ensure a high quality of retail that supports placemaking, including the support for independent retailers, measures to mitigate impacts on existing town centres and support for meanwhile uses.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• An Addendum has been added to the front of the document to update the quantitative floorspace requirements in light of the revisions to OPDC's Development Capacity Study. • The addendum also includes further clarification on the approach to assessing cumulative retail impacts, and whether the Local Plan policy should specifically identify circumstances when cumulative impact should be considered.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Cultural Principles, Development Capacity Study, Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy, Catalyst Uses Study, Sports Court and Swimming Pools Study and Healthy Town Centres Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP6 (Places and Destinations) • Place Policy P1 (Old Oak South), P2 (Old Oak North), P3 (Grand Union Canal), P6 (Park Royal Centre), P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells), P8 Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane), P11 (Willesden Junction) • The Town Centre and Community Uses chapter

45. Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles

Document Title	**Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles**
Lead Author	East Architects
Purpose of the Study	To provide a local vision and detailed guidance specific to the Scrubs Lane place.
Key outputs	Identifies a series of principles and site specific guidance for: • Land uses • Public realm and connections • Publicly accessible open spaces and green infrastructure • Local character and heritage • Development capacity • Indicative building heights and massing
Key recommendations	• Deliver mixed-use development across the area to support the local economy and deliver housing. This should generally comprise employment floorspace on ground floors fronting onto Scrubs Lane and railways with housing above. • Focusing active retail, social infrastructure, community and leisure uses in clusters around each of the four new and improved east-west routes into Old Oak North.

	• Support north-south movement along the street through improvements to walking and cycling routes and the carriageway. • Deliver new and improved east to west routes to Old Oak North and potentially St. Mary's Cemetery • Deliver a well-defined street with generous footpaths, a segregated cycle lane on the western side and positive and active frontages along its length • Deliver multifunctional green infrastructure comprising of new publicly accessible open spaces in each cluster and street greening along the length of Scrubs Lane. • Conserve and enhance the local character, specifically St. Mary's Cemetery, Cumberland Park Factory and the Grand Union Canal conservation areas as well as Kensal Green Cemetery Grade 1 Listed Registered Park/Garden. • Deliver a high quality built environment that responds to the surrounding sensitive locations and supports local legibility by delivering a range of building heights to provide: o north of the Grand Union Canal, generally 6-8 storey heights onto Scrubs Lane; o south of the Grand Union Canal, generally 8-10 storey heights onto Scrubs Lane with lower heights adjacent to Little Wormwood Scrubs; o generally lower heights opposite the Cumberland Park Factory; o generally 6 to 8 storey heights fronting onto the Grand Union Canal; o increased heights of 8-10 storeys adjacent to the railway; o a single tall building in each cluster; and o visual permeability between taller buildings.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• Direct changes have not been made to the report, however recommendations should be read alongside more up to date recommendations for locations along Scrubs Lane set out in the Old Oak North Development Framework Principles document.
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Old Oak North Development Framework Principles, Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy, Heritage Strategy, Character Study, Environmental Standards Study, Integrated Water Management Strategy, Future Employment Growth Sectors Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy P10 Scrubs Lane

46. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Statement

Document Title	**Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Statement**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	A summary of the evidence and approach used in designating Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) as part of the OPDC Local Plan.

Key outputs	• As the OPDC area is made up of land within 3 London Boroughs, each Borough has different evidence for the designation of SINCs with their boundaries;
	• The LB of Brent undertook a SINC review in 2014. This identified 6 Sites within the OPDC Area:
	  o 4 Sites of Borough Importance (Grade 1);
	  o 1 Site of Borough Importance (Grade 2); and
	  o 1 Site of Metropolitan Importance).
	• The LB of Ealing undertook a review of SINCs in 2012 and identified 9 sites within the OPDC boundary;
	  o 2 sites of Local Importance;
	  o 1 sites of Borough Importance (Grade 1);
	  o 5 sites of Borough Importance (Grade 2);
	  o 1 site of Metropolitan Importance.
	• The LB of Hammersmith and Fulham has designated SINCs on the basis of the London Ecological Handbook, published in 1994. 4 sites are identified within the OPDC area:
	  o 3 site of Borough Importance (Grade 1); and
	  o 1 site of Metropolitan Importance.
	• In total across the OPDC area, there are
	  o 2 sites of Local Importance;
	  o 8 sites of Borough Importance (Grade 1);
	  o 6 sites of Borough Importance (Grade 2); and
	  o 3 sites of Metropolitan Importance (each of which relate to the Grand Union Canal).
	• In additional to SINCs, some parts of the Wormwood Scrubs is designated as a Local Nature Reserve.

Key recommendations	• OPDC will utilise the Boroughs evidence base to designate SINCs as part of the Local Plan. This will result in no change to current SINC designations from existing Planning Policy. • The OPDC intends to undertake further work through a Green Infrastructure Study and Biodiversity Action Plan to create a long-term strategy for the enhancement of existing, and creation of new, areas of biodiversity value as part of the wider master plan for future development within Old Oak and Park Royal.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Environmental Standards Study, Integrated Water Management Strategy, and Air Quality Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	Policy SP8 (Green Infrastructure and Open Space); Environment and Utilities Policies EU1 (Open space) and EU2 (Urban greening and biodiversity); All place policies

47. Smart Strategy

Document Title	Smart Strategy
Lead Author	#HyperCatCity
Purpose of the Study	Review of how contemporary and emerging technologies can shape the Local Plan and the development of Old Oak and Park Royal in relation to transport, public realm, utilities and climate change mitigation/adaptation.
Key outputs	Identification of: • Key opportunities • Key challenges • Use classes Provision of recommendations to inform Local Plan development

Key recommendations	• Deliver a secure and open, interoperable digital environment.
	• Utilise technology and digital systems to:
	  ○ assist in the planning, delivery and management of development
	  ○ create opportunities and address challenges
	  ○ enhance quality of life for residents, employees and visitors
	• Incentivise the growth of emerging smart city economic sectors.
	• Embed flexibility and agility in the built and natural environment alongside infrastructure to accommodate change.
	• Explore and support the use of emerging transport modes to enable understanding of the impacts on the built environment and address challenges specific to:
	  ○ Addressing congestion
	  ○ Enabling mobility for all
	  ○ Supporting efficient freight movement
	  ○ Managing waste
	• Establish and manage an urban digital platform.
	• Require the use and delivery of the most recent Building Information Modelling data for development and infrastructure proposals.
	• Deliver integrated utilities infrastructure that is planned and managed through sensors to increase efficiencies and minimise disruptions to the public realm.
	• Consider using appropriate technology to improve and support the safety of people and the wider built environment.
	• Make use of emerging construction techniques to support the delivery of resilient low-carbon and energy efficient buildings and spaces that help to actively address pollution.

Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to Integrated Water Management Strategy, Park Royal Transport Strategy, Waste Management Strategy, Air Quality Study, Environmental Standards Study, Park Royal Intensification Study, Old Oak Strategic Transport

	Study, Utilities Study and Circular and Sharing Economy Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP2 (Good Growth), SP7 (Connecting People and Places) and SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • All Environment and Utilities policies • All Design policies • All transport chapter policies • Policy EU11 (Smart technology)

48. Social Infrastructure Needs Study

Document Title	**Social Infrastructure Study 2018**
Lead Author	AECOM
Purpose of the Study	To update and refine information held within the DIFS and Education and Health Needs Study (2017) to identify: • The infrastructure requirements for education, health, community and emergency services; and • The demands on delivery of social infrastructure across the area.
Key outputs	• Prepare revised population projections based on the new Development Capacity Study figures to form a basis for analysis for education, health, community and emergency service need across the development; • Use updated population projections to derive child yield from the development to cover all educational needs provision including: early years (0 – 4); primary (4 – 11); secondary (11 – 19) and Special Educational Needs; • Identify space requirements for onsite education, health, community and emergency service facilities, along with analysis of off-site improvements to existing facilities; • Identify trigger years for education, health, community and emergency service facilities to meet population increase over the plan period, including both on-site and any capacity identified off-site; • Provide a clear approach to population and child yield for health, education, community and emergency service needs and how this relates to what OPDC will seek from developers in terms of floorspace provision or S106 / CIL contributions; • Provide advice on funding and delivery routes for health and education and OPDC's role in each method / route; • Advise on consequential changes to the infrastructure requirements for education, health, community and emergency service facilities including, where appropriate, identification of locations in the OPDC development area for required on-site facilities; and • Provide case studies of successful delivery of modern best practice facilities.

Key recommendations	• There is ability to use some existing capacity in off-site facilities to meet the needs of the early phases of the development; • Four super-nurseries, one 4FE primary school (2030), one 9FE secondary school (2027) are required to support the development; • Population projections give rise to a significant need for on-site health facilities – one large health hub is identified for delivery in 2024 in Old Oak North, in addition to off-site expansions; • Two community hubs are required in 2026 and 2037; and • An expansion of police and ambulance facilities are required.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• This study supersedes the Health and Education Needs Study (2017); • Inclusion of community space and emergency service provision into the study (Fire, Police, Ambulance), superseding the Development Infrastructure Funding Study requirements in relation to these services; • Updates to the population projections, child yield estimates and inclusions of special assumptions to sites that are under delivery; • The updated study started from a point of full on-site delivery following comments from LB Brent, LB Ealing and LBHF on the approach to Education and Health Needs Study; and • Refined assumptions agreed in association with the Boroughs.
Relations to other studies	• Outputs have interdependencies with the Development Infrastructure Funding Study (DIFS); Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP); Old Oak North Development Framework Principles and Park Royal Development Framework Principles.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	- Strategic Policy SP2 (Good Growth), SP3 (Improving Health and Reducing Health Inequalities), SP4 (Thriving Communities) and SP10 (Integrated Delivery) - Place Policy P1 (Old Oak South), P2 (Old Oak North), P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells) - Town Centres and Community Uses policy TCC4 (Social Infrastructure)

49. Socio Economic Baseline Study

Document Title	**Socio Economic Baseline Study**
Lead Author	GLA Economics
Purpose of the Study	To provide a baseline of socio-economic and demographic indicators against which to measure the impacts of the Old Oak and Park Royal regeneration project over time.
Key outputs	The report assesses both the OPDC Area and OPDC Region against a number of social economic indicators, which are categorised within the following sections:

	• Geography: The area has a low population density due to its highly commercial nature. • Population and Demographics: The local community within the area is typically younger, and more ethnically diverse than the London average. • Housing: Households in the area typically larger than the London average, and residents are more likely to be living in socially rented accommodation. • Income and Employment: The area has lower household incomes than the London average, along with a higher proportion of long-term unemployment. • Community: Levels of education in the area are below the London average, as is the health of the general community. • Transport: The area has greater access to transport compared to the London average due to the high number or train stations. • Business: There are over 52,000 people employed in the area across 2,250 enterprises, primarily in the areas of wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing industries. Generally, the study indicates that when compared to the Greater London, the OPDC Region and in particular the OPDC Area, is disadvantaged across a number of different indicators.
Key recommendations	• The report does not make recommendation as it is a baseline assessment of current socio-economic conditions. The indicators outlined in the study are intended to be measured on an ongoing basis to measure improvements in socio-economic conditions.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the OPDC Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Future Employment Growth Sectors Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP1 (Catalyst for Growth), SP4 (Thriving Communities) and SP5 (Resilient Economy); • Introduction chapter • Housing Policies H2 (Affordable housing) and H3 (housing mix); • Town Centre and Community Uses Policy TCC4 (social infrastructure); • All Employment chapter policies

50. Sports Courts and Swimming Pools Study

Document Title	Sports Courts and Swimming Pools Study
Lead Author	Sport England
Purpose of the Study	Provide an overview of the current public access sports halls and swimming pools provision within and around the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (LBHF) and the likely need arising from future growth.

Key outputs	• Identify existing quantum, quality and locations for public sports halls and swimming pools within and around LBHF. • Identify areas of deficiency in access to sports halls and swimming pools. • Identify the existing and future demand for sports halls and swimming pools. • Inform the location and quantum of need for new sports hall and swimming pool space.
Key recommendations	• Identifies that LBHF is currently reasonably well served by swimming pools but there is an under-provision of sports courts. • As the population grows, there will be increased pressure on swimming pools and the under-provision of sports courts will be further exacerbated. • Identifies that the Old Oak and Park Royal area is currently deficient in access to public sports halls and swimming pools. • Identifies that population projections for the Old Oak and Park Royal area are likely to give rise to a need for approximately 13 sports courts and two 12x25m swimming pools, or 1 sports court per 3,000 residents and 1sqm of swimming pool space for every 90 residents.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Retail and Leisure Needs Study, Development Capacity Study, Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Precedents Study and Catalyst Uses Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP6 (Places and Destinations) • Policy P1 (Old Oak South) and P2 (Old Oak North) • Policy TCC6 (Sports and Leisure)

51. Statement of Community Involvement

Document Title	**Statement of Community Involvement**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	Explains how OPDC involves the community in deciding planning applications and preparing planning policy for the area
Key outputs	• Identifies how OPDC will engage with local communities in respect of the Local Plan, Community Infrastructure Levy, Supplementary Planning Documents and Neighbourhood Planning • Identifies the approaches developers should undertake to community engagement during the pre-application planning process and post-submission • Identifies requirements for a post-occupancy survey
Key recommendations	• 10 ground rules for engagement are identified: inclusive invitation, authorisation, continuity, independent advice, early involvement, presenting options, choosing between options, consensus, transparent records and feedback on the outcome of community involvement • Identifies methods for engagement in planning policy, including consultation documents, OPDC's website,

	discussion events, drop-in events, emails and letters, meetings, press releases, questionnaires and social media. • Identifies the process for preparing a Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy, including two rounds of public consultation, public examination and adoption. • Identifies process for engagement in Supplementary Planning Documents, including one round of public consultation and adoption. • Set out how OPDC will work with and support neighbourhood planning, including forum and area applications and subsequent neighbourhood plans. • Identifies the benefits of pre-application engagement to prospective applicants. • Set out the preferred approaches developers should take to pre-application engagement, including, where appropriate, two stages of pre-application engagement and submission of a Statement of Community Involvement Report. • Identifies the key stages post-submission, including: o Publicity and consultation; o Officer assessment; o Recommendation and decision; and o If relevant, appeals. • The SCI identifies the requirements for developers to undertake a post-occupancy survey to support continual learning, dissemination of information and to help identify and if relevant, remedy any problems.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	N/A
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• SP2 (Good Growth) • D1 (Securing High Quality Design) • DI3 (Stakeholder engagement and being a proactive planning authority)

52. Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

Document Title	**Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)**
Lead Author	Opinion Research Services
Purpose of the Study	To assess the current and future housing requirements across the relevant housing market area.
Key outputs	Identifies the relevant housing market area and provides an analysis of housing market trends, including the current balance between supply and demand. This provides the following key outputs: • Current number of households with an unmet housing need. • Total future number of households during Local Plan period. • Number of households who cannot afford market housing. • Analysis of housing mix requirements of the future households.

	• Specific housing requirements such as older people and shared housing.
Key recommendations	• The SHMA has established an objectively assessed need arising from 1,200 households in the redline boundary and recommended a wider housing market area comprising the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing and Hammersmith and Fulham as being an approximate area from which to establish housing needs. • Over the Plan period 44,400 households cannot afford market housing and have a requirement for affordable housing. • 86% of these households can only afford low-cost housing such as social rent, i.e.: London Affordable Rent. 14% can afford Intermediate housing. • There is a high need for family sized housing across all tenures. • There is a need for 8,100 new specialist older person housing units over the Local Plan period. • There is a limited role for shared housing for single 18 to 24 year olds. • 0.1% of the total objectively assessed housing need arise from newly forming non-travelling households from the Gypsy and Traveller community.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	There is an interface with the Affordable Housing Viability Study, the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, the Development Capacity Study and the Housing Evidence Statement.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• SP4 (Thriving Communities) • All housing chapter policies

53. Tall Buildings Statement

Document Title	**Tall Buildings Statement**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	To provide a definition for a tall building and appropriate locations for tall buildings in principle to meet the requirements of the Draft New London Plan.
Key outputs	• Identifies that Old Oak North, Old Oak South, North Acton and Acton Wells, Park Royal Centre, Willesden Junction, the Brewery Cluster and points along Scrubs Lane are appropriate locations for tall buildings in principle. • Identifies that a tall building within the OPDC area is defined as being a minimum of 15 storeys or a minimum of 48 metres above ground level.
Key recommendations	• Defines Old Oak North, Old Oak South, North Acton and Acton Wells, Park Royal Centre, Willesden Junction, the Brewery Cluster and points along Scrubs Lane as appropriate locations for tall buildings in principle. • Defines a tall building within the OPDC area to be a minimum of 15 storeys or a minimum of 48 metres above ground level.

Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	• N/A. This is a new supporting study.
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Scrubs Lane Development Framework Principles, Old Oak North Development Framework Principles, Victoria Road and Old Oak Land Development Framework Principles, Park Royal Intensification Study and Park Royal Development Framework Principles.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP9 (Built Environment) and D5 (Tall Buildings)

54. Utilities Study

Document Title	**Utilities Study**
Lead Author	Aecom
Purpose of the Study	To investigate options for delivering utilities in the core development area in Old Oak and identify potential preferred solutions.
Key outputs	• Decentralised energy strategy identifying the opportunities for district energy, heating and cooling. • Electricity and gas strategy, identifying the areas current capacity and the need arising from development and potential trigger years for upgrades to the network • Water supply and drainage strategy. Identifies approaches to water supply and reduction and surface water drainage. This summarises the recommendations in the Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS) and should be read in conjunction with this Strategy.
Key recommendations	• The preferred approach is for a strategic district heating network, centred around 5 clusters. This would require upfront funding however, so the Local Plan should continue to have a back-stop option requiring developers to deliver heating on-site where no strategic network exists. Priority should be given to zero and low carbon heat sources. • Electricity demand is estimated to be 120MW. There is currently 11MW spare capacity. Recommendations for the delivery of the new network are centred on: o Engage with large developers and electricity users such as HS2 Ltd; o Start competitive dialogue with potential independent distribution network operators (IDNOs); and o Investment ahead of need may be required and funding sources for this should be explored. • The existing water supply network will be unable to provide sufficient capacity for the development Thames Water has undertaken a Network Impact Assessment, which defines the extent of network reinforcement works that are required to supply the proposed development. • There is no capacity within the network for surface water drainage. Development needs to achieve greenfield run-off rates. To achieve this, OPDC should adopt a sequential policy, looking to minimise and re-use water, , if feasible

	drain into the Grand Union Canal, use on-site SuDS and if on-site, prioritise vegetated SuDS and deliver and connect into strategic SuDs. • Recommendations from the study have been appropriately incorporated into the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with the Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS), Development Infrastructure Funding Study (DIFS), Environmental Standards Study, Waste Management Strategy, North Acton District Energy Network Study, Old Oak North Development Framework Principles and Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy,

55. Victoria Road and Old Oak Lane Development Framework Principles

Document Title	Victoria Road and Old Oak Lane Development Framework Principles
Lead Author	Hawkins Brown and We Made That
Purpose of the Study	To provide a local vision and detailed guidance specific to the Old Oak Lane and Old Oak Common Lane and North Acton and Acton Wells places.
Key outputs	Identifies a series of principles and site specific guidance for: • Land uses • Public realm and connections • Publicly accessible open spaces and green infrastructure • Mitigating impacts of High Speed 2 construction activities • Local character and heritage • Development capacity • Indicative building heights and massing
Key recommendations	• Manage the transition between Old Oak and Park Royal by coordinating the mix of uses, built form and different character of the two areas. • Support the functioning of Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL). • Deliver mixed-use development in areas outside of SIL to support the local economy and deliver housing. • Focus active retail, social infrastructure, community and leisure uses in clusters around stations and town centres. • Retain and enhance existing residential areas. • Working positively and proactively with High Speed 2 Limited to address impacts on the public realm, open spaces, movement and residential amenity. • Support north-south movement along Victoria Road and Old Oak Lane through improvements to walking and cycling routes and the carriageway that mitigate impacts during the construction of High Speed 2 and in the longer-term. • Deliver a well-defined street with generous footpaths, segregated cycle lanes on main routes and positive and active frontages across the area. • Coordinate public realm enhancements to North Acton; • Deliver new walking and cycling focused streets in new neighbourhoods.

	• Deliver a network of multifunctional green infrastructure comprising of new publicly accessible open and street greening.
	• Conserve and enhance the local character, specifically Old Park Royal, the residential, industrial and canalside character and the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area.
	• Deliver a high quality built environment that responds to the surrounding sensitive locations and supports local legibility by delivering a range of building heights to provide:
	  ○ Increased height, including tall buildings, around stations, in town centres and along railways in appropriate locations;
	  ○ lower heights adjacent to sensitive locations of existing residential neighbourhoods and publicly accessible open spaces.

Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy, Heritage Strategy, Character Study, Environmental Standards Study, Integrated Water Management Strategy, Future Employment Growth Sectors Study and Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy P7 (North Acton and Acton Wells), P8 (Old Oak Lane & Old Oak Common Lane) and P9 (Channel Gate)

56. Views Study

Document Title	**Views Study**
Lead Author	OPDC with Allies and Morrison
Purpose of the Study	This views study provides a baseline study of views within and surrounding the Old Oak and Park Royal regeneration area. This study seeks to identify important views and provides recommendations and guidelines in terms of future development. Five types of views have been identified, panoramic, kinetic, heritage/local and linear views from the surrounding streets
Key outputs	• Identify important views in terms of heritage, impact on surrounding areas, orientation and wayfinding • Identify sensitivity to change for each view from a high sensitivity to a low sensitivity. • For each heritage view identify the designated historic assets concerned and set out their aesthetic and historic significance and produce guidelines • Set out relevance of non- heritage views for developers (orientation, wayfinding etc)
Key recommendations	• Use views to assist wayfinding in a chaotic environment • Opportunities to see buildings of interest are generally oblique or glancing views; these need to be preserved. • Developers will need to agree with Planning Authority which views are relevant to their proposal • Heritage views development guidelines need to be adhered to.

Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Heritage Strategy, Old Oak Outline Historic Area Assessment and Character Area Study
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP9 (Built Environment) • All design chapter policies and specifically D5 (Tall Buildings) and D7 (Key Views)

57. Waste Apportionment Study

Document Title	**Waste Apportionment Study**
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	To demonstrate how OPDC can help the three host local authorities meet their waste apportionment targets, in accordance with paragraph 5.80 of the Mayor's London Plan.
Key outputs	• Identifies existing waste sites in the OPDC area. • Identifies OPDC's adoption of the West London Waste Plan, which deals with apportionment targets for the London Boroughs of Brent and Ealing. • Identifies ability of sites in the Old Oak to meet the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's apportionment
Key recommendations	• The Old Oak Sidings (Powerday) waste site should be safeguarded to meet the London borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's waste apportionment. • The Local Plan should promote energy from waste to support the delivery of OPDC's strategic district heating network. • OPDC should support the relocation of waste management operators on sites not being safeguarded for apportionment in Old Oak.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	Includes additional information with reference to the draft new London Plan apportionment targets. The study also updates assumptions for the Old Oak Sidings (Powerday) site.
Relations to other studies	Informed by outputs from the Waste Technical Paper. Interfaces with the Waste Management Strategy and Utilities Study
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Place Policy P2 (Old Oak North) • Environment and Utility policy EU6 (waste)

58. Waste in Tall Buildings Study

Document Title	**Waste Guidance for High Density Development**
Lead Author	Eunomia

Purpose of the Study	• To identify the issues and challenges of meeting the Mayor's waste recycling standards in dense urban development. • To provide guidance on the best approach to meet these standards in tall buildings/high density development that will support the development of a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
Key outputs	• Guidance for developers on designing waste infrastructure and waste management systems to support achievement of the Mayor's waste targets in tall buildings/high density development • Set of principles for high performing recycling systems in residential and commercial (mixed use) development • Principles for good user engagement • A review of different waste management strategy options and infrastructure and their role in supporting waste management in tall buildings • Guidance on calculating residential and commercial waste arisings in tall buildings/high density development. • Recommended guidance for inclusion in a waste SPD
Key recommendations	• Waste management and recycling in tall buildings is very challenging. On average waste recycling in tall buildings is 50% less than from housing. • Developers must adopt and demonstrate positive approaches to waste management and ensure that adequate space and infrastructure is provided to support recycling and waste management. • Space to store 3 waste streams in homes and waste collection points must be provided. • Waste storage bins throughout the development should follow the same colour coding, be clearly sign-posted and easily accessible. • Active management and engagement by facility managers is likely to be required especially in tall buildings • Residents should be supported when they first move into a development so they understand how to use the waste system. • Innovation including for example smart bins, smart controls to chutes and bin stores, smart bins, good clear signage, compaction, in-vessel composting etc. can help improve recycling rates, support better use of waste facilities, reduce space take and optimise collection. • Space for bulky waste, commercial waste and other non-standard waste streams should be provided. • Waste disposal points in public spaces should be as close to residential development as possible and ideally no further than 30m from the front door. • Waste collection points must be accessible by the Local Authority or collection company and ideally no further that 10ms from a road that is accessible by truck.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A - New study

Relations to other studies	Outputs cross relate to the Utilities Study and Waste Management Strategy.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP10 (Integrated Delivery) • Chapter 5 – Design Policy D2 (Public Realm) and D4 (Well Designed Buildings) • Chapter 6 – Environment and Utilities Policy EU6 (Waste Management)

59. Waste Management Strategy

Document Title	**Waste Management Strategy**
Lead Author	Arup Associates
Purpose of the Study	• To develop the understanding of a planned approach to resource and waste management in Old Oak and Park Royal by identifying the likely quantities and composition of waste to be generated in the development area. • To propose appropriate waste management options in order to optimise management of waste generated during construction and in occupation
Key outputs	• Review of national, regional and local policy and its relevance to proposals for Old Oak and Park Royal. • Identify roles and responsibilities for all waste streams and clarify existing waste management arrangements • Lessons learned and best practice in waste management on high density development • Establish key objectives and targets to be adopted • Provide forecast of waste that will be generated through construction and once the development is occupied • Provide recommendations for resource and waste management strategies across Old Oak and Park Royal

Key recommendations	• Adopt designing out waste principles during design, procurement, construction and deconstruction • Require contractors to develop detailed strategies for construction, demolition and excavation waste • Segregate waste during construction by type to maximise waste recovery. Coordinate segregation and recovery with waste management companies and keep as much waste within the area as possible for reuse • Engage the public to minimise waste from operational phase through campaigns and other means • Provide waste segregation facilities to stream waste and facilitate recycling • Ensure that best practice standards are used for waste storage and collection and work with estate management teams to optimise collection regimes • Use Anaerobic Digestion and other technologies to treat organic waste and separate wet waste from other waste • Promote community sharing platforms to encourage reuse and repair centres • Adopt automated waste collection systems where viable • Establish an industrial symbiosis platform that supports business to business systems to utilise waste as a resource
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Circular and Sharing Economy Study, Waste Apportionment Study, Waste Technical Paper, Utilities Study and Waste in Tall Buildings Study.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy EU6 (Waste), EU7 (Circular and Sharing Economy) and EU8 (Sustainable Materials)

60. Waste Technical Paper

Document Title	**Waste Technical Paper**
Lead Author	Anthesis
Purpose of the Study	• To provide an up-to-date waste evidence base for the Western Riverside Waste Planning Authorities (RB Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham/OPDC, Wandsworth and Lambeth) • To support meeting waste apportionment targets, as required in paragraph 5.80 of the Mayor's London Plan (2015), and the management of other arisings, as required by the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).
Key outputs	• Identifies waste management capacity in the Western Riverside area. • Models whether there is enough capacity to meet the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's apportionment and other waste arisings, taking into account changes over time (i.e. site closures). • Examines where waste imported from and exported to.

Key recommendations	• The Powerday waste site will need to be safeguarded to meet the London borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's waste apportionment for Household and Commercial & Industrial waste. • All the Low level Radioactive waste generated (8,607,810 MBq in 2013) is disposed of by air or through wastewater. Therefore, there is no requirement for additional facilities. • No waste from agricultural sources has been reported in the area, so there is no need for facilities to manage this. • There is around 90ktpa (kilo tonnes per annum) of permitted hazardous waste capacity within the WRWA area. This exceeds the waste arisings forecast and therefore no provision needs to be made for additional capacity. • The planned upgrade to Beckton Sewage Treatment work will create sufficient capacity for population growth in the catchment area up to 2035, and therefore no additional facilities are required. • There is approximately 1,134 ktpa capacity to handle Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs informed the Waste Apportionment Study. Interfaces with the Utilities Study.
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	Place Policy P2 (Old Oak North) Environment and Utility Policy EU6 (Waste)

61. Whole Plan Viability Study

Document Title	**Whole Plan Viability Study**
Lead Author	BNP Paribas
Purpose of the Study	To assess and test the policies contained within the Local Plan to consider whether the plan's policies maintain the viability of development.
Key outputs	• Assessment of the plan's policies to identify those policies likely to impact of development viability. • Detailed modelling of policy requirements likely to impact on viability, such as affordable housing, infrastructure (including Community Infrastructure Levy), environmental standards and open space requirements. • An overview commentary of the impacts of these policies and recommendations on the viability of the policies in the Local Plan.
Key recommendations	• In the round, the policies contained in the Local Plan would be viable.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Outputs cross-relate to the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment, Housing Evidence Statement, Environmental

	Standards Study, Development Infrastructure Funding Study, Development Capacity Study and Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	All the policies and chapters of the Local Plan

62. Willesden Junction Station Feasibility Study

Document Title	**Willesden Junction Station Feasibility Study**
Lead Author	Atkins
Purpose of the Study	To produce a feasibility study into Willesden Junction Station and Interchange to GRIP 2 level
Key outputs	• Options for range of station elements (entrances, interchanges arrangements, intermodal strategy and over/adjacent site development potential) for Willesden Junction improvements. • Dynamic pedestrian flow modelling • Costing and phasing sequences for each option • Stakeholder responses from workshop • Summary of appraisals and relative strengths of each option in implementing upgrade of Willesden Junction Station and interchange.
Key recommendations	The study provides 10 key recommendations: • Capacity enhancements required to accommodate future growth; • Major improvements to station required to meet passenger expectations as an interchange and as a destination in Old Oak area; • Step free access from all entrances to platforms should be provided; • Enhanced intermodal facilities are required with adequate bus, cycle parking and taxi/kiss-and-ride provision located in close proximity to station entrances; • A new primary entrance to the east side of the station is required to provide convenient access to major development areas to the south in Old Oak; • Pedestrian and cycle links to Harlesden Town centre via Station Road and Harrow Road mist be enhanced; • Delivery of an east-west unpaid pedestrian and cycle route through, or adjacent to, the station; • Deliver capacity and public realm improvements early in order to enhance the viability of adjacent development plots; • The future use of Willesden Train Maintenance Depot needs to be determined to inform the next phase of station design; • Ensure proposals safeguard the ability to integrate a vehicular link over the West Coast Mainline.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Interfaces with Old Oak Strategic Transport Study, Bus Strategy and Public Realm, Walking and Cycling Strategy.
Relevant Local Plan Policies and Chapters	• Policy SP6 (Places and Destinations) SP7 (Connecting People and Places)

	• Policy P2 (Old Oak North), P10 (Scrubs Lane), P11 (Willesden Junction) • Transport chapter

63. Wormwood Scrubs Survey

Document Title	Wormwood Scrubs Survey
Lead Author	OPDC
Purpose of the Study	To survey nearby residents and users of the park to gain a better insight into local people's views on the Scrubs and its potential for enhancements
Key outputs	• 28 questions asked of surrounding residents and users of on the Scrubs. • A report has been produced summarising the results of the survey. • Almost 400 responses to the survey.
Key recommendations	• Many make good use of Wormwood Scrubs and visit it weekly and all-through the year, but equally some people have never used the Scrubs or use it very infrequently. • Most people use the Scrubs to relax and exercise. • People most value the Scrubs for its natural wild areas, trees and grassed areas. • The existing facilities which scored the worst were toilets, flower beds and changing facilities. • The new or improved facilities that people would most like to see are a café, toilets, litter removal, more lighting and security.
Key changes made since Reg 19 (1)	N/A
Relations to other studies	Recommendations from the study do not cross-relate to other studies.
Related Local Plan policies/chapters	• Policy P12 (Wormwood Scrubs)