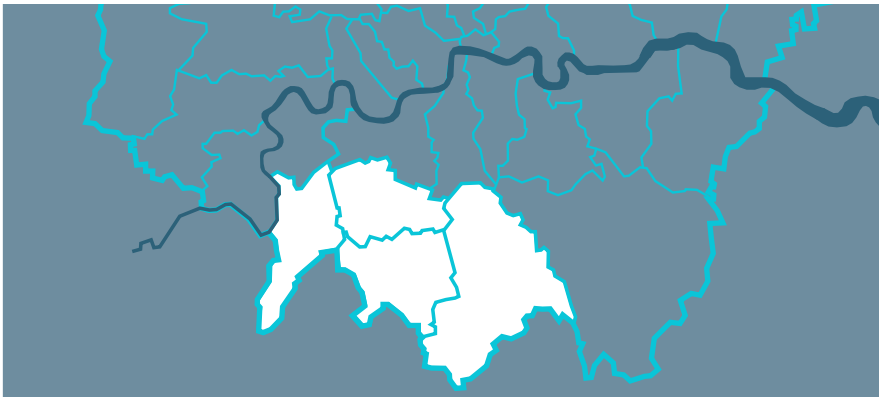
- London Borough of Croydon
- Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
- London Borough of Merton
- London Borough of Sutton



South London Waste Plan

2022 to 2037

Adopted December 2022

CROYDON
www.croydon.gov.uk

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

merton

Sutton

Contents

The South London Waste Plan – What it is

1.1 The South London Waste Plan sets out policies and safeguards sites for waste facilities across the boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton from 2022 to 2037. It is to be used for the determination of planning applications relating to waste facilities (i.e. a facility on a site where waste is sorted, processed, recycled, composted or disposed of or a facility on a site where waste is mainly delivered for bulking prior to transfer to another place for processing, recycling, composting or disposal). Development for waste facilities should only be allowed in accordance with this plan and other documents and plans which constitute a borough's Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

1.2 The South London Waste Plan is a joint Development Plan Document and will form part of the Development Plans for the London Borough of Croydon, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, London Borough of Merton and London Borough of Sutton.

1.3 Most adopted plans within a borough's Development Plan, such as a Local Plan or Core Strategy, are likely to have policies which are also relevant to a waste application. Each borough may also have adopted Supplementary Planning Documents which may be relevant. Furthermore, applications will also be decided according to the policies of the Mayor of London's London Plan, which is also part of the Development Plan. Therefore, for the development of a waste facility, a number of adopted plans and supplementary planning documents will have to be consulted.

1.4 Community involvement in local planning matters is an essential part of the planning process. Each of the South London Waste Plan Boroughs has an adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), a document which aims to ensure that all sections of the community understand how they are able to contribute to the planning process. When planning applications are submitted to the Boroughs, including applications involving waste uses, community involvement will be sought in accordance with the relevant Boroughs' SCI.

1.5 For further information, in the first instance, visit the planning policy pages of the relevant borough's website:

- www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework
- www.kingston.gov.uk/planning-policy
- www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/localplan
- www.sutton.gov.uk/wasteplan

1.6 The London Plan can be accessed at:
www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan

Introduction

Background

2.1 The four south London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton have a responsibility to plan for waste facilities as statutory Waste Planning Authorities. In 2007, the four boroughs decided to plan for waste collaboratively and produce a joint Development Plan Document (DPD), covering the principal types of waste such as household, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste. This resulted in the production of the South London Waste Plan which was adopted in 2012 covering a 10-year period from 2011 to 2021. This South London Waste Plan covers the period 2022 to 2037 and supersedes the 2012 South London Waste Plan. A list of superseded policies is set out in Appendix 5.

2.2 The South London Waste Plan sets out the partner boroughs' long-term vision, spatial strategy and policies for the sustainable management of waste over the next 15 years. Policies and site safeguarding set out in detail how the four boroughs will meet their waste management targets and limit the impact of waste facilities.

2.3 The South London Waste Plan boroughs should prepare a waste local plan in line with Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008, as amended). This plan must set out an analysis of the current waste management situation and future forecasts, an assessment of the need for waste installations, location criteria for sites and policies.

2.4 The "National Planning Policy for Waste" (NPPW), published in 2015, sets out the Government's waste planning policies which all Waste Planning Authorities must have regard to when developing local waste plans. The NPPW is supplemented by the "Planning Practice Guidance" section on waste which provides further detail on how to implement the policies.

2.5 The NPPW states that Waste Planning Authorities should have regard to their apportionments set out in the London Plan when preparing their plans and work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management.

Planning for Waste

The Waste Hierarchy

2.6 The underlying philosophy for the management of waste is reflected in the waste hierarchy which ranks waste options according to a priority and is usually shown in an inverted pyramid-like diagram, see overleaf. The ranking of the various waste management options is based on current scientific research on how the options would impact on the environment in terms of climate change, air quality, water quality and resource depletion.

2.7 The waste hierarchy illustrates the principle that the top priority for waste is to prevent creating it in the first place, then it is re-used, recycled, recovered and finally disposed of (e.g. landfill). This is a spatial planning document so it does not directly concern itself with the prevention of waste but it does seek to manage waste at the highest levels possible.

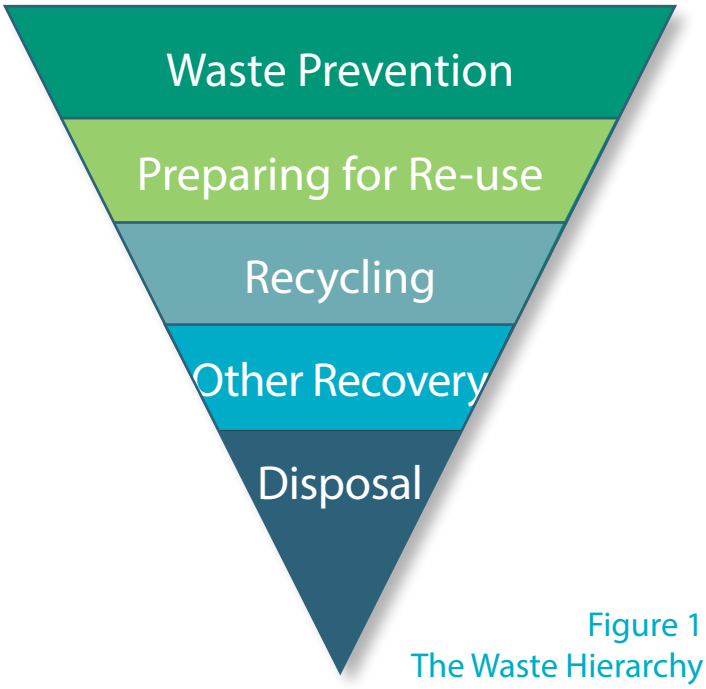


Figure 1
The Waste Hierarchy

National Drivers

2.8 The Waste Management Plan for England (2013) sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and the management of waste. To that effect, it encourages waste planning authorities to:

- Deliver sustainable and efficient facilities
- Consider waste management alongside other requirements such as transport, housing and jobs
- Ensure businesses and residents are engaged
- Drive waste up the Waste Hierarchy

2.9 Other national strategies that are relevant to waste planning include:

- The 25 Year Environment Plan (2018)
- Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018)
- Independent review into serious and organised crime in the waste sector (2018)

2.10 The way that waste authorities need to deliver effective waste planning is to apply the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity (commonly referred to as the "proximity principle"). This, in theory, expects waste authorities to deal with their own waste but there is no expectation that each local authority should deal solely with its own waste and instead should strive for net self-sufficiency. However, planning over a larger area such as that covered by the South London Waste Plan boroughs does provide for a more strategic and sustainable approach to waste in this area.

Regional Drivers

2.11 The regional driver for the South London Waste Plan is the Mayor of London through the London Plan. This plan takes into consideration the policies and targets of the London Plan 2021.

2.12 The London Plan 2021 reflects the general philosophy of the waste hierarchy as well as national guidance but, in informing the South London Waste Plan, it sets out how this should be achieved in London. In particular, the London Plan 2021 reiterates the targets for waste management set out in the Mayor's London Environment Strategy (2018), namely:

- No biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026
- 65% of 'municipal' (household and business) waste recycled by 2030, comprising: 50% Locally Authority Collected Waste recycled by 2025; and 75% business recycled by 2030
- 95% of excavation material to go to beneficial use and 95% of construction and demolition waste for reuse, recycling or recovery. Beneficial use could include using excavated material within the development, or in habitat creation, flood defences, climate change adaptation/mitigation or landfill restoration.

2.13 The strategic approach and policies in the London Plan are based on the forecast amount of waste that needs to be planned for: the arisings. These are then transformed into apportionments for individual boroughs based on criteria on the scope of a borough to manage waste. These have informed this South London Waste Plan and more information on the apportionments are set out in Section 4 (Policy WP1 and WP2).

2.14 In order to meet the apportionment and targets, the London Plan 2021 requires boroughs to:

- Safeguard existing sites
- Provide new waste management sites where required
- Optimise the waste management capacity of existing sites, and
- Create environmental, social and economic benefits from waste and secondary materials management

Local Drivers

2.15 The South London Waste Plan is driven by the need of the boroughs to meet their London Plan 2021 targets and apportionments and the sustainable development aim to provide enough waste capacity to manage the waste the area generates.

2.16 To this end, in December 2018, the four boroughs commissioned waste planning consultants Anthesis to undertake a study of the boroughs" existing capacity and likely future capacity. From this evidence, the following preferred strategy has been identified:

- Safeguard existing, operational waste sites
- Encourage the intensification of appropriate sites to meet the Construction and Demolition waste stream capacity shortfall
- Not plan for other waste streams as either the waste stream is so small as to be insignificant or the capacity is sufficient already

The Sustainability Appraisal

2.17 This plan is accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal. The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to evaluate development policies and proposals through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations during the preparation of the planning documents. The South London Waste Plan boroughs have already produced a Scoping Report, setting out the sustainability issues and how they will be evaluated, and a Sustainability Appraisal on the South London Waste Plan Issues and Preferred Options document has also been carried out.

Equalities Impact Assessment

2.18 The plan has also been subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment to ensure the South London Waste Plan does not adversely affect members of socially excluded or vulnerable groups and to meet the partner boroughs' statutory duties.

Duty to Cooperate

2.19 The Localism Act 2011 (Section 110) prescribes the "Duty to Co-operate" between local authorities in order to ensure that they work together on strategic issues such as waste planning. The duty is "to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis" and must "maximise the effectiveness" of all authorities concerned with plan-making. For matters such as waste planning, it is therefore important that local authorities can show that they have worked together in exchanging information and reaching agreement on waste issues, particularly cross-boundary issues. This process has been undertaken as part of the preparation for this South London Waste Plan and is an ongoing process.

Key Issues

3.1 Like the South London Waste Plan 2012, the development of the replacement South London Waste Plan must be informed by an up-to-date and proportionate analysis of the context of the plan area and the key issues and challenges facing it.

3.2 A full description of the partner boroughs' characteristics is available in the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal report. The SA includes an analysis of population demographics, employment, social deprivation and the provision of transport networks. It identifies the location of the boroughs' conservation areas, nature conservation areas and protected open space as well as areas at risk of flooding. These are all important factors when considering suitable locations for waste management facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal has been produced alongside the South London Waste Plan and has influenced the Plan's production.

3.3 Evidence supporting the South London Waste Plan has been produced by the consultancy Anthesis on behalf of the four boroughs. The draft South London Waste Plan Technical Report 2019 sets out key data on waste issues in south London and analyses it in the context of national policy, the published London Plan 2016 and the emerging draft London Plan 2017-2019. The SLWP Technical Report 2019 is available on line, published alongside this consultation.

3.4 From local evidence, national and London's policy on waste, five key issues have been identified for the draft South London Waste Plan 2022-2037 to address.

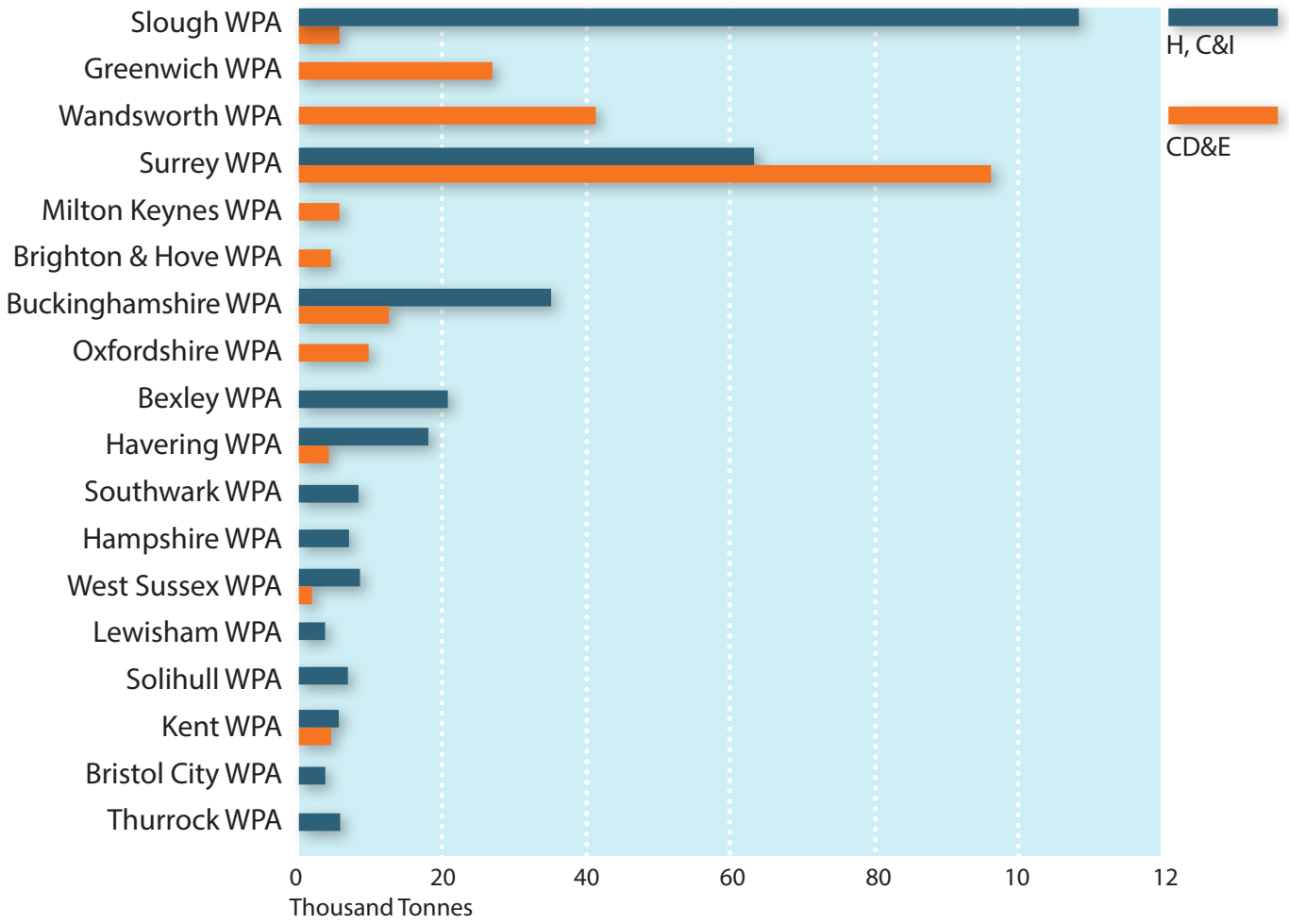
Key Issue 1 Cross Boundary Issues

3.5 Waste is a strategic cross-boundary issue. Authorities have a legal "duty to co-operate" under the Localism Act to ensure that authorities work together on strategic issues such as plan-making for waste.

3.6 The Mayor's London Plan considers waste arising from households, businesses and other sources within London's boundaries and apportions an amount of this waste for each London borough to manage. However, different types of waste are managed in different facilities which often need a wide catchment to be economically viable so to achieve net self-sufficiency every area will have some waste imports and exports.

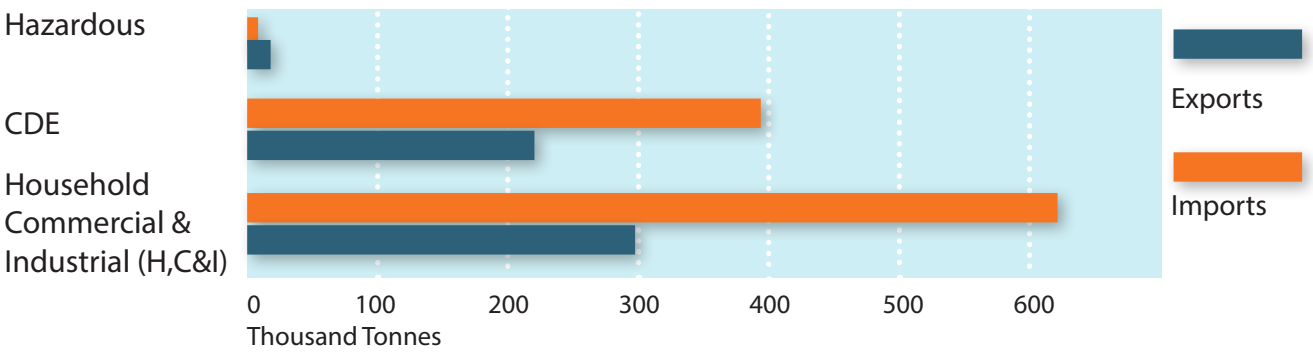
3.7 The South London Waste Plan Technical Report 2019 sets out in detail the last five years of exports and imports between the South London Waste Plan boroughs and other waste authorities.

Figure 2 South London Waste Plan Exports (tonnes) of Household, Commercial and Industrial (H, C&I) and Construction & Demolition (CD&E) Waste in 2017



3.8 The Technical Report Table 44 demonstrates that in 2017 approximately 300,000 tonnes of household and commercial and industrial waste was exported to be managed in other waste authorities. The majority of this was household waste sent to Slough Waste Planning Authority (specifically to Lakeside Energy Recovery Facility) but, in the future, this is due to be managed at Beddington. Similarly, HCI waste sent to the Redhill Landfill site is due to be managed in Beddington, following the planned closure of the landfill in 2027. Table 45 sets out the exports of construction, demolition and excavation waste. The largest proportion (97,000 tonnes) was sent to nine different waste treatment facilities located within Surrey Waste Planning Authority, with no one facility receiving more than 31,000 tonnes. However, the Plan identifies sufficient capacity within the plan area to exceed arisings for construction and demolition waste. The Boroughs will continue to monitor cross-boundary movements of waste through the duty to cooperate.

Figure 3 South London Waste Plan Imports and Exports of Waste Streams in 2017 (tonnes)



3.9 Although it initially appears from the data that the South London Waste Plan area is a net importer of waste, most of the imported waste tonnage for both household/ commercial and industrial waste (89%) and construction, demolition and excavation waste (77%) is not attributed to specific Waste Planning Authorities. Some of this waste is likely to have been generated within the South London Waste Plan boroughs themselves.

Figure 4 Origin of South London Waste Plan Imports of Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste (HC&I) in 2017 (tonnage percentage) (H, C&I) and Construction & Demolition (CD&E)

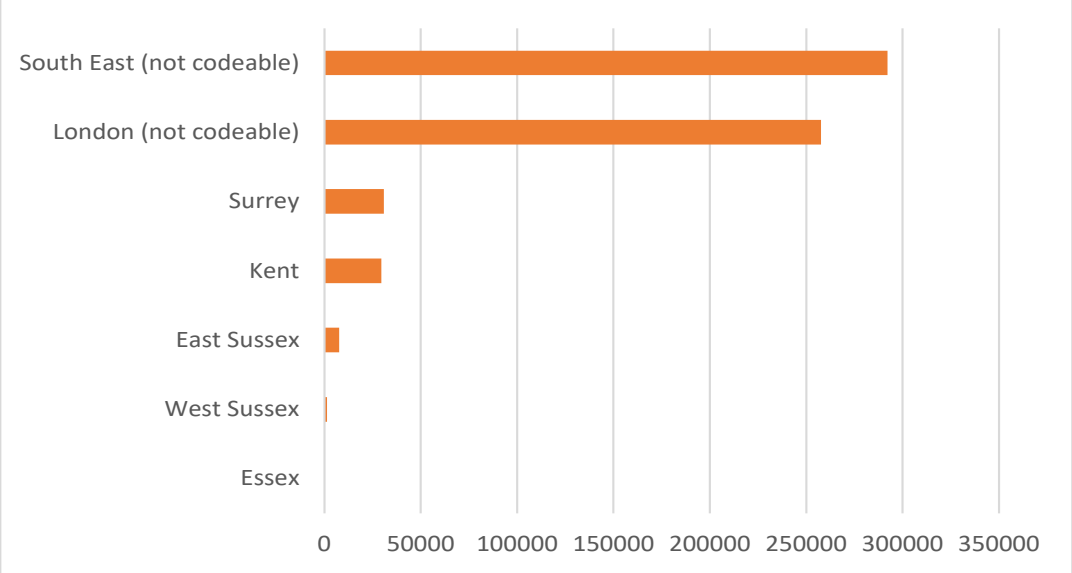
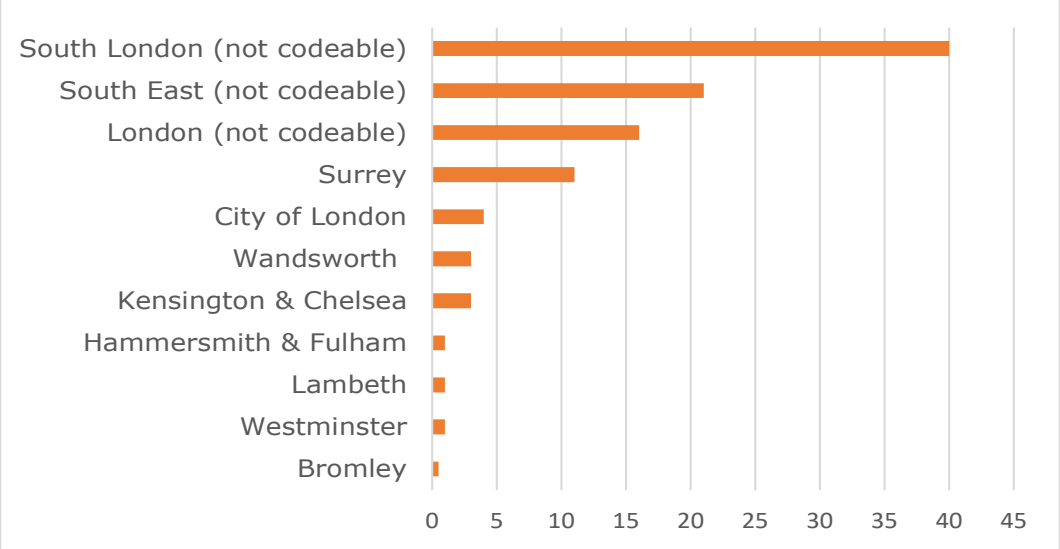
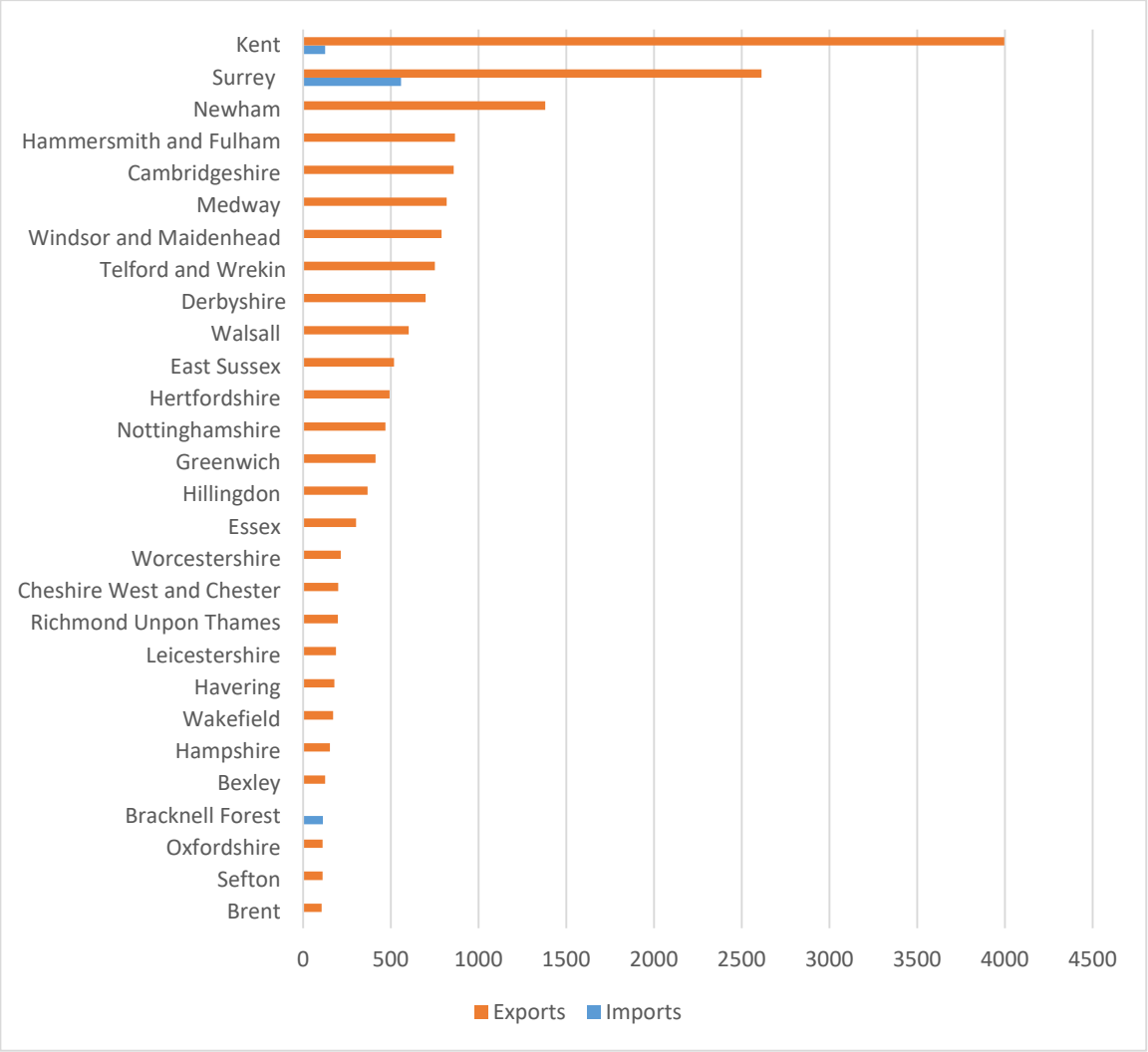


Figure 5 Origin of South London Waste Plan Imports of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste C, D&E) in 2017 (tonnage percentage)



3.10 Hazardous waste, such as from healthcare, oil, solvents and other building materials, requires specialist facilities for treatment and disposal so may travel further than other types of waste as there are fewer and more dispersed specialist facilities required to deal with the lower tonnages. South London is a net exporter of hazardous waste; in 2017 the South London Waste Plan area exported 20,200 tonnes and imported 800 tonnes.

Figure 6 South London Waste Plan Imports and Exports of Hazardous Waste by Waste Planning Authority in 2017 (tonnes)



3.11 The task for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to ensure that net self-sufficiency can be achieved and those facilities outside the South London waste plan area which receive South London waste are able to do so into the future. No planning issues have been identified which will prevent the continued cross-boundary movements of waste and the achievement of this task can be seen in the Statements of Cooperation which accompany this plan. The Boroughs will continue to monitor cross-boundary movements of waste and engage with relevant authorities through the duty to cooperate, so any substantial changes can be considered in accordance with Appendix 1 'Monitoring'.

Key Issue 2 How much waste must the South London Waste Plan plan for?

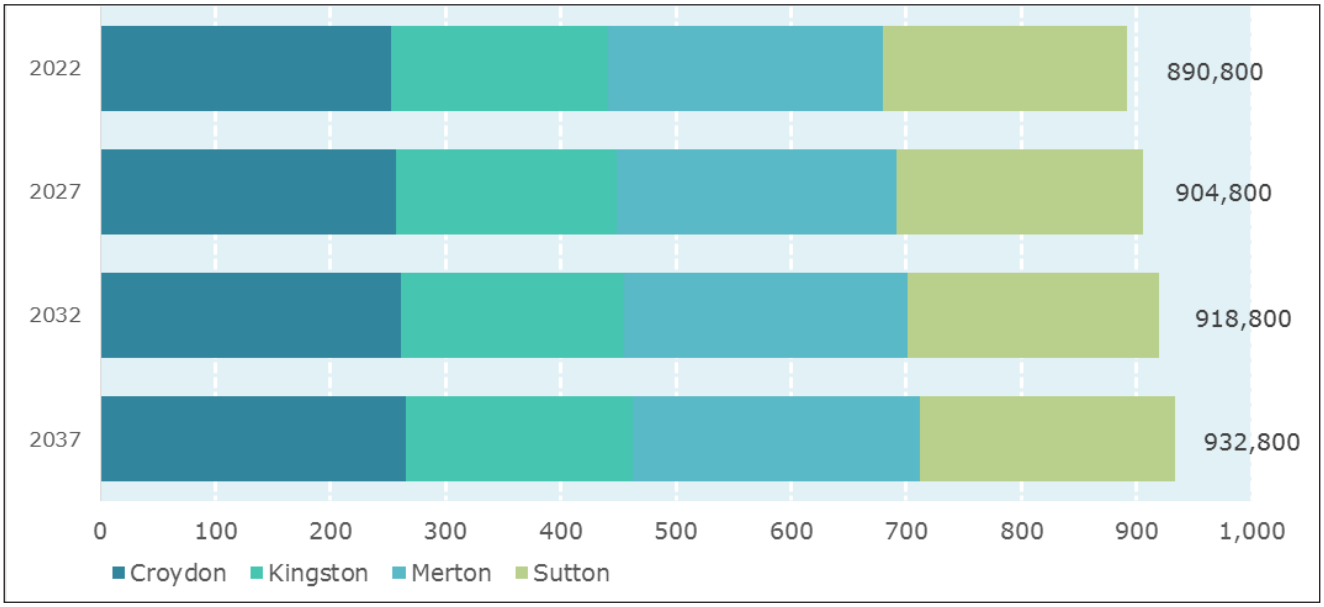
3.12 The National Planning Policy for Waste and the associated guidance requires waste planning authorities to plan for seven waste streams:

3.13 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), also known as municipal or household waste: Waste collected by a Local Authority, including recycling, household and trade waste.

3.14 Commercial/industrial: non-hazardous waste produced by shops, businesses and industry.

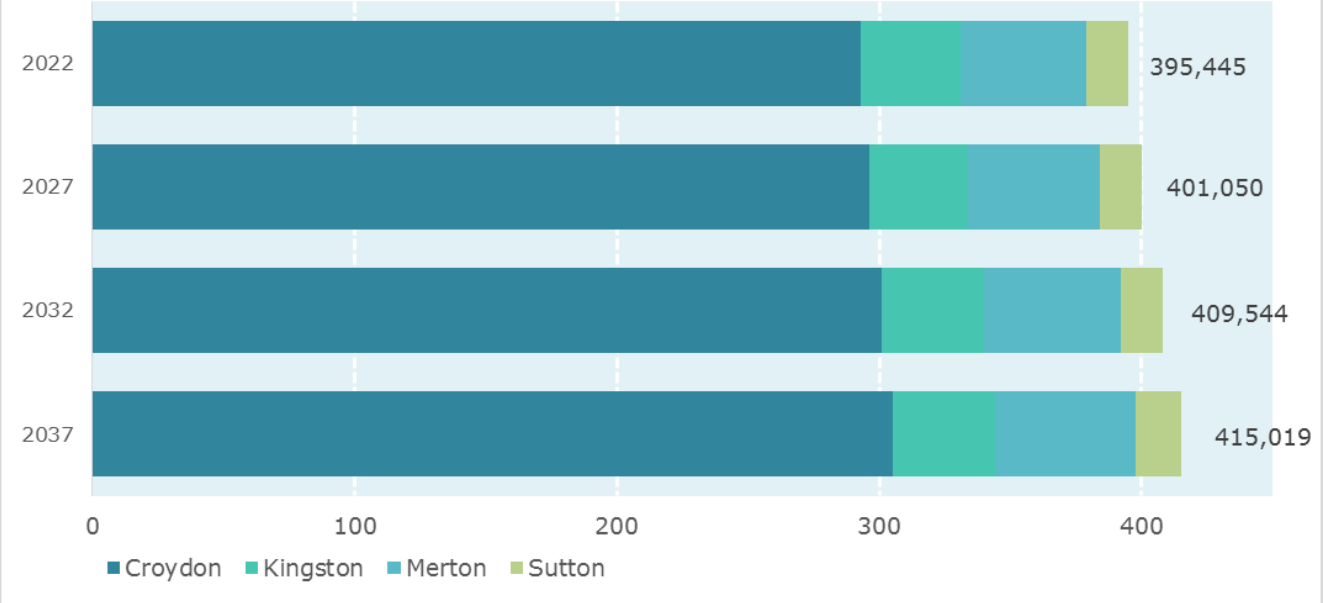
3.15 These two waste streams are collectively the largest amount of waste produced in the South London Waste Plan area; both make up the London Plan 2021 apportionment targets. Most of the boroughs within the South London Waste Plan area have been set apportionment targets higher than their anticipated waste arisings and collectively the apportionment is higher than the anticipated arisings. The 2019 South London Waste Plan Technical Report has therefore used the higher London Plan 2021 apportionment targets for each South London Waste Plan authority as a more accurate and up-to-date target of what has to be planned for. As set out in Figure 7 below, the South London Waste Plan boroughs must plan for facilities to manage a target of 932,800 tonnes of apportioned waste (Local Authority Collected Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste) by 2037.

Figure 7 Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Targets (thousand tonnes)



3.16 Construction, Demolition & Excavation: soil, concrete, brick, plastic, wood and other waste generated as a result of delivering infrastructure projects, building, renovation and the maintenance of structures. This is the third largest waste stream and the amount of waste produced each year is highly influenced in London by the strength or weakness of London's housebuilding and commercial property development market. The London Plan sets a target that in London 95% of excavation waste will go to beneficial use and 95% of construction and demolition waste will be reused, recycled or recovered. The London Plan excludes excavation from the net self-sufficiency target as it is difficult to recycle this waste stream in a London context. The South London Waste Plan Technical Report 2019, chapter 4, sets out how the overall Construction and Demolition Waste arisings in the South London Waste Plan area has been forecast using GLA's employment figures in the construction sector until 2037. By 2037 a total of 415,019 tonnes of Construction and Demolition waste should be managed in the South London Waste Plan area.

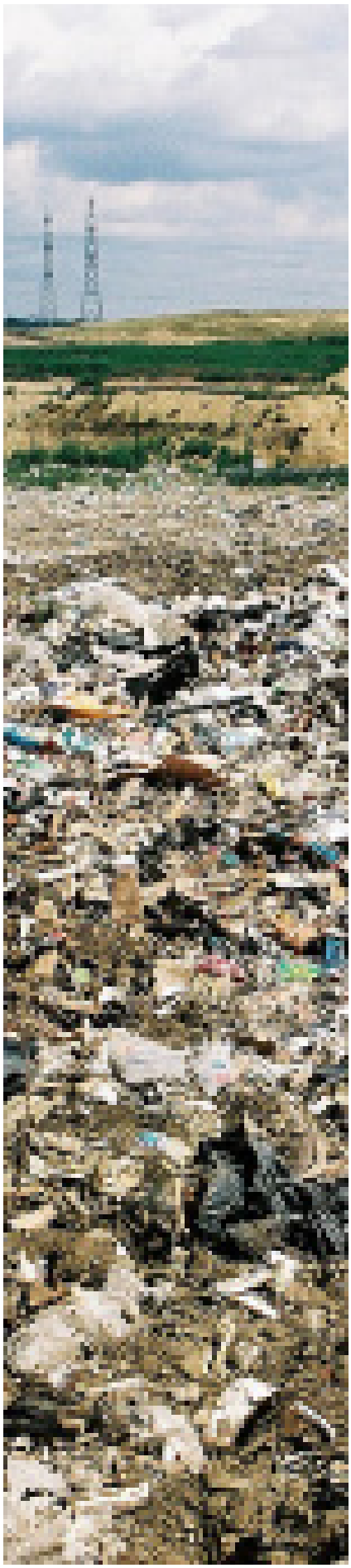
Figure 8 Construction and Demolition Waste Targets (thousand tonnes)



3.17 Other Waste Streams: The other waste streams which the Government requires to be planned for are: Hazardous waste, Low Level Radioactive waste, Agricultural waste and Wastewater. However, as the text for Policy WP2 explains, there are either satisfactory arrangements in place, the waste stream is so small as to be insignificant or capacity improvements have already been made.

3.18 The task for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to provide sufficient capacity for those waste streams which will need additional capacity to meet their 2037 target. This task has been achieved through Policies WP1, WP2 and WP3.

Key Issue 3: Scarcity of Land

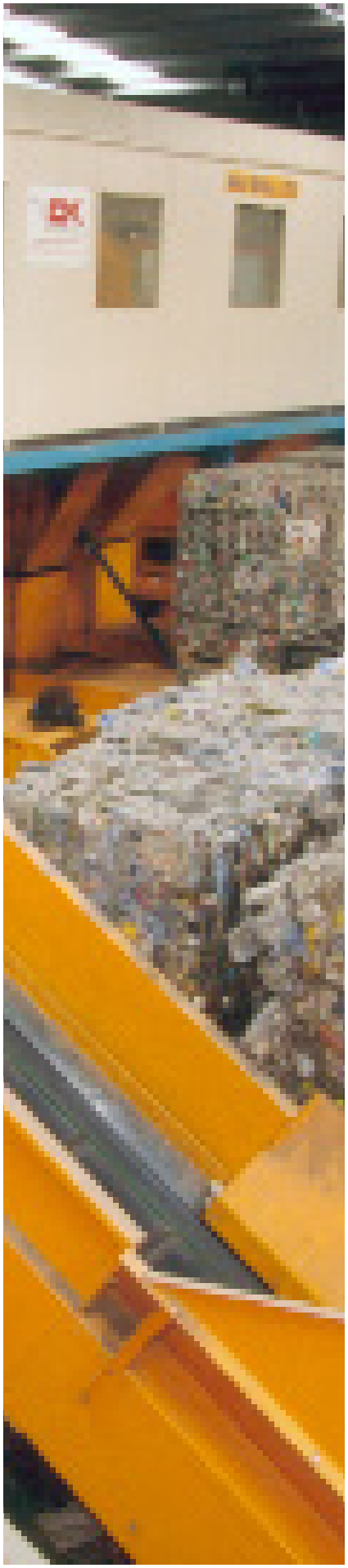


3.19 In south London, any requirement for waste facilities must be considered and balanced against the land needs of other land uses.

3.20 All South London Waste Plan boroughs are set to see a substantial increase in house-building following the adoption of the London Plan 2021. The four boroughs are expected to deliver 4,430 new homes per year – an increase of 55% on their previous target - and with new housing comes the associated schools, healthcare, jobs and businesses and recreational areas that are essential to support a functioning city, a good quality of life and the sustainable development required by the National Planning Policy Framework. South London is also well known for its green and open spaces. Croydon, Kingston and Sutton all have Green Belt, which has some of the highest levels of protection from development, and 33% of Merton is protected green space, such as Wimbledon and Mitcham Commons.

3.21 Besides a huge increase in demand for land for new homes and associated infrastructure and the protection of green and open spaces, south London is also in demand for industrial land. The 2017 London Industrial Land Demand Study (CAG Consultants for the GLA, Figure 13.3) identified that in the four boroughs the potential loss of industrial land was virtually negated by requirements for warehousing and other types of industry. The vacant land that was identified is necessary for churn and a functioning land market. In the context of scarce land, it is necessary to plan sufficiently for waste but not sterilise industrial land for other uses by applying waste designations too widely.

3.22 Over the past decade, the South London Waste Plan boroughs have worked together on the South London Waste Plan 2011-2021. During these ten years, sites for waste management have been delivered in accordance with the plan. Modern waste facilities are more efficient in their layout, processing capability and land take. This means waste facilities take less industrial land than in recent years. The task for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to provide sufficient management capacity for waste uses but ensure that they do not stifle other land uses with high land demand. This task has been achieved through policies WP1, WP2, WP3 and WP4.



Key Issue 4: Waste Transfer Facilities

3.23 Given that the aim of the South London Waste Plan is to manage more waste within the plan's borders, thus supporting the Mayor of London's targets for greater self-sufficiency, and that logistics and travel are increasingly expensive, the need to transfer waste to facilities outside the plan area will change as more reuse, recycling and management facilities are developed. In practice, as set out in the South London Waste Plan Technical Report 2019 and based on Environment Agency data, most waste sites that operate mainly for the transfer of waste to other areas also have a waste management facility on-site, such as a bulking or materials recovery facility to assist with sorting and recycling.

3.24 Furthermore, there may be circumstances in which the transfer of waste remains an appropriate and desirable option. Examples include the transfer of hazardous waste to specialist treatment facilities in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough or the importation of household, commercial and industrial waste from Kent. Although the South London Waste Plan boroughs acknowledge that as much of their own waste as practicably possible should be managed within its boundaries, the South London Waste Plan should be sufficiently flexible to support transfer where waste cannot reasonably be treated within the plan area, or where the negative environmental impacts of doing so are greater than other options.

3.25 Transfer stations operated by waste management contractors tend to bulk collected wastes before transporting to other facilities for, for instance, landfilling, energy recovery or separation for recycling. As such this capacity does not count towards the London apportionment. However, many transfer stations do practice separation of recyclates from waste materials before they are bulked for onward transport. To properly recognise this additional recycling activity, the South London Waste Plan Technical Report 2019 has used Environment Agency data for five years to 2017 to produce an average recycling rate practiced within the waste transfer facility. This has been updated to include the latest available Environment Agency data for 2018 and 2019. The average recycling rate has then been counted towards the apportionment target and not as waste transfer. As the costs of materials and travel rise (particularly in London via initiatives such as the Ultra Low Emissions Zone expansion) this will further support the circular economy approach and result in a greater financial imperative to reduce waste and reuse waste materials.

3.26 The task for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to encourage more reuse and recycling on waste transfer stations. This task has been achieved through Policy WP4.

Key Issue 5: Climate Change, the End of Landfill and the Circular Economy

3.27 As started by the South London Waste Plan 2011, the South London Waste Plan will reduce the reliance on disposal to landfill sites both within the plan area and outside London. Therefore, this South London Waste Plan will:

- Not safeguard the Beddington Farmlands landfill site as it is due to close in 2023 and its waste will be managed higher up the waste hierarchy as other recovery rather than disposal
- Seek to reduce the amount of Construction and Demolition Waste going to landfills in Surrey.

3.28 Tackling climate change is a key Government priority for the planning system and a driver for all South London Waste Plan boroughs. The South London Waste Plan boroughs are all focused on the challenges posed by climate change and are driven by the requirements to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. While it is recognised that waste management facilities will continue to generate CO2 emissions, the London Plan 2021 requires major development, such as new waste facilities, to be net zero carbon and this is a key issue for the South London Waste Plan.

3.29 The South London Waste Plan boroughs support the 2019 Mayor's Environment Strategy and London Plan proposals to move towards a circular economy, to keep products and materials circulating within the economy at their highest value for as long as possible. Leasing, sharing, reusing, repairing and re-manufacturing products - from lawnmowers to window glass – has been identified as having a positive impact on businesses, jobs and the economy as well as reducing waste. London and other cities are prime locations for moving from a linear to a circular economy due to the expense and traffic pollution incurred in transferring goods. Activities are already taking place in South London boroughs to move towards a more circular economy and include the reuse of materials recovered from extensive building demolition that might previously have ended up as construction and demolition waste and the establishment of repair facilities, usually in vacant retail units rather than on waste sites themselves.

3.30 The tasks for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to continue their work to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, make major waste developments zero carbon, make minor waste developments as close to zero carbon as possible and finally provide opportunities for the circular economy to expand. This task has been achieved through policies WP3, WP6 and WP7.


waste into a
resource

Vision and Objectives

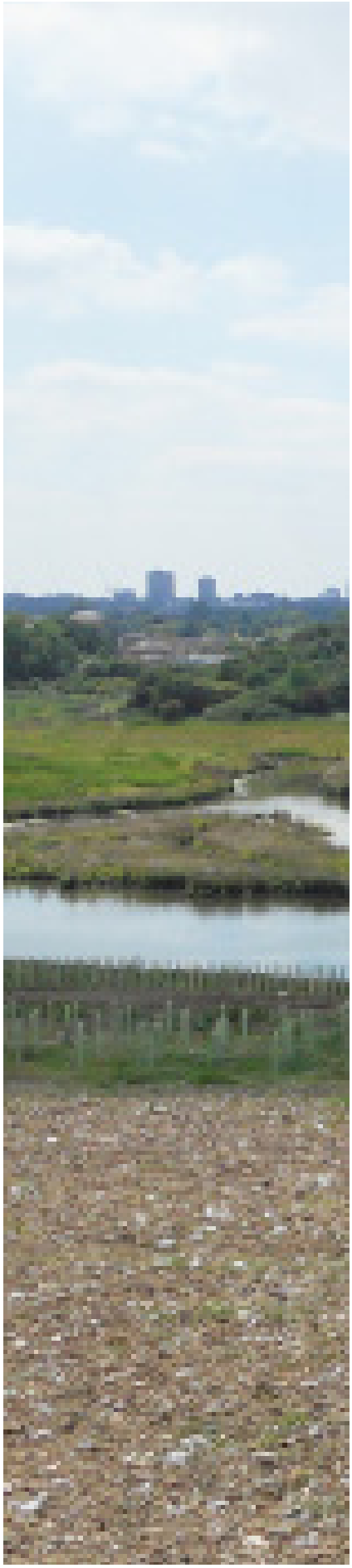
4.1 The key issues identified in the previous chapter have informed the four South London Waste Plan boroughs' vision and objectives for the South London Waste Plan and these are set out below:

By 2037, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will have sufficient waste management facilities to be net self-sufficient with regard to their apportionment targets for Household and Commercial and Industrial waste streams, and the arisings targets for all other waste streams unless it is neither practicable nor necessary for that arisings target to be met.

The area will be managing waste efficiently and effectively on a select range of established sites and the operational effects of these sites will be mitigated. This will allow the sub-regional economy to flourish as a whole with other industrial uses being able to locate on other sites within the area's industrial estates.

4.2 To achieve this vision, the South London Waste Plan has the following objectives, which will be delivered through the policies in the Plan:

- **Objective 1:** To plan for net self-sufficiency by meeting the 2021 London Plan target for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste
  To be delivered through Policies WP1, WP3 and WP4.
- **Objective 2:** To plan for net self-sufficiency by meeting the identified needs for Construction and Demolition Waste, Excavation Waste, Low Level Radioactive Waste, Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste and Wastewater, where practicable or necessary
  To be delivered through Policies WP2, WP3 and WP4.
- **Objective 3:** Safeguard the existing waste sites to meet these targets and needs on existing sites, as set out on Pages 53-98 of this plan
  To be delivered through Policies WP3 and WP4.
- **Objective 4:** Support the need for sufficient land for other industrial uses within the South London Waste Plan area's industrial estates by not safeguarding more land for waste management than is required.
  To be delivered through Policies WP1, WP2, WP3 and WP4.



- **Objective 5:** Ensure waste facilities use sustainable design and construction methods and also protect and, where possible, enhance the character and appearance of its surroundings.
  To be delivered through Policies WP4, WP5, WP6, WP7, WP8 and WP9.
- **Objective 6:** Ensure the effects of new development are mitigated and, where possible, enhance amenity
  To be delivered through Policies WP4, WP5, WP6, WP8 and WP9.
- **Objective 7:** To support the movement of waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable. To be delivered through Policies WP3 and WP7
- **Objective 8:** To deliver waste management capacity in line with the proximity principle and to support the co-location of facilities to minimise waste movements and support opportunities for the circular economy.
  To be delivered through Policies WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5 and WP7
- **Objective 9:** To ensure the delivery of sustainable waste development within South London through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations.
  To be delivered through Policies WP1 to WP9

WP1 Strategic Approach to Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste

London Plan Arisings and Apportionment Targets

5.1 The boroughs' targets for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste are set by the Mayor of London and the boroughs are using the London Plan 2021 waste arisings and apportionment targets as these are the most up-to-date targets. The Mayor calculates the amount of Household Waste produced by a borough as follows:

Figure 9 Calculation of Household Waste Arisings

5.2 The amount of Commercial and Industrial Waste produced by a borough is calculated as follows:

Figure 10 Calculation of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings

5.3 However, the Mayor of London then redistributes portions of the borough arisings between boroughs, giving those boroughs he considers to have more scope to manage waste a higher waste management target (or apportionment) and those he considers has less scope to manage waste a lower waste management target. The Mayor used the following criteria for apportioning or redistributing waste between boroughs: existing waste facilities and industrial land, arisings in a borough, presence of railheads and wharves, proximity to major routes, restrictive land designations (such as heritage or biodiversity), flood risk and socio-economic factors.

5.4 The Mayor of London's arisings and apportionment targets for the South London Waste Plan boroughs are set out in Figure 11.

Figure 11 Arisings and Apportionment at 2022 and 2037 (tonnes per annum)

	2022		2037	
	Arisings	Apportionment	Arisings	Apportionment
Croydon	306,100	252,800	322,600	264,800
Kingston	152,400	187,600	158,400	196,600
Merton	174,500	238,750	182,000	250,000
Sutton	161,550	211,650	169,800	221,400
TOTAL	794,550	890,800	832,800	932,800

5.5 In 2037, the Mayor of London will expect the four South London Waste Plan boroughs to manage 13% more waste than the four boroughs generate.

Existing Capacity

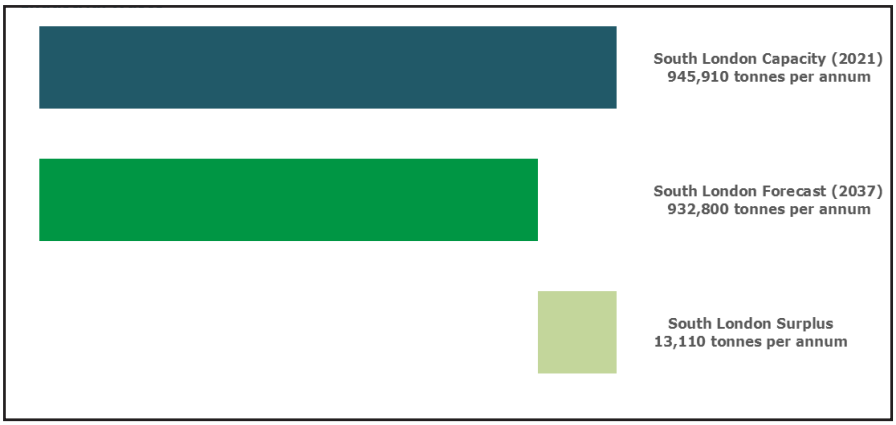
5.6 Appendix 2 shows the existing capacity for waste management across the four South London Waste Plan boroughs. The figures have been calculated by Anthesis consultants for the four boroughs and what constitutes waste management and what sort of facilities provide waste management are set out in Figure 12.

Figure 12 Processes and Facilities which Contribute to Waste Management

Used in London for energy recovery	Energy recovery facility, energy from waste facility, anaerobic digestion
Materials sorted or bulked in London, facilities reuse (including repair and remanufacture), reprocessing or recycling	Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) or other materials sorting facility, transfer stations
Material reused, recycled or reprocessed in London	Materials reprocessor, reuse facility, composting facility, anaerobic digestion facility
Produced as solid recovered fuel or a high-quality refuse-derived fuel	Solid recovered fuel or refuse-derived fuel production facilities

5.7 Appendix 2 also shows that the current existing capacity for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste is sufficient to meet the Mayor's apportionment, with the figures reproduced in Figure 13.

Figure 13 Capacity, Forecast and Surplus for Household and Commercial & Industrial Waste



Approach to Meeting the Target

5.8 Since the four South London Waste Plan boroughs have sufficient waste management capacity to meet their 2037 target, it is proposed to safeguard the existing sites, which by virtue of having a planning permission and operating are available, viable and suitable, and allow the intensification of the existing sites where appropriate. Unlike the previous South London Waste Plan, the sufficient existing capacity means that the boroughs have no need to identify additional sites for waste management and no need to identify areas which may be suitable for waste management. As all the boroughs have a high demand in their industrial areas for other employment-generating uses, this is especially important for the South London Waste Plan boroughs. With industrial land in high demand, the South London Waste Plan boroughs do not want to be sterilising sites in industrial areas from other employment uses by unnecessarily designating waste sites.

5.9 As such, the boroughs will not normally support new waste sites coming forward (outside of sites providing compensatory provision, as set out in Policy WP3), unless there are exceptional circumstances that justify it. This strikes a balance between meeting the apportionment, achieving net self-sufficiency and not stifling industrial land uses, whilst giving some flexibility for new waste sites to be delivered in appropriate circumstances.

5.10 Applications outside of safeguarded waste sites will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that there is a need for such a facility, having regard to the latest Waste Authority Monitoring Report and the ability of the Plan to meet the London Plan apportionment figure. In addition, applicants will need to provide evidence as to why it is not possible to use, expand or intensify an existing safeguarded waste site (as set out on Pages 53-98 of this Plan).

5.11 Furthermore, applications proposing waste facilities outside of the existing safeguarded sites will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the proposed site would be better suited to meeting the identified need for South London having regard to delivering the vision and objectives of the South London Waste Plan. For example, there may be an opportunity to co-locate a recycling facility with a reprocessing plant or an opportunity for small scale expansion of an existing site onto adjacent land which helps facilitate the maximum use of an existing waste site and enable co-location of facilities. There may be instances in the future where advances in waste technologies are such that existing sites do not meet the technical requirements of a proposed waste management facility, for example, the identified locations might be too small for the proposed development or the facility may need to be located near a specific waste producer. In any event, a new waste site will have to satisfy the locational criteria set out in Policy WP4 (b) to (g). The list of safeguarded waste sites will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report and new sites will be safeguarded for waste uses once operational.

5.12 Therefore, in accordance with Paragraph 3 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (which requires local authorities to plan for waste) the London Plan 2021 apportionment targets and this plan's objectives:

WP1 Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste

(a) The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to continue to develop efficient and more effective management eliminating the need for additional waste capacity.

(b) During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will seek to meet the London Plan 2021 apportionment target of managing 932,800 tonnes of Household and Commercial and Industrial waste per annum within their boundaries across the plan period to 2037.

(c) The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will deliver this by safeguarding existing waste sites and encouraging the intensification of these sites as appropriate (see Policy WP3).

(d) New waste sites (either for transfer or management) will not normally be permitted, unless:

(i) they are for compensatory provision (in accordance with Policy WP4); or

(ii) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area that cannot be met on a site elsewhere in London; and

(iii) there is robust evidence that existing safeguarded sites within the South London Waste Plan area are not available or suitable or that needs cannot be met through the adaption or intensification of existing facilities; and

(iv) they would manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable; and

(v) they would accord with all relevant aims and policies of the South London Waste Plan (particularly the locational criteria set out in Policy WP4 (b) to (e)) and the applicable borough's Development Plan

WP2 Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

5.13 In addition to Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste, the Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph 013 Reference ID: 28-013-20141016) also requires local authorities to plan for Construction and Demolition Waste, Excavation Waste, Low Level Radioactive Waste, Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste and Wastewater.

Construction and Demolition Waste

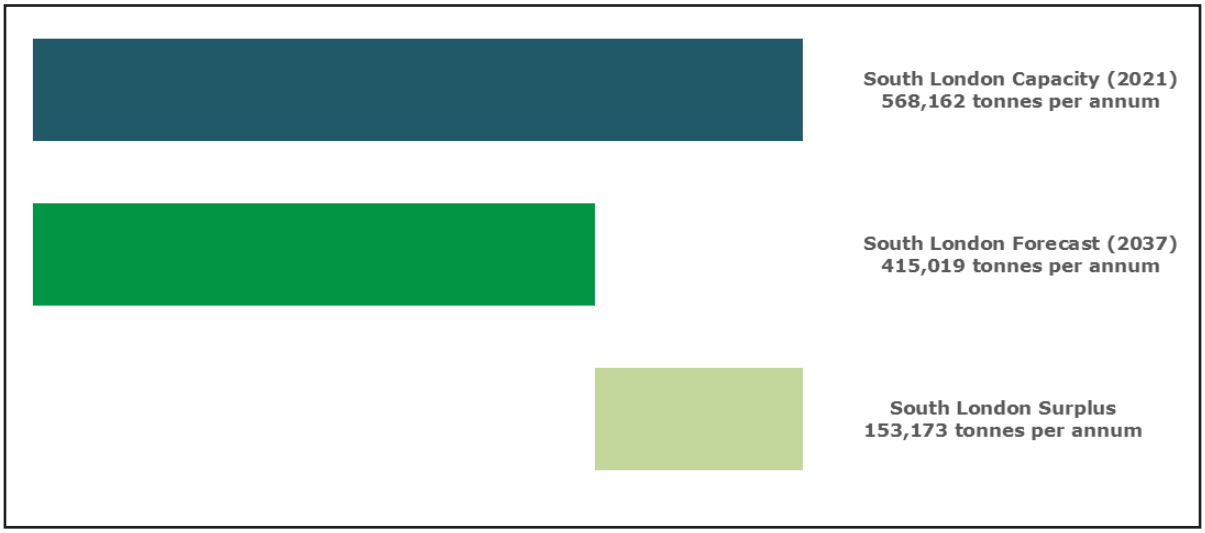
5.14 Construction and Demolition Waste is mainly made up of soils, stone, concrete, brick and tile although other waste, such as wood, metals, plastic and cardboard can be found in the waste stream as well. The data regarding Construction and Demolition Waste is poor. Arisings are calculated by employment forecasts for the construction industry, which can be highly susceptible to fluctuations as a result of the health or otherwise of the regional and national economy. Capacity is also difficult to measure as it is suspected that a lot of the recycling or reuse of Construction and Demolition waste takes place on the construction site itself or at waste management facilities with exemptions from Environment Agency permits. Nevertheless, consultants Anthesis have produced a forecast of Construction and Demolition Waste for the South London Waste Plan boroughs and this is set out in Figure 14.

Figure 14 Construction and Demolition Waste Arisings and at 2022 and 2037 (tonnes per annum)

	2022 Arisings	2037 Arisings
Croydon	293,381	305,058
Kingston	37,966	39,040
Merton	48,391	54,314
Sutton	15,707	16,607
TOTAL	395,445	415,019

5.15 Appendix 1 shows the existing capacity across the four South London Waste Plan boroughs for Construction and Demolition waste management and it shows there is a surplus for the 2037 forecast. The exact figures are set out in Figure 15.

Figure 15 Capacity, Forecast and Shortfall for Construction and Demolition Waste



5.16 The South London Waste Plan boroughs consider that there is considerable scope for the intensification of Construction and Demolition sites and those with potential for intensification are set out in the sites section of the document and Appendix 2.

Excavation Waste

5.17 Excavation waste is defined as "naturally occurring soil, stone, rock and similar materials (whether clean or contaminated) as a result of site preparation activities" (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England: C, D&E Waste, DCLG, 2005). The London Plan 2021 does not expect the capital to be net self-sufficient in excavation waste as "the particular characteristics of this waste stream mean that it will be challenging for London to provide either the sites or the level of compensatory provision to apply net self-sufficiency to this waste stream" (paragraph 9.8.1). Instead, London Plan 2021 expects 95% of excavation waste to go to beneficial use (see the Glossary for the definition of beneficial uses).

5.18 In practice, it is very difficult to plan for excavation waste as

(1) sites come and go as they develop a need for excavation waste and then are filled, for example the Chessington Equestrian Centre in Kingston;

(2) landfill come on and off stream as they are filled;

(3) increased construction and demolition waste recycling means less construction and demolition waste going to landfill and so landfills are filling more slowly;

(4) increased economic activity leads to greater excavation waste and landfills filling more quickly.

5.19 The South East Planning Advisory Group's Joint Position Statement on the Deposit of Land in the South East of England (2019) states: "the export of such waste [from London] for management within the South East will continue for the foreseeable future [and] inert waste arising on London can be used to restore mineral workings in the South East of England." Therefore, the South London Waste Plan boroughs do not intend to make provision for such waste but would support an appropriate temporary site within the South London Waste Plan area for excavation waste should a proposal arise.

Low Level Radioactive Waste

5.20 Low Level Radioactive Waste commonly occurs in paper, plastics and scrap metal that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. There are currently no specific facilities for processing such waste within the South London Waste Plan area. Within the area, there are 10 organisations with permits to keep and use radioactive facilities. According to the Pollution Inventory Dataset (2017), only seven are active in the keeping and using of Low Level Radioactive Waste and all are hospitals or medical research establishments. Most Low Level Radioactive Waste is in the form of dust which can be washed off and therefore, these hospitals and research establishments have permits to discharge small amounts of permitted radioactive wastewater to the sewer. There are no solid transfers of this type of waste in any of the facilities. Therefore, this evidence places no requirement on the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide for solid waste management infrastructure. As such, the Boroughs will not normally support new sites coming forward unless there are exceptional circumstances that justify it, as set out in Policy WP2 (d).

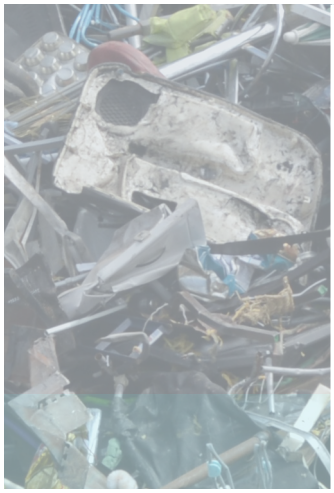
Agricultural Waste

5.21 The Waste Data Interrogator identified that only 383 tonnes of agricultural waste was generated in the South London Waste Plan boroughs in 2017. Given the relatively small tonnage of this waste, the fact that it can be mixed with Commercial and Industrial Waste and Construction and Demolition Waste and that it is often dealt with by Commercial and Industrial and Construction and Demolition waste facilities, there is no need for the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide for this waste stream, unless exceptional circumstances would justify this type of development, as set out in Policy WP2 (d).

Hazardous Waste

5.22 Hazardous waste is categorised as waste which is harmful to human health either immediately or over a period of time. Typically, hazardous waste can include asbestos, chemicals, oil, electrical goods and healthcare waste. All hazardous waste has to be treated in specialist facilities and so often this waste may travel further than non-hazardous waste to reach the appropriate specialist facility. Figure 17 shows the hazardous waste arisings in the South London Waste Plan area, which are already counted within the commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste streams. Therefore, in terms of tonnage, this waste stream has already been accounted for in the household, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition totals but its requirement for specialist facilities has not. Given that the waste generation in South London is small, its projected increase is small, its tonnage is already accounted for and that the small quantity of waste is already being managed by identified specialist facilities, there is no requirement on the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide any hazardous waste treatment facilities. As such, the Boroughs will not normally support new sites coming forward unless there are exceptional circumstances that justify them, as set out in Policy WP2 (d).

Figure 16 Hazardous Waste Arisings at 2022 and 2037 (tonnes per annum)



	2022 Arisings	2037 Arisings
Croydon	9,008	9,217
Kingston	2,404	2,442
Merton	4,591	4,704
Sutton	5,239	5,328
TOTAL	21,242	21,692

Wastewater

5.23 Thames Water Utilities Limited is responsible for wastewater and sewage sludge treatment in London and manages the sewerage infrastructure as well as the sewage treatment works. Figure 17 shows Thames Water's relatively small projected increase in wastewater treatment and sludge volume between 2020 and 2035.

Figure 17 Wastewater and Sludge Generation at 2020 and 2035

	2020		2035	
	Wastewater treated (m^3/year)	Sludge (total dissolved solids/year)	Wastewater treated (m^3/year)	Sludge (total dissolved solids/year)
Croydon	11,179,842	6,309	11,570, 942	6,552
Kingston	10,938,459	5,429	11,378,691	5,666
Merton	9,657,944	5,685	10,240,412	6,059
Sutton	21,113,960	11,547	22,545,500	12,366
TOTAL	52,890,205	28,970	55,735,545	30,643

5.24 The four boroughs are served by Beddington (LB Sutton), Crossness (LB Bexley), Hogsmill (RB Kingston) and Long Reach (Dartford BC) sewage treatment works. Thames Water has informed the South London Waste Plan boroughs that these works all have adequate capacity to manage the incoming sewage and have all had major capacity increases recently. Between 2020 and 2025, Thames Water plans general capital maintenance projects and, specifically at the Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works, biodiversity enhancements and a replacement to the combined heat and power plant.

5.25 The list of safeguarded waste sites will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report and new sites will be safeguarded for waste uses once operational.

5.26 Therefore, in accordance with national planning practice guidance, the London Plan 2021 and this plan's objectives:

WP2 Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

(a) The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to continue to develop efficient and more effective management eliminating the need for additional waste capacity.

(b) During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will seek to meet the forecast arisings for Construction and Demolition waste of managing 568,162 tonnes per annum within their boundaries across the plan period to 2037. The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will deliver this by safeguarding existing waste sites and encouraging the intensification of these sites as appropriate (see Policy WP3)

(c) Temporary sites for the deposit of Excavation Waste will be supported where they are for beneficial use and subject to Policy WP5

(d) New sites (either transfer or management) will not normally be supported for Construction and Demolition Waste, Radioactive Waste, Agricultural Waste and Hazardous Waste, unless:

- (i) They are for compensatory provision (in accordance with Policy WP4); or
- (ii) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area that cannot be met on a site elsewhere in London; and
- (iii) there is robust evidence that existing safeguarded sites within the South London Waste Plan area are not available or suitable, or that needs cannot be met through the adaption or intensification of existing facilities; and
- (iv) they would manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable; and they would accord with all relevant aims and policies of the South London Waste Plan (particularly the locational criteria set out in Policy WP4 (b) to (e)) and the applicable borough's Development Plan

(e) Development for improvements to the operation of and the enhancement of the environment of the Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works and the Beddington Sewage Treatment Works will be supported, subject to the other policies in this South London Waste Plan and the relevant borough's Development Plan.

WP3 The Safeguarding of Existing Waste Sites

Safeguarding

5.27 In order to preserve the existing capacity, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will safeguard all the existing waste sites, set out on Pages 53-98, for waste uses and these will be shown on the boroughs' Policies Map.

Intensification on Safeguarded Sites

5.28 In order to use land efficiently and to ensure the viability of existing businesses, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will allow the intensification of uses, as appropriate, on the safeguarded sites to allow a greater throughput on the site. This includes intensification or redevelopment to provide compensatory provision. However, this will have to be considered against all the relevant policies in a borough's Development Plan. For example, while a redevelopment to increase capacity may be desirable in terms of meeting the target, it may not be desirable with regard to the additional strain that is placed on the local road network. Similarly, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will be supportive of businesses which are attempting to increase the waste management element of Waste Transfer Stations but any development associated with an increase in the waste management element of Waste Transfer Stations will have to comply with all the relevant policies in a borough's Development Plan.

Compensatory Provision

5.29 The 2021 London Plan states "waste sites should only be released to other land uses where processing capacity is re-provided elsewhere in London, based on the maximum achievable throughput of the site proposed to be lost. When assessing the throughput of a site, the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years should be used, where this is not available potential capacity of the site should be appropriately assessed" (paragraph 9.9.2). The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator should be used when assessing the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years.

5.30 Applicants will need to demonstrate that provision of replacement capacity is secured before permission is granted for a non-waste use. This could be through the intensification of an existing safeguarded waste site or a compensatory site of a suitable size to meet at least the maximum annual throughput, subject to the requirements of Policy WP4. Boroughs will use conditions or legal agreements to satisfy themselves that compensatory capacity will be delivered before a safeguarded waste site is released to another use.

5.31 In accordance with Policy SI 9 of the 2021 London Plan compensatory capacity should be provided within London. If it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient capacity in London to meet London's apportionment and net self-sufficiency targets, it may be possible to justify the release of waste sites for other uses without the provision of compensatory provision.

5.32 The evidence base supporting the economic policies in the 2021 London Plan clearly demonstrates that the South London Waste Plan area has exceptional demand for business and industrial land from non-waste uses. Due to this the evidence also indicates that Croydon, Kingston and Merton should not release industrial land and that Sutton should provide more industrial capacity. As South London is already providing 13% more waste management capacity than waste arising in the south London area, the South London Boroughs have to carefully consider the balance of demand for further waste uses with the demand for other business and industrial enterprises to ensure a diverse and robust business base. To help achieve a balance between ensuring there is sufficient waste management capacity in the South London Waste Plan area, whilst not stifling other land uses that are in high demand, compensatory provision from other London Boroughs will not normally be supported, unless the criteria in Policy WP3 can be met.

Waste Hierarchy

5.33 Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 28-009-20141016) states that "driving waste up the Waste Hierarchy is an integral part of the national waste management plan for England and national planning policy for waste. All local planning authorities must have regard to the Plan and national policy in preparing their Local Plans." In other words, this entails ensuring waste that can be recycled is not used as fuel, ensuring waste that can be re-used is not recycled and, reducing the amount of waste produced in the first place. In practice, though, there may be occasions where the nature of a waste facility means waste operations cannot easily rise up the waste hierarchy by intensification.

5.34 Therefore, in accordance with this plan's objectives:

WP3 Existing Waste Sites

Safeguarding

(a) The sites set out on Pages 53-98 of this South London Waste Plan will be safeguarded for waste uses or waste/mineral uses.

Intensification

(b) The intensification of use of a safeguarded waste site, measured by the increase of tonnes of waste managed per annum, will be supported, subject to the other policies in this South London Waste Plan and the relevant borough's Development Plan.

Safeguarding Compensatory Provision

(c) Compensatory provision for the loss of an existing safeguarded waste site will be required with the level of compensatory provision at least meeting the equivalent of maximum achievable throughput of the site being lost. The list of safeguarded sites will be updated with any compensatory sites in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report and the compensatory sites will be safeguarded for waste uses only.

(d) Compensatory provision for the loss of a waste site from outside the South London Waste Plan area will not normally be permitted, unless there is robust evidence that:

(i) the compensatory provision is required for London to manage its waste sustainably and achieve net self-sufficiency; and

(ii) there are no available or suitable sites within the borough or waste planning area where the waste site will be lost; and

(iii) existing safeguarded sites within the South London Waste Plan area are not available or suitable or that needs cannot be met through the adaption or intensification of existing facilities; and

(iv) it would manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practicable; and

(v) it would accord with all relevant aims and policies of the South London Waste Plan (particularly the locational criteria set out in Policy WP4 (b) to (e)) and the applicable borough's Development Plan.

(e) Applications for non-waste uses on safeguarded waste sites that accord with all relevant aims and policies of the South London Waste Plan and the applicable borough's Development Plan, would be supported subject to appropriate conditions or legal agreements that ensure continued operational capacity.

Safeguarding Waste Hierarchy

(f) Any development on an existing safeguarded waste site, including for compensatory provision, will be required to result in waste being managed at least to the same level in the waste hierarchy as prior to the development.

WP4 Sites for Compensatory Provision

5.35 The South London Waste Plan expects no new sites for waste use except where they are required for compensatory provision (or new sites meeting the exceptional circumstances, set out in WP1 and WP2). The location of compensatory sites must be carefully considered.

5.36 Policy SI18 of the London Plan 2021 suggests that Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Locations are suitable locations, while Appendix B of the National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) provides further information on locational criteria for waste treatment facilities.

5.37 Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste, the London Plan 2021 and this plan's objectives:

WP4 Sites for Compensatory Provision

Proposals for new waste sites or development of existing safeguarded sites to provide compensatory provision should:

(a) Demonstrate that the site is capable of providing at least the equivalent of maximum achievable throughput of the site being lost.

(b) Be located on sites:

- (i) Safeguarded for waste, including waste transfer stations, or within Strategic Industrial Locations or Locally Significant Industrial Locations;
- (ii) not having an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;
- (ii) not containing features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and,
- (iv) not having an adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted within Flood Zones 3a or 3b.
- (v) not within the Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land

(c) Consider the advantages of the co-location of waste facilities with the negative cumulative effects of a concentration of waste uses in one area;

(d) Have particular regard to sites which:

- (i) do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land;
- (ii) are located more than 100 metres from open space;
- (iii) are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (ie sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);
- (iv) have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk;
- (v) have direct access to the strategic road network;
- (vi) have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site;
- (vii) do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views;
- (viii) offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site;

(e) Include appropriate mitigation measures which will be considered in assessing site suitability;

(f) result in waste being managed at least to the same level in the waste hierarchy as the site being lost; and

(g) Meet the other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan.

WP5 Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

5.38 Waste facilities have the potential to generate a large number of amenity issues especially in an area as diverse as the plan area which includes urban, suburban and semi-rural built environments. The issues include effects on the built and historic environment, encroachment into open space, flood risk, harm to biodiversity, water quality and unacceptable emissions into the air (both from the plant itself and the traffic movements generated), unacceptable noise and vibration (both from the plant and traffic), litter and vermin and bird population increase.

5.39 Waste developments should be well designed and managed to ensure that amenity impacts can be mitigated or prevented. These may be addressed on an ongoing basis through conditions imposed by planning permissions that are granted by planning authorities and environmental permits that are regulated by the Environment Agency. The National Planning Policy for Waste (Paragraph 7) directs waste planning authorities to "concern themselves with implementing the planning strategy in the Local Plan and not with the control of processes which are a matter for the pollution control authorities. Waste planning authorities should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced".

5.40 The National Planning Policy Guidance (Paragraph: 050 Reference ID: 28-050-20141016) advises planning authorities that "before granting planning permission they will need to be satisfied that these issues can or will be adequately addressed by taking the advice from the relevant regulatory body." Consequently, in the consideration of waste facility applications, each borough will seek advice from the Environment Agency and other agencies as appropriate. In addition, developers are encouraged to contact the appropriate partner borough, the Environment Agency and Natural England prior to submission of an application to discuss all relevant matters and to engage in early public consultation on a proposal.

5.41 Waste developments should be designed paying particular attention to how the design of a facility can enhance the local environment and mitigate amenity issues. For instance, waste activities should be within a fully enclosed and covered building and the impact may be further limited by considering the setting, hard and soft landscaping, height, bulk and massing, detailing, materials, lighting and boundary treatments.

5.42 Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste and this plan's objectives:

WP5 Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

(a) Developments for compensatory or intensified waste facilities should contribute positively to the character and quality of the area and ensure that any potential adverse impacts of the development are appropriately mitigated.

(b) The parts of a waste facility site where unloading, loading, storage and processing takes place should be within a fully enclosed covered building.

(c) Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:

- (i) The Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar;
- (ii) Biodiversity, including ensuring that development does not harm nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations as well as ensuring regional and local nature conservation areas are not adversely affected;
- (iii) Heritage Assets and the need to conserve, and where practicable, enhance those elements which contribute to their significance, including their setting
- (iv) Sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas;
- (v) Groundwater, surface water and watercourses;
- (vi) Air quality and polluting emissions, including dust, from approved construction works, on-site waste operations and associated vehicle movements in the locality of new or intensified waste sites, taking account of national air quality objectives and current exceedances; potential impacts within Air Quality Focus Areas. Air Quality Management Areas and/or the Mayor's expanded Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ); cumulative impacts with other waste sites; the London Plan requirement for development proposals to be at least 'Air Quality Neutral'; and the use of design solutions to prevent or minimise increased exposure of people and in particular vulnerable individuals to poor air quality;
- (vii) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated;
- (viii) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network;
- (ix) Opportunities to minimise 'waste miles' and the potential of using sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials;

(x) The safety and security of the site;

(xi) Odour, litter, vermin and birds; and,

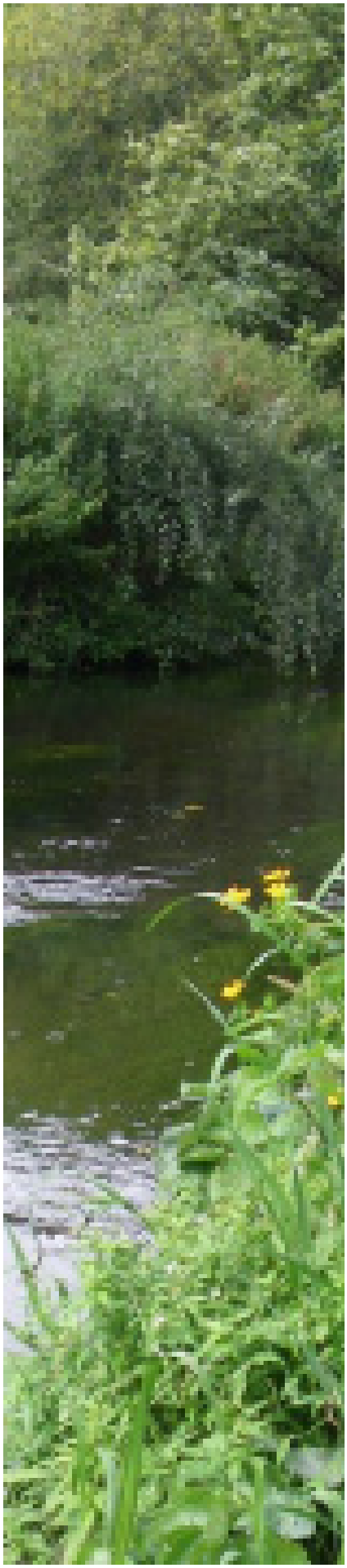
(xii) The design of the waste facility, particularly:

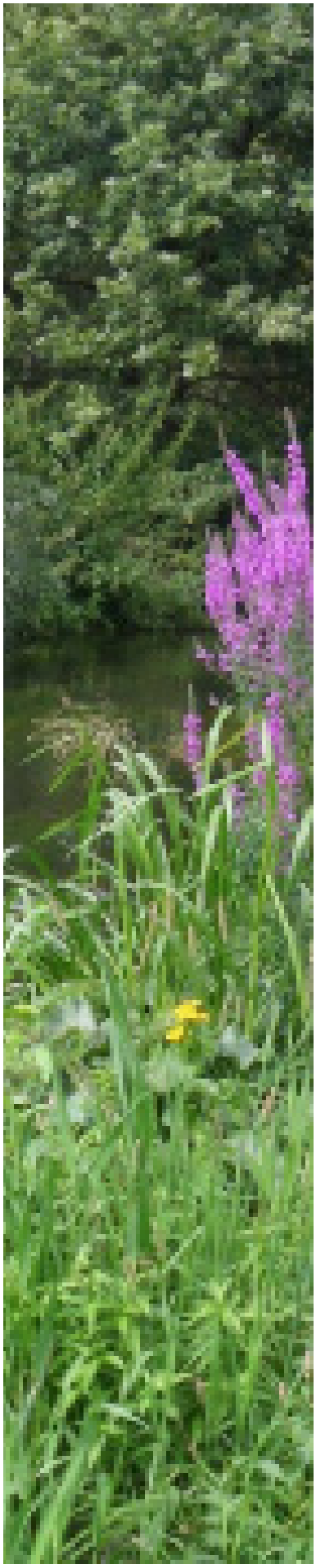
- complementing or improving the character of an area;
- limiting the visual impact of the development by employing hard and soft landscaping and minimising glare;
- being of a scale, massing or height appropriate to the townscape or landscape;
- using good quality materials;
- minimising the requirement for exterior lighting; and,
- utilising high-quality boundary treatments.

(xiii) The information in the schedule below will provide the basis for the assessment of the impact of a development and should therefore be considered as part of any pre-application engagement.

Schedule: Information which may be required for a planning application

1	Type(s) of waste to be managed at the site, e.g. CD&E and C&I.
2	Estimated annual throughput of each type of waste materials and timescale of operations for the current proposals and the estimated maximum capacities for the site, if different.
3	Estimated capacity of the site
4	Method of working. The annual throughput per treatment method, e.g. Transfer, MRF, AD.
5	Markets to be served
6	Present use, conditions and ground levels of the site and its surroundings.
7	Site layout, means of access, the design and siting of buildings and fixed and mobile machinery to be used
8	Hours of operation
9	Statement of Community Involvement
10	Preliminary BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL assessment, a commitment to submit a design stage certificate before construction can start on site and to undertake a post-construction review
11	Energy Assessment, including an assessment of energy demand and CO2 emissions
12	Assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the built and historic environment
13	Archaeological evaluation
14	Landscape assessment and landscaping proposals, including screening, landscaping works and boundary treatments
15	Tree Survey/Arboricultural Report
16	Biodiversity Assessment would be required where proposals are likely to affect nature conservation areas such as a: National or Local Nature Reserve, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, Site of Metropolitan, Borough or Local Importance for Nature Conservation, or Green Corridors.
17	Topographical Survey
18	Geological Assessment
19	Hydrological and hydrogeological assessment
20	Flood Risk Assessment
21	Site drainage details





22	Air Quality Assessment, setting out the effects on air quality in the locality of the proposed development arising from approved construction works, on-site waste operations and associated vehicle movements. In line with London Plan Policy SI 1 on 'Improving Air Quality' and the relevant Local Plan policies, Air Quality Assessments must demonstrate that proposed developments: ● are at least 'Air Quality Neutral' having regard to the latest available Mayoral guidance on neutral and air quality positive approaches; promote opportunities to deliver further improvements to air quality; and do not conflict with ongoing London-wide or borough level activities aimed at reducing air pollution; ● do not lead to further deterioration of existing poor air quality; create any new areas that exceed air quality limits; delay the date at which compliance will be achieved in areas that are currently in exceedance of national air quality objectives; or create an unacceptable risk of high levels of exposure to poor air quality; ● have assessed the cumulative impacts of multiple air pollution sources from the new development, for example, the on-site waste operations and associated vehicle movements, in combination with similar air pollution impacts from approved and proposed development, as advised by the council's Air Quality Officer. ● incorporate design solutions to prevent or minimise increased exposure of people particularly vulnerable to poor air quality, including, but not limited to, children, people in poor health and the elderly; and ● incorporate proposed arrangements for post implementation monitoring and annual reporting of local air quality and polluting emissions
23	An assessment identifying nuisances (e.g. odours, dust and fumes) likely to affect nearby receptors and which identifies the mitigation measures to be used to minimise the effects of those nuisances.
24	Noise Impact Assessment
25	Sustainability Statement
26	Circular Economy Statement
27	Job creation details, including skills, training and apprentice opportunities
28	TV and Radio Reception Impact Assessment
29	Measures to prevent new or increased risk to aviation from the proposed development
30	Measures for protecting Public Rights of Way

31	Transport Assessment, which may address measures such as highway safety measures, protecting Public Rights of Way and an access strategy
32	Transport Management Strategies such as a Delivery Servicing Plan/Freight Plan, a Route Management Strategy, a Construction Logistics Plan and a Travel Plan.
33	Route Management Strategy
34	Access Strategy
35	Delivery Servicing Plan/Freight Plan
36	Construction Logistics Plan
37	Highway safety measures
38	Design and Access Statement
39	Restoration, after care, after use and long-term management provision
40	An Environmental Impact Assessment may also be required under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999.
41	A Habitats Regulations Assessment, if the relevant borough and Natural England consider it may affect a European-designated site. European sites which may be affected are: ● The Richmond Park SAC ● The Wimbledon Common SAC ● The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC ● The Ockham and Wisley Commons SSSI (part of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA)
42	Any other requirements from the relevant borough's Validation List

WP6 Sustainable Design and Construction of Waste Facilities

5.43 In responding to the 'climate emergency' and the transition to a zero carbon economy within the South London Waste Plan area, all proposed waste facility developments should seek to achieve the highest standards of sustainable design and construction both in terms of their operational impacts and 'whole life-cycle' carbon emissions of construction materials. As a minimum, all major waste proposals will be required to deliver net zero carbon standards in line with London Plan Policy SI2 through application of the Mayor's energy hierarchy (i) be lean: use less energy and manage demand during operation (ii) be clean: exploit local energy resources (such as secondary heat) and supply energy efficiently and cleanly (iii) be green: maximise opportunities for renewable energy by producing, storing and using renewable energy on-site (iv) be seen: monitor, verify and report on energy performance. A minimum 35% reduction beyond Part L 2013 must be achieved on site for both major and minor proposals. Any shortfall in emissions reductions must then be addressed through a financial contribution to the relevant borough's carbon offset fund.

5.44 In terms of standards, the Building Research Establishment (BRE) has two standards for rating the overall environmental and sustainability performance of non-residential developments: (1) BREEAM for non-residential buildings; and (2) CEEQUAL for infrastructure projects. In both cases, developments are rated: Outstanding, Excellent, Very Good, Good, Pass and Unclassified. Developers should consider their development and choose the most appropriate standard(s) for their proposed development or whether both are required. If developers use BREEAM, there is no specific scheme for waste facilities, in which developers should liaise with the BRE to identify a suitable 'bespoke' BREEAM scheme to suit the particular characteristics of the proposed development. If developers use CEEQUAL, they should be able to use the general CEEQUAL assessment. In both standards, a rating of Excellent should be achievable.

5.45 The reduction of carbon emissions is a key element of both schemes and, in this respect, the London Plan 2021 sets out that all major developments should be net zero carbon, including a minimum on-site reduction of at least 35% beyond building regulations 2013 (or equivalent).

5.46 Developers will have to provide justified costs for their proposals to demonstrate why the 'Excellent' rating would make their proposal unviable. The details of the costs to be provided should ideally be agreed with the relevant local authority as part of pre-application engagement.

5.47 As well as addressing the causes of climate change, waste proposals must be fully adapted to the future impacts of climate change through the following measures:

- Odours. Dealing with odour issues which are exacerbated with higher temperatures by avoiding the use of unenclosed waste facilities.
- Overheating and cooling. Addressing summer overheating and the urban heat island (UHI) effect by incorporating green infrastructure as part of the design and layout in line with the Mayor's minimum 'urban greening factor' standards in London Plan Policy G6 (or the equivalent standards set out at borough level). Ideally, the layout of a building should take advantage of the benefits of landscaping for summertime shading and minimising of heat loss in winter. In addition, external cladding materials should be high mass (e.g. brick or concrete) as they release heat slowly.
- Flood Risk. Dealing with the increased frequency and severity of storm events resulting from climate change by incorporating sustainable urban design (SuDS) measures such as filter strips, permeable paving soakaways and green roofs as part of the design and layout. All waste proposals must achieve greenfield runoff rates and volumes in the 1 in 100 year storm event plus climate change in line with part B of London Plan Policy SI 13;
- Soil Subsidence. The wetting and drying effect on soil may cause subsidence. Developers may need to consider deeper foundations or piling. Root barriers may be required depending on surrounding vegetation.

- Property Damage. Higher wind speeds leading to structural damage, more intense rain leading to water infiltration and higher peak temperatures leading to blistering, warping and softening may affect the design of a building and the choice of materials.

5.48 In the construction phase of any development, consideration should be given to recycling Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste on-site as this is the most sustainable approach to dealing with this form of waste. It is also an opportunity to promote and contribute towards the London Plan target of 95% of excavation material going to beneficial use and 95% of construction and demolition waste being reused, recycled or recovered.

5.49 Therefore in accordance with national and regional advice, the 2021 London Plan and this plan's objectives:

WP6 Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities

(a) Waste development must achieve a sustainability rating of "Excellent" under a bespoke BREEAM scheme and/or CEEQUAL scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the „Excellent" rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with any other relevant policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan.

(b) Waste facilities will be required to:

(i) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the London Plan 2021 Policy SI2;

(ii) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change in accordance with the London Plan 2021 Policy GG6, particularly with regard to increased flood risk, urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity;

(iii) incorporate green roofs, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in accordance with London Plan 2021 Policy G5;

(iv) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials;

(v) minimise waste and promote the beneficial use of excavation waste on site and the reuse, recycling or recover of construction and demolition waste on site; and,

(vi) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity.

WP7 The Benefits of Waste

5.50 The 2008 Climate Change Act (as amended) sets a target to make the UK net zero carbon by 2050. In addition to societal changes, waste facilities have a major role to play in achieving the target and can contribute to the circular economy.

Reuse, Refurbishment, Recycling and By-products

5.51 Therefore, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will encourage waste treatment applications that can lead to a prolonged product life (reuse and refurbishment), can provide secondary materials (remanufacture) or produce by-products, such as biogas from composting and refuse derived fuel and providing cooling, heat and power.

Energy from Waste

5.52 In the London Environment Strategy (Objective 7.4), the Mayor of London states that "achieving reduction and recycling targets will mean that no new energy from waste facilities in London will be needed. Notwithstanding this, the Mayor's London Plan sets out a number of benefits from waste that should be encouraged when development proposals are brought forward. Therefore, in accordance with London Plan Policy SI 8 Part D, the South London Waste Plan Boroughs will support schemes that also propose additional benefits alongside waste operations.

Job Creation and Social Value

5.53 Although the South London Waste Plan boroughs have relatively high employment rates overall, there are pockets of the four boroughs where employment is lower. The intensification of existing waste sites provides an opportunity for increased employment, often within a low employment hotspot. Therefore, the South London Waste Plan boroughs would welcome information on how the intensification may generate additional employment.

5.54 Therefore, in accordance with the London Plan 2021, the London Environment Strategy and this plan's objectives:

WP7 The Benefits of Waste

(a) Waste development for the intensification of sites, which involve the reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture of products or the production of by-products, will be encouraged.

(b) Waste development that can deliver additional benefits, as set out in London Plan Policy SI 8 Part D, Points 3 and 4, will be encouraged.

(c) Waste development for the intensification of sites should seek to result in sub-regional job creation and resulting social benefits, including skills, training, and apprenticeship opportunities.

WP8 Nearby New Development Affecting Waste Sites

5.55 All existing waste sites have strict controls imposed on them whether it be through planning conditions or the Environment Agency permitting regime. However, as an industrial activity, they have the potential to do some harm to sensitive land uses located near to them. Consequently, there is the issue of who has the responsibility of mitigating the impact of nuisances: The existing waste site or a new, proposed sensitive land use, such as residential development.

5.56 The National Planning Policy Framework (para 182) and the London Plan 2021 (Policy D13) make it clear that where the operation of an existing business could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or agent of change) should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the completion of the new development.

5.57 In the South London Waste Plan area, the conflict between existing waste sites and a proposed, new sensitive land use is unlikely to occur because the existing waste sites are generally in industrial areas and are surrounded by non-sensitive land uses. Nevertheless, the South London Waste Plan boroughs consider, for clarity, a policy setting out who is responsible for the mitigation of any conflict is required.

5.58 Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, the London Plan 2021and this plan's objectives:

WP8 New Development Affecting Waste Sites

(a) New development should be designed to ensure that existing consented or safeguarded waste sites remain viable and can intensify without unreasonable restrictions being placed on them.

(b) Where new development is proposed that maybe affected by an existing consented or safeguarded waste site, the applicant should:

- (i) Ensure that good design mitigates and minimizes existing and potential nuisances generated by the waste use, either existing, extant, a permission for additional capacity or developed for compensatory provision
- (ii) Explore mitigation measures early in the +design stage, with the necessary and appropriate provisions, including the ongoing and future management of mitigation measures, secured through planning conditions and obligations
- (iii) Engage early with the operators of the waste site to ensure a full understand of the operation (including on-site activities and hours of operation) and to ensure baseline assessments are robust.

(c) Waste development for the intensification of sites should seek to result in sub-regional job creation and resulting social benefits, including skills, training, and apprenticeship opportunities.

WP9 Planning Obligations

5.59 Planning Obligations, or Section 106 agreements, are legal agreements negotiated between local authorities and developers or unilateral undertakings made by developers. The use of planning obligations will be in line with the prevailing legislation and guidance and the policies of the relevant borough.

5.60 In all cases, the boroughs in the plan area will try to use a planning condition to make a proposed development acceptable before resorting to a planning obligation. However, there may be situations where the use of planning conditions is not possible. The following are examples of where a planning obligation may be considered:

- Transport Management Strategies, that include Delivery and Servicing Plans that incorporate measures to; manage traffic routes to the site; ensure road safety; reduce freight traffic, particularly at peak times, facilitate a transition to low emission vehicles and a monitoring regime;
- Access and highway improvements;
- Provision of infrastructure, including low carbon and decentralised energy networks,
- Carbon offsetting contributions;
- Protection of sites of international, national, regional or local importance;
- Environmental enhancement;
- Flood risk compensation works;
- Archaeological investigation, recording and keeping of artefacts and safeguarding of remains;
- Post implementation monitoring of and reporting of impacts upon the water environment, particularly for new or intensified waste sites adjacent to main rivers or other watercourses;
- Post implementation monitoring and annual reporting of local air quality and polluting emissions from both on-site waste operations and associated HGV movements in the vicinity of new or intensified waste sites against national air quality objectives and any relevant emissions limits set as part of the planning permission and/or waste license;
- Provision and management of off-site or advance planting and screening; and
- Job brokerage, training and skills to encourage local employment opportunities.

5.61 In addition, dependent on the relevant borough's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, a waste development may be CIL-liable.

WP9 Planning Obligations

Waste development or waste redevelopment must ensure that where these have off-site impacts, these are addressed to make the development acceptable.

WP10 Monitoring and Contingencies

5.62 The South London Waste Plan boroughs recognise that on-going plan monitoring and review are essential to:

- delivering the objectives of the plan;
- assessing the implementation of the strategic policies;
- analysing the effectiveness of policies;
- analysing waste planning permissions and compliance with planning conditions and obligations.

5.63 In order to ensure plan monitoring is carried out comprehensively, the South London Waste Plan boroughs have created a Monitoring and Contingency Table (Appendix 1) which will measure the progress being made in meeting the strategic objectives. The reporting of the indicators and targets in the Monitoring and Contingencies Table will take place through the London Borough of Sutton's Authority Monitoring Report which is produced annually.

5.64 In order to ensure the South London Waste Plan is flexible and can deal with changing circumstances, the boroughs have identified a number of possible risks and constraints to delivery and have set out contingency plans to address these risks. Monitoring will provide the basis on which a contingency within the South London Waste Plan would be triggered. In any event, Paragraph 33 of the National Planning Policy Framework requires that the plan is reviewed every five years.

5.65 The South London Waste Plan boroughs will engage with all relevant Duty to Cooperate stakeholders on an ongoing basis in a constructive, an active and an ongoing basis on any relevant strategic matters. A lead borough shall be nominated to carry out this responsibility as and when required.

5.66 In addition to monitoring the implementation of the Plan, it is equally important to ensure the performance of operational waste sites is monitored too. This is the responsibility of a number of parties, namely: The South London Waste Plan Boroughs, the Environment Agency and waste site operators.

5.67 The waste operator is responsible for ensuring that its regulated facility does not cause pollution of the environment and harm to human health. The operator's performance in relation to that responsibility is assessed by checking compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.

5.68 Environmental permits are issued by either the Environment Agency for large-scale facilities and those with greater risk to the environment (known as "A1 installations") or the local authority for smaller-scale facilities with lower risk to the environment (which include "A2 installations" and "Part B installations"). The responsibility for checking compliance falls to the issuer of the permit (the regulator).

5.69 The Environmental Permitting Regulations are the basis for any enforcement action and the principal offences are:

- operating a regulated facility without a permit;
- causing or knowingly permitting a water discharge activity or groundwater activity without a permit; and
- failing to comply with a permit condition, flood risk activity emergency works notice, flood risk remediation notice or an enforcement-related notice.

5.70 Operator competence can be considered by the regulator at any time, whether as part of the determination of an application or at any time during the life of the permit. The regulator can suspend or revoke the permit if an operator fails to comply with the conditions of the permit, risking harm to the environment or human health.

5.71 The South London Waste Plan Boroughs will monitor any enforcement action taken against waste operators to ensure that existing waste facilities do not cause harm to the environment or local communities. This will be published as part of the Waste Annual Monitoring Report. Any additional information on enforcement action can be requested from the regulator.

5.72 In addition, planning legislation gives powers to local authorities to take enforcement action where development has been carried out, either: without planning permission, and/or consent; where a condition on a planning permission has not been met; and where a planning obligation has not been delivered. As such, the South London Waste Boroughs' individual Planning Enforcement teams will investigate alleged planning breaches related to waste developments within their respective boroughs. When considering what action to take, if necessary, the Boroughs will have regard to national planning policy and guidance, and any relevant legislation.

WP10 Monitoring and Contingencies

The South London Waste Plan boroughs will monitor and review the effectiveness of the plan in meeting its strategic objectives, policies and targets through the Monitoring and Contingency Table (Appendix 1). The London Borough of Sutton's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) will report on the outcome of plan monitoring and the boroughs, in consultation with each other, relevant Duty to Cooperate bodies as appropriate, such as the GLA, LWARB, EA, the South London Waste Partnership and the waste management industry, will decide whether it is necessary to implement any of the contingency actions in light of the monitoring.

How to read the information on Safeguarded Sites

Site size: in hectares

Type of facility: usually derived from the type of permit granted. There are three types of waste facilities:

(i) a waste management facility, which reuses, recycles or reprocesses waste and therefore its throughput can count towards the south London target;

(ii) a waste transfer facility, which processes or sorts waste for management elsewhere. In practice, however, most transfer stations do some management and, where this management capacity is known, it is counted towards the south London target;

(iii) a waste treatment facility is a general term covering both waste management and waste transfer facilities

Type of waste accepted: from the following types:

(i) household;
(ii) commercial and industrial;
(iii) local authority collected waste, usually a combination of household and commercial and industrial;
(iv) construction and demolition;
(v) excavation;
(vi) wastewater; or
(vii) hazardous (eg asbestos, chemicals, oil, electrical goods and some types of healthcare waste)

Maximum throughput (in tonnes per annum): The maximum throughput achieved by the site in any one year in the last five year period, using the latest available information from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator. The London Plan 2021 recommends that boroughs should use this measure to assess capacity.

Licensed capacity (in tonnes per annum): The maximum capacity for the site from its Environment Agency permit. This is not a reliable guide to capacity as permitted capacities are based on capacity bands into which permits are divided rather than the operating annual capacity of the site, and, therefore, the capacity detailed in the licence tends to be at the top end of the charging bands. Therefore, many sites give permitted capacities of 74,999 tonnes, 24,999 tonnes and 4,999 tonnes and it is likely that such figures used are over estimates of actual operational capacities.

Qualifying throughput (in tonnes per annum): This is the element of the maximum throughput which counts as waste management. For it to count as waste management, it must be applicable to one of the London Plan criteria for waste management: (i) used in London for energy recovery; (ii) materials sorted or bulked in London facilities for reuse, reprocessing or recycling; (iii) materials reused, recycled or reprocessed in London; (iv) produced as a solid-recovered fuel or a high-quality refuse-derived fuel. Sites identified as having zero capacity do not currently contribute towards the apportionment or C&D arisings. However, these sites have potential to contribute to waste targets in future years if the amount of waste managed onsite increases e.g. through intensification.

Site Description: A description of the site and its immediate surroundings

Planning Designations: The principal and relevant designations covering the site from the relevant borough's Policies Map

Opportunity to increase waste managed: Whether the site has the scope to increase its capacity to manage waste. This may come from increasing throughput through the reconfiguration of the site. It does not include switching from non-waste management activities (such as sorting) to waste management activities (such as recycling).

Issue to consider if there is a further application: The principal issues facing the site if it is redeveloped for additional or a different type of waste treatment. This is unlikely to be the case in most instances. Appendix 1 shows the sites which have been assessed as being able to intensify.

C1 Able Waste Services, 43 Imperial Way, Croydon CR0 4RR

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.45
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	56,699
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	53,524

Site Description

Two-storey office block fronting Imperial Way with modern double-height warehouse to rear. The site lies within the Imperial Way Industrial Estate which comprises a mix of new and 1970s warehouses, mostly two-storey.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

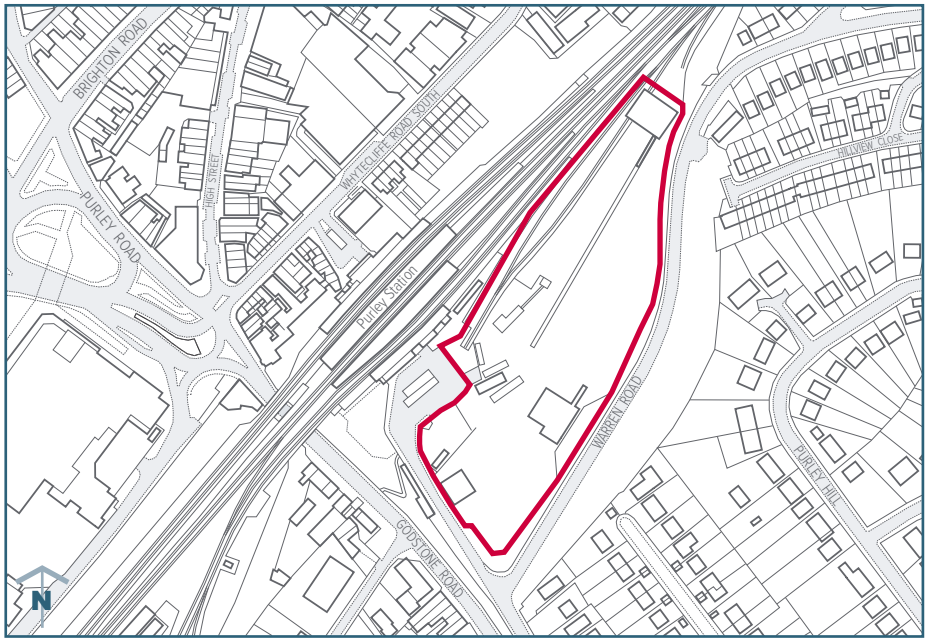
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Mere Bank (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area.
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping and regard to the adjacent Roundshaw Park
- Conserving, and where possible enhancing, the setting of Airport House, a Grade II* Listed building opposite

C4 Days Aggregates Purley Depot, Approach Road, Croydon CR8 2AL

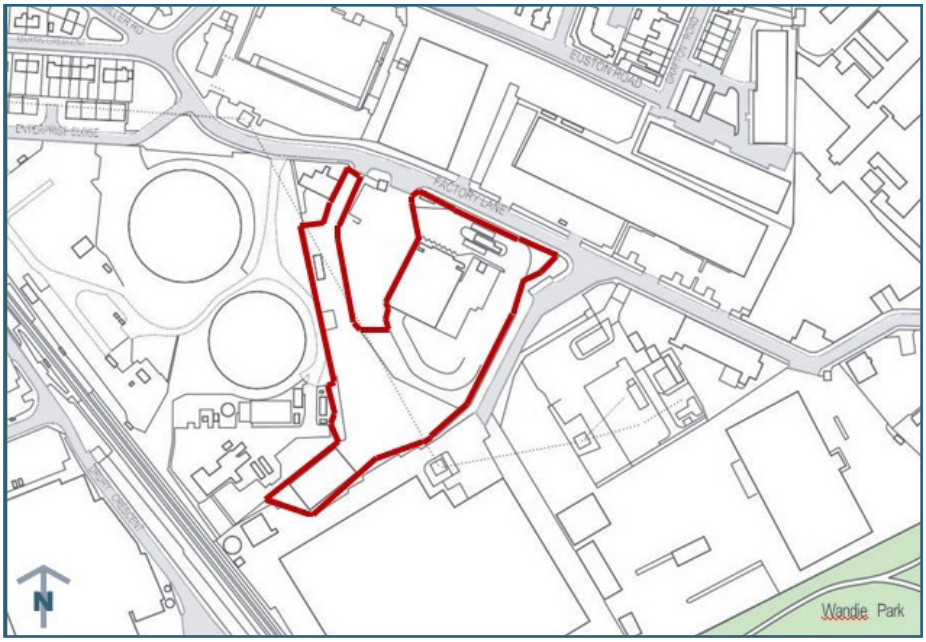


Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	2.0
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	179,300
Licensed capacity (tpa)	249,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	179,300

Site Description	Rail depot, including railway sidings, aggregates storing, construction and demolition waste recycling plant, concrete batching plant, ancillary office building and enclosed sheds. The site lies adjacent to Purley rail station and is reasonably isolated from nearby properties.
Planning Designations	Archaeological Priority Area Place Specific Policy - Purley District Centre and environs (DM42.1)
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. This is a dual-use site, with a minerals operation within the site. If the minerals operations are intensified, the current waste management throughput should continue at the current level.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the London to Brighton Road (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area " Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity " Providing appropriate soft landscaping " Not prejudicing the minerals operations on site which are a complementary use

C5A Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station, Factory Lane, Croydon CR0 3RL

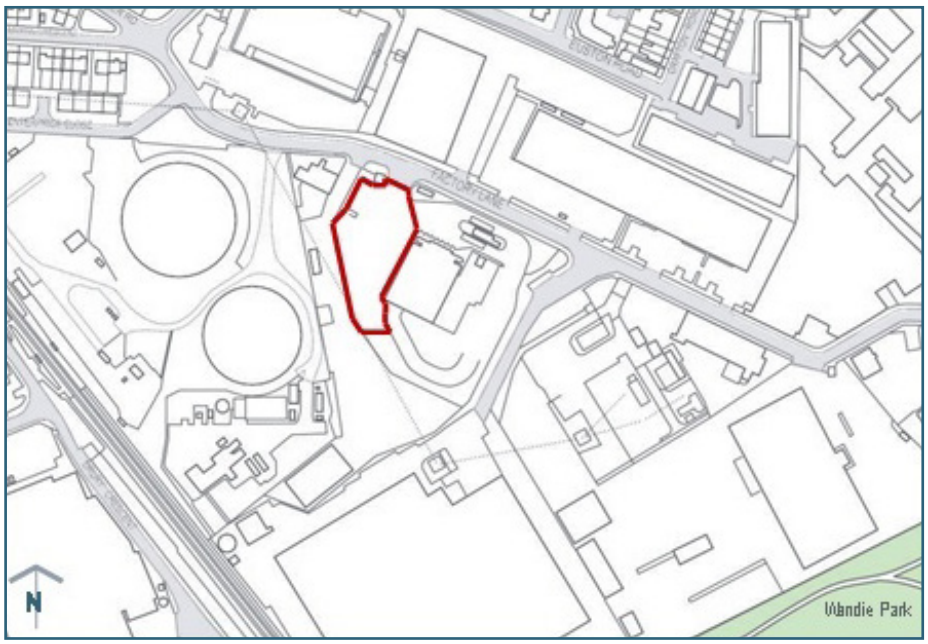


Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	1.2
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	19,736*
Licensed capacity (tpa)	200,000*
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Site Description	A large triple-storey building surrounded by hardstanding. The site is part of a larger industrial area. The site wraps around a household reuse and recycling centre. Active gas holders lie to the north-west of the site and power lines are overhead. *Maximum throughput and licensed capacity figures are for both sites C5A and C5B.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Flood Zone 2
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. The site is large and there may be an opportunity to co-locate.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts " Minimising flood risk on- and off-site " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the Ampere Way (Tier 2) Archaeology Priority Area " Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity " Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected

C5B Factory Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre, Factory Lane, Croydon CR0 3RL

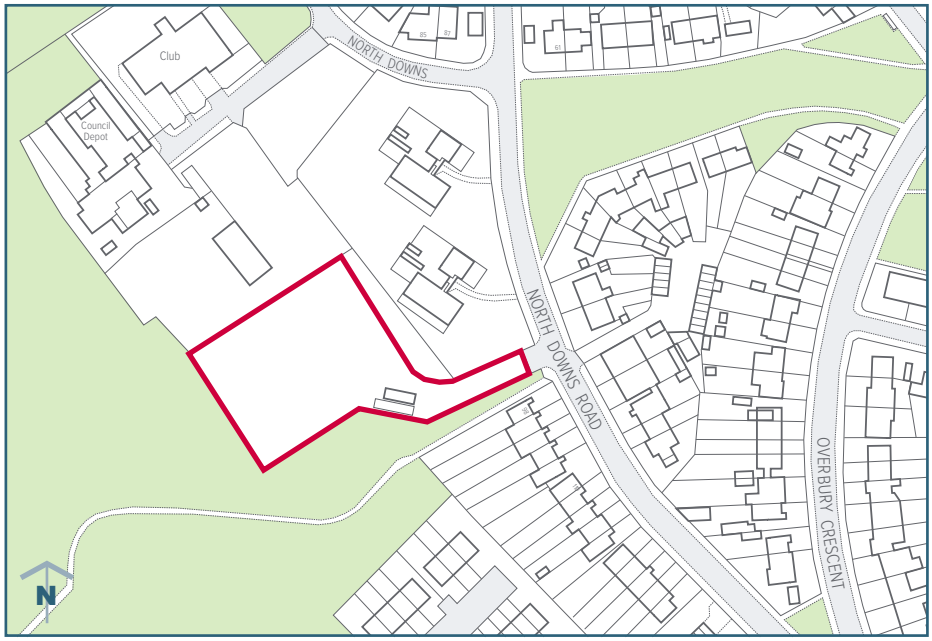


Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	19,736*
Licensed capacity (tpa)	200,000*
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	10,775 (HCI) 4,718 (C&D)

Site Description	Open local authority reuse and recycling centre. The site is part of a larger industrial area. A waste transfer site wraps around the household reuse and recycling centre. Active gas holders lie to the north-west of the site and power lines are overhead. *Maximum throughput and licensed capacity figures are for both sites C5A and C5B.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Flood Zone 2
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify operations at this site. While household reuse and recycling centres have a low throughput per hectare, the site is large and there may be an opportunity to co-locate.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts " Minimising flood risk on- and off-site " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the Ampere Way (Tier 2) Archaeology Priority Area " Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity " Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected

C6 Fishers Farm Reuse and Recycling Centre, North Downs Road, Croydon CR0 0LF



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	6,895
Licensed capacity (tpa)	15,125
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	4,077 (HCI) 1,517 (C&D)

Site Description	Open local authority household reuse and recycling centre. Located on the edge of a residential area adjacent to farmland.
Planning Designations	Archaeological Priority Area
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. There are no plans to intensify.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the Croydon Downs (Tier 3) Archaeological Priority Area " Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity and in particularly the nearby site of nature conservation at Hutchinson's Bank " Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected " Designing a facility that takes into consideration the wider visual or landscape effects to the adjoining countryside. " Providing appropriate soft landscaping

C7 Henry Woods Waste Management, Land adjacent to Unit 9, Mill Lane Trading Estate, Croydon CR0 4AA

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.7
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	13,025
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Site Description

Open skip storage and waste sorting.

The site lies within an existing strategic industrial area.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Area

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

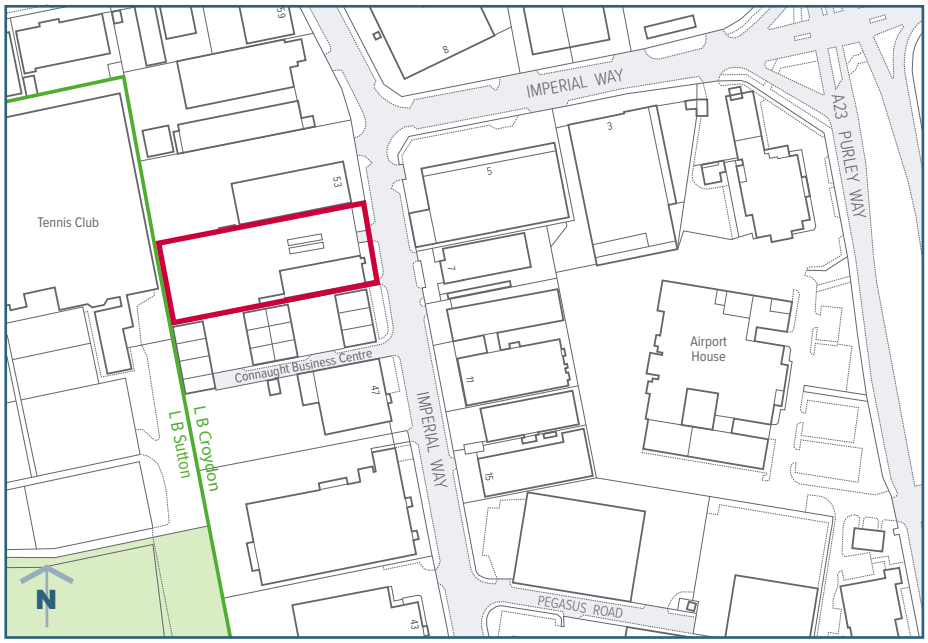
No. This is a very constrained site with no opportunity for expansion or intensification.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains (Tier 4)

C8 New Era Metals, 51 Imperial Way, Croydon CR0 4RR

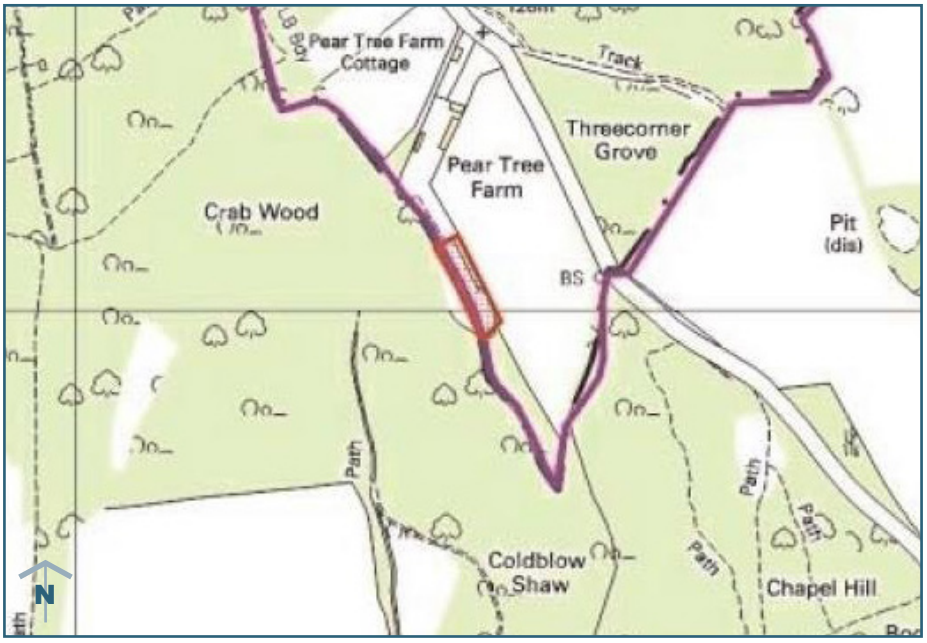


Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI) and Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	20,104
Licensed capacity (tpa)	4,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	10,358 (HCI) 3,327 (C&D)

Site Description	Modern double-height warehouse with adjacent hardstanding area for metal sorting. The site lies within the Imperial Way Industrial Estate, which comprises a mix of new and mid-century warehouses, mostly double height.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Area Archaeological Priority Area
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. This site is achieving near its permitted capacity so it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify the site in its current form.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the Mere Bank (Tier2) Archaeological Priority Area " Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity " Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected " Providing appropriate soft landscaping " Ensuring the preservation or enhancement of the setting of Airport House, a Grade II*Listed building opposite

C9 Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane, Croydon CR0 9AA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	1.8
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	59,282
Licensed capacity (tpa)	37,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	33 (C&D)

Site Description	Uncovered sorting facility, skip storage area along with vehicle storage and repair Site is within the Green Belt surrounded by farmland.
Planning Designations	Green Belt Archaeological Priority Area
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. This site is within the Green Belt and has been refused permission to intensify operations on several occasions on the basis of harm to the Green Belt and character and appearance of the area. Therefore this site is not suitable for intensification.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to develop the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations , whether already on site or proposed to be situated in replacement buildings, would be carried out within fully enclosed buildings that do not impact the openness of the Green Belt/MOL " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts " Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby open spaces " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Croydon Downs (Tier 3) Archaeological Priority Area " Minimising flood risk on- and off-site " Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity " Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected " Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Green Belt " Providing appropriate soft landscaping

C10 Purley Oaks Reuse and Recycling Centre, Brighton Road, Croydon CR8 2BG

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI) and Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	9,099
Licensed capacity (tpa)	12,535
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	5,658 (HCI) 1,911 (C&D)

Site Description

Open local authority reuse and recycling centre.

Located within a local centre with nearby residential development.

Planning Designations

Place Specific Policy - Area of the junction of Brighton Road and Purley Downs Road (DM42.3) Archaeological Priority Area

Flood Zone 3

Opportunity to increase waste managed

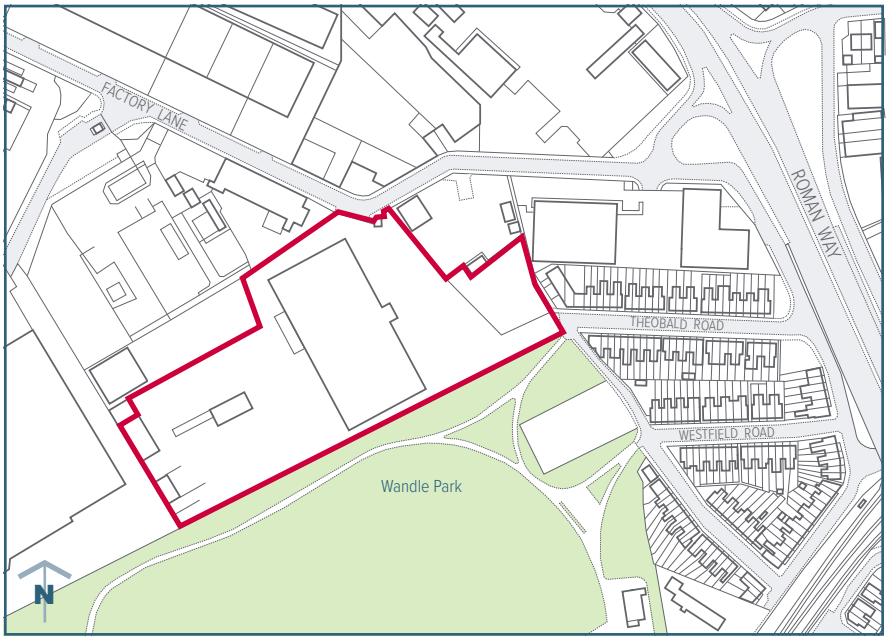
No. The site is adjacent to the proposed Site DM42.3 for a Gypsy and Traveller site so there is no capacity to expand.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the London to Brighton Roman Road Archaeological Priority Area (Tier 2)
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- The Purley Oaks Highway Depot is an allocated Gypsy and Traveller site in the Croydon Local Plan 2018 and attention should be paid to ensure satisfactory residential amenity for any existing and future occupiers of this allocation.

C12 Stubbs Mead Depot, Factory Lane, Croydon CR0 3RL



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	2.7
Type of facility	Treatment
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	13,505
Licensed capacity (tpa)	Unknown
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	13,471 (HCI)

Site Description

Large double-height shed with associated circulation.

The site lies within an industrial area with similar adjacent uses. To the south, there is Wandle Park and to the east some residential properties are relatively nearby.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Place Specific Policy – Site Allocations in Waddon (DM49.2)

Flood Zones 2 and 3

Opportunity to increase waste managed

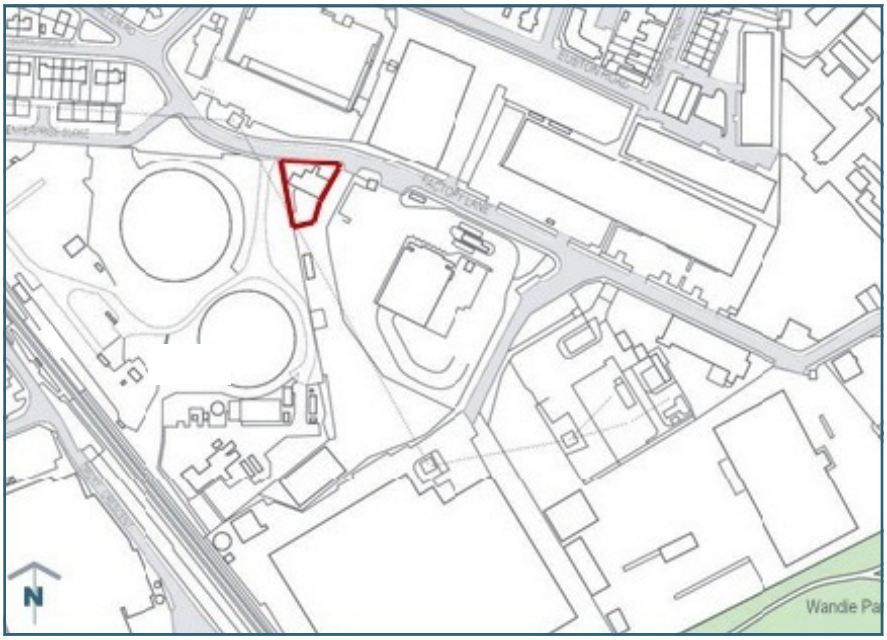
Yes. The site had some throughput in the past but has not registered a return since 2015.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Croydon Local Plan site allocation of the site (page 452)
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding road
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Wandle Park
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains (Tier 4)
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected

C13 Solo Wood, Factory Lane, Croydon CR0 3RL



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Wood Recycling
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	9,099
Licensed capacity (tpa)	5,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	5,000 (HCI)

Site Description

Single-storey building and open storage. The site is part of a larger industrial area. A waste transfer site and a household reuse and recycling centre adjoins the site. Active gas holders lie to the north-west of the site and power lines are overhead.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Flood Zones 2

Opportunity to increase waste managed

No. The site is small and has little scope for intensification.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the Ampere Way (Tier 2) Archaeology Priority Area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected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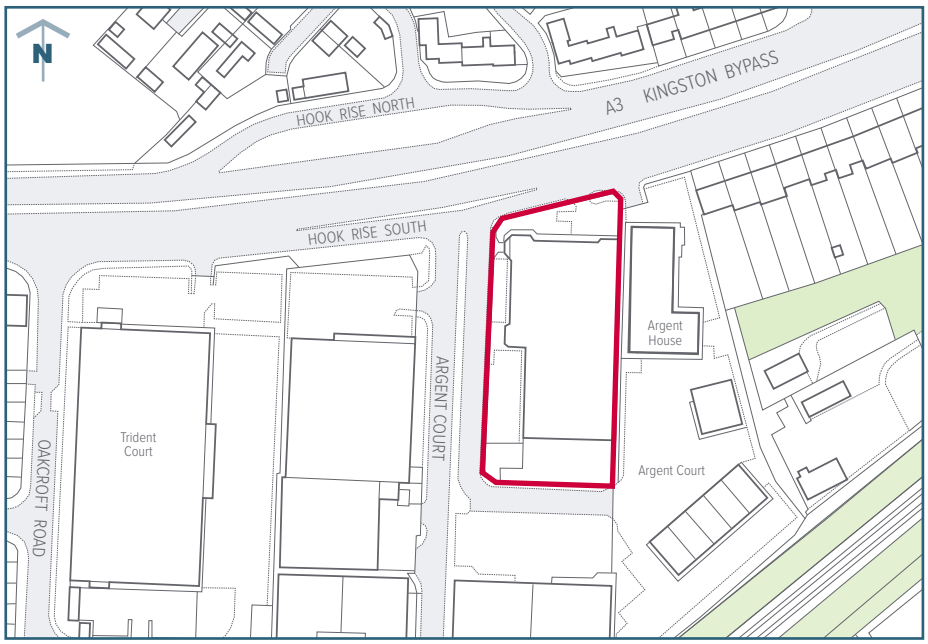
K2 Genuine Solutions Group, Solutions House, Unit 1A, 223 Hook Rise South, Surbiton, KT6 7LD



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.3
Type of facility	Recycling and Reuse
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	342
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	277 (HCI)

Site Description

Two-storey office block fronting a large industrial shed to the rear. Hardstanding for vehicles to the rear.
In an industrial area surrounded by similar large industrial sheds. Fronting onto Hook Rise South, beyond which is the Kingston bypass.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

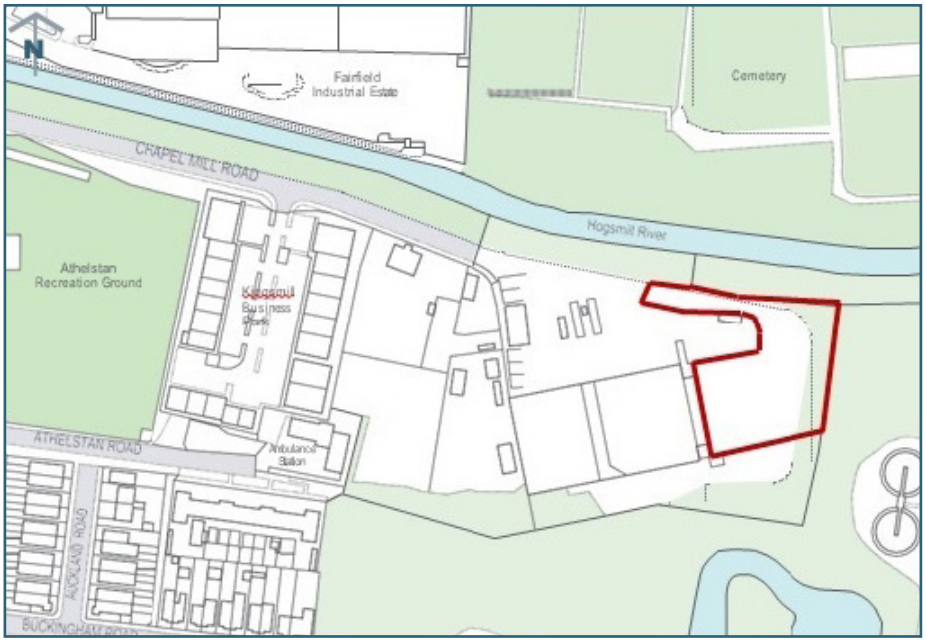
No. This type of facility typically has a lover throughput per hectare, so it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations at this site in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Tolworth Recreation Ground, King George's Field, Tolworth Court Farm Fields and Corinthian Casuals Football Club
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

K3 Kingston Reuse and Recycling Centre, Chapel Mill Road, off Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 3GZ



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.7
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	13,443
Licensed capacity (tpa)	25,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	7,631 (HCI) 2,823 (C&D)

Site Description

Enclosed local authority reuse and recycling centre.
The site lies within an industrial area which is surrounded by open space. The Kingston Waste Transfer Station is within the same site.

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Site

Area of Archaeological Significance

Opportunity to increase waste managed

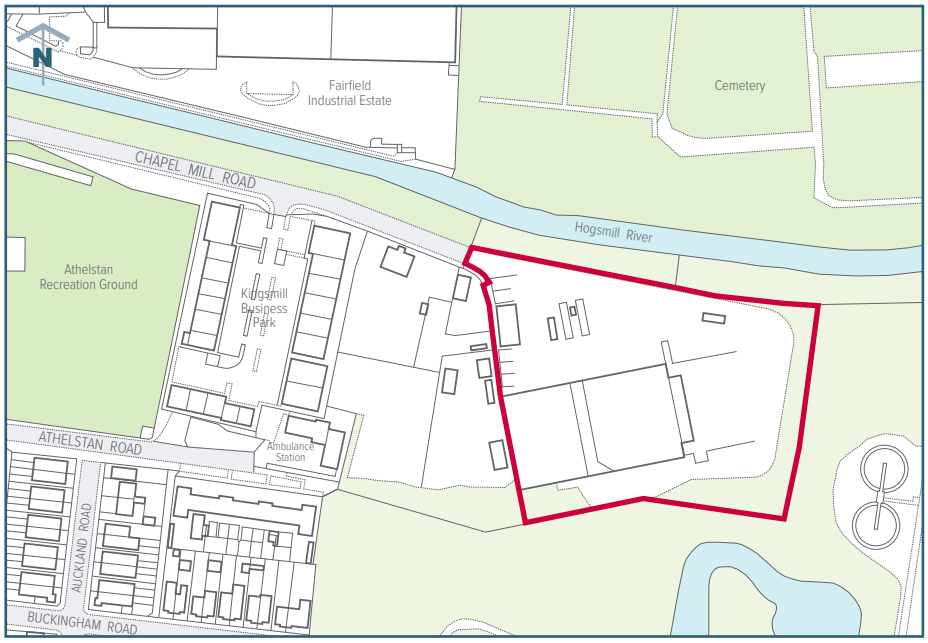
No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Athelstan Recreation Ground, Kingsmeadow, Kingstonian Football Club Ground and Hogsmill Nature Reserve
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

K4 Kingston Waste Transfer Station, Chapel Mill Road, off Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 3GZ



Site size (ha)	1.3
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	68,297
Licensed capacity (tpa)	200,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	40,254 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

Double-height enclosed shed with hardstanding for vehicles.

The site lies within an industrial area which is surrounded by open space. The Kingston Civic Amenity Site is within the same site.

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Site

Area of Archaeological Significance

Opportunity to increase waste managed

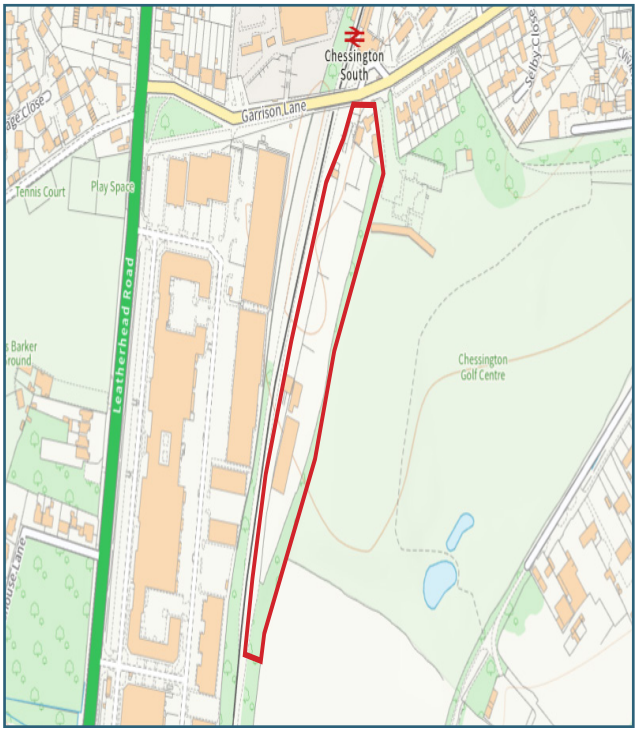
Yes.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Athelstan Recreation Ground, Kingsmeadow, Kingstonian Football Club Ground and Hogsmill Nature Reserve
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
- Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

K5 Chessington Railhead, Garrison Lane, Chessington, KT9 2LD



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	1.7
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station
Type of waste	N/a
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	N/a
Licensed capacity (tpa)	N/a
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	N/a

Site Description

Former coal and fuel depot. The existing site is laid with hardstanding and accommodates rail sidings, a number of large storage buildings, site office, parking and weighbridge. The site is located in proximity to residential properties to the north east, along Garrison Lane.

The landowners and leaseholders are both statutory railway undertakers and have confirmed that the site is being brought forward under rail related permitted development rights to facilitate the transfer of freight by rail. A minerals and waste operator has been appointed and granted a 25 year under-lease subject to the site being in rail use.

Planning Designations

South of the Borough Neighbourhood Policy

(Policy SB1 of the Core Strategy 2012)

Opportunity to increase waste managed

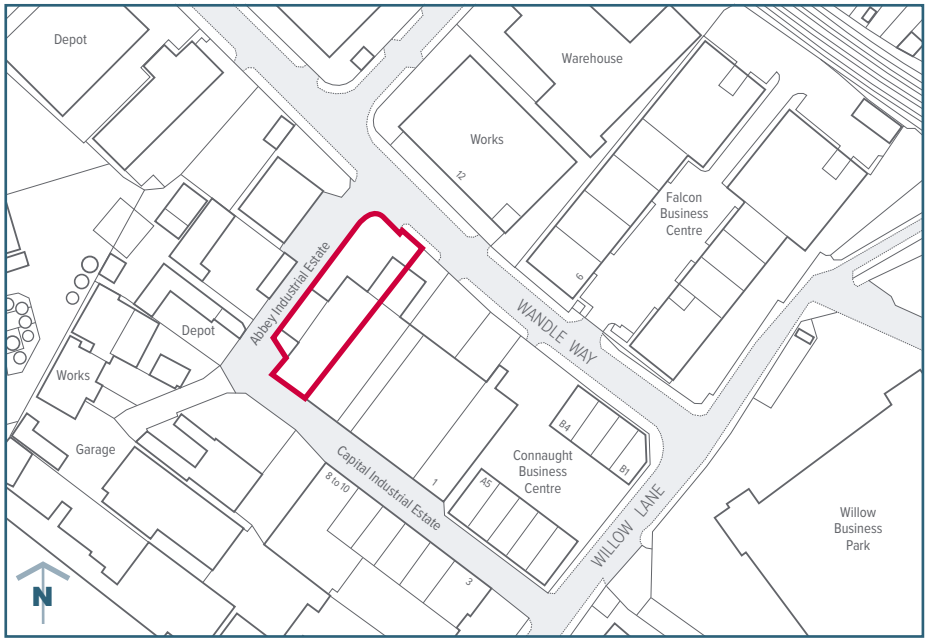
Yes. Minerals and waste transfer operations are currently being progressed under rail related permitted development rights. As such, this will be a dual-use site, with minerals operations within the site. The size of the site may allow an opportunity to co-locate.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity, including the Green Lane Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Not prejudicing the minerals operations on site which are a complementary use
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effect on the adjoining Green Belt.

M1 B&T@Work, Unit 5c, Wandle Way, Merton CR4 4NA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.06
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	3,729
Licensed capacity (tpa)	5,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Site Description

Open area with skips.

Located within an industrial area and surrounded by similar two-storey sheds. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the south of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

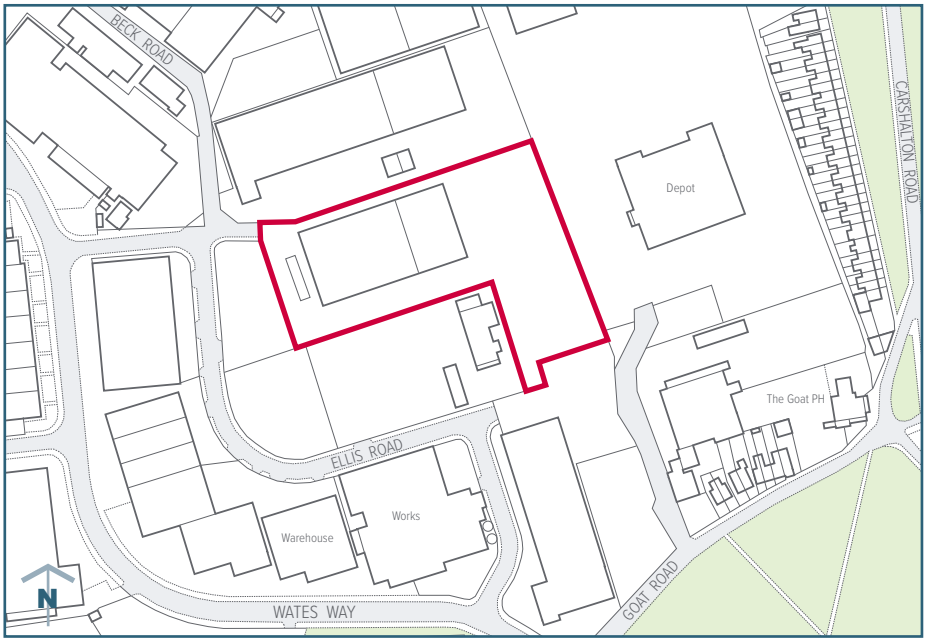
No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Ensuring the safety clearances for the overhead power lines crossing the site are respected
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts

M2 European Metal Recycling, 23 Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate, Merton CR4 4HX



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	1.0
Type of facility	Metal recycling
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	65,050
Licensed capacity (tpa)	109,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	46,242 (HCI) 1,301 (C&D)

Site Description

A collection of large double-height warehouses and office space with hardstanding for metal sorting, vehicles and skips.

Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the north west of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Flood Zone 2

Opportunity to increase waste managed

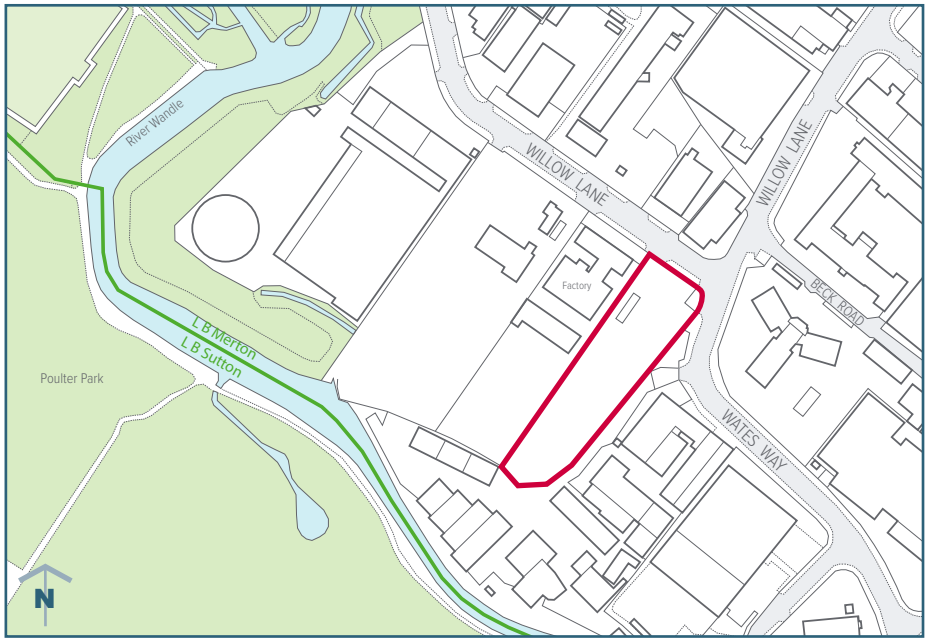
No. The throughput is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Ensuring the safety clearances for overhead power lines crossing the site are respected

M3 Deadman Confidential, 35 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Paper sorting and baling
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	5,000
Licensed capacity (tpa)	N/A
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	5,000 (HCI)

Site Description

Hardstanding for material sorting, vehicles and skips. Two-storey portakabin office.

Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the north east of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Flood Zone 2

Opportunity to increase waste managed

Yes. There is a 2010 planning permission for metals recycling on this site with a throughput of 1,500 tonnes per week, which equates to 78,000 tonnes per annum. Therefore, there could be an opportunity to intensify throughput on the site with some intervention.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

M4 Garth Road Civic Amenity Site, 66-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road, Merton SM4 4AX

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.7 (including M5)
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Local Authority, collected waste
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	14,594
Licensed capacity (tpa)	25,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	8,433 (HCI) 3,065 (C&D)

Site Description

Open local authority reuse and recycling centre.

The site is within the Garth Road Industrial Estate. At present, the site is shared between the household reuse and recycling centre and Merton council's Local Authority Collected Waste transfer station. To the north of the site, there is a waste transfer station, to the east there are houses and to the south and west are Merton council's highways depot and industrial units.

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Location

Opportunity to increase waste managed

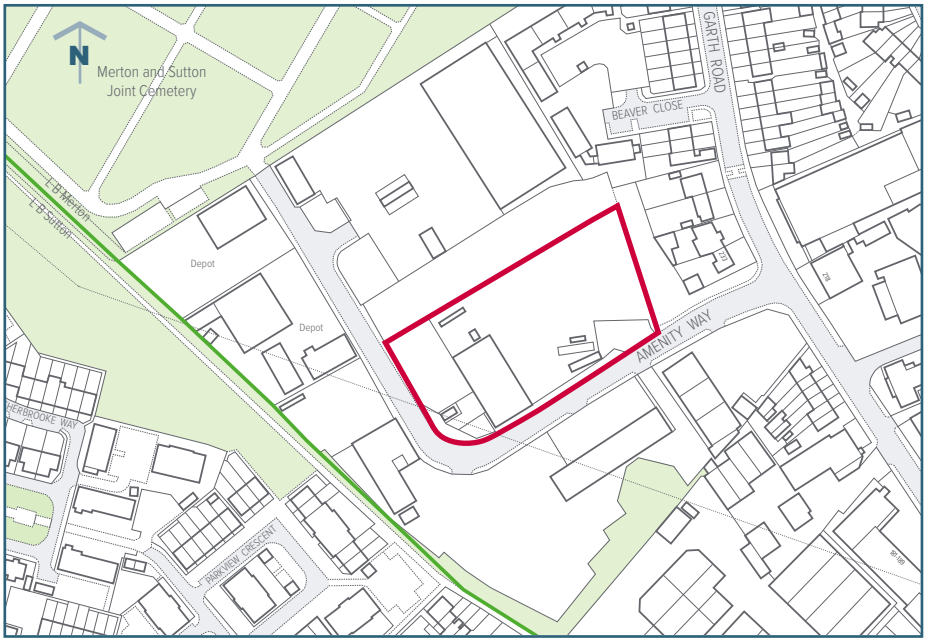
No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

M5 Garth Road Transfer Station, 66-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road, Merton SM4 4AX



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.45
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Local Authority, Collected Waste and Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	22,642
Licensed capacity (tpa)	22,281
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	20,028 (HCI) 453 (C&D)

Site Description

Transfer station.

The site is within the Garth Road Industrial Estate. At present, the site is shared between the household reuse and recycling centre and Merton council's Local Authority Collected Waste transfer station. To the north of the site, there is a waste transfer station, to the east there are houses and to the south and west are Merton council's highways depot and industrial units.

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Location

Opportunity to increase waste managed

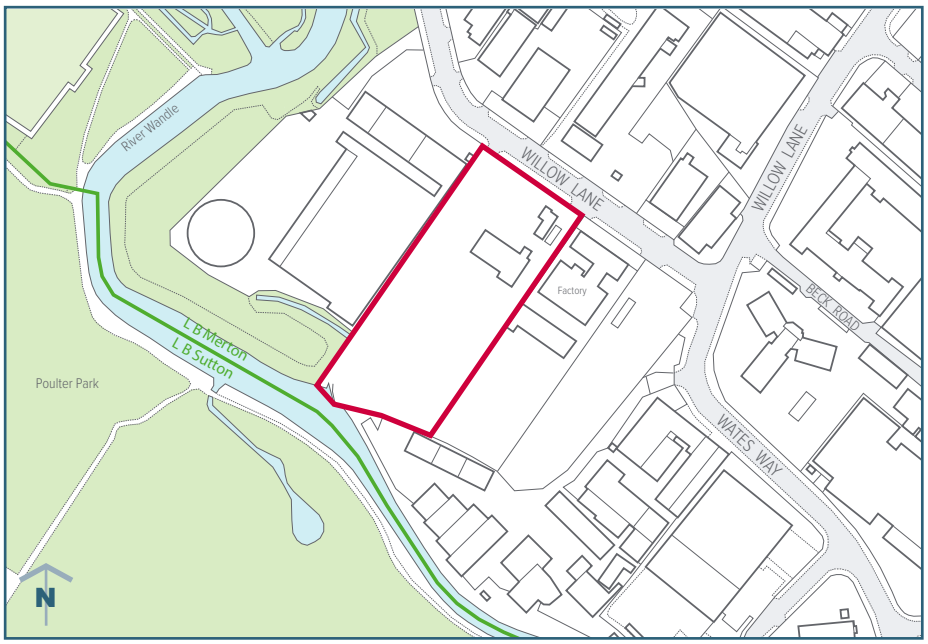
No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Ensuring the safety clearances for the overhead power lines crossing the site are respected

M6 George Killoughery, 41 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA



Site size (ha)	0.8
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste accepted	Construction and Demolition
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	35,840
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	717 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description

A large site comprising a double-height industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, skips and waste.
Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the north east of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metrebuffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of the development
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it

M7 LMD Waste Management, Yard adjacent to Unit 7, Abbey Industrial Estate, Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.06
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	38,459
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	38,459 (C&D)

Site Description

Mainly open hardstanding for Construction and Demolition waste sorting.

Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the south of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

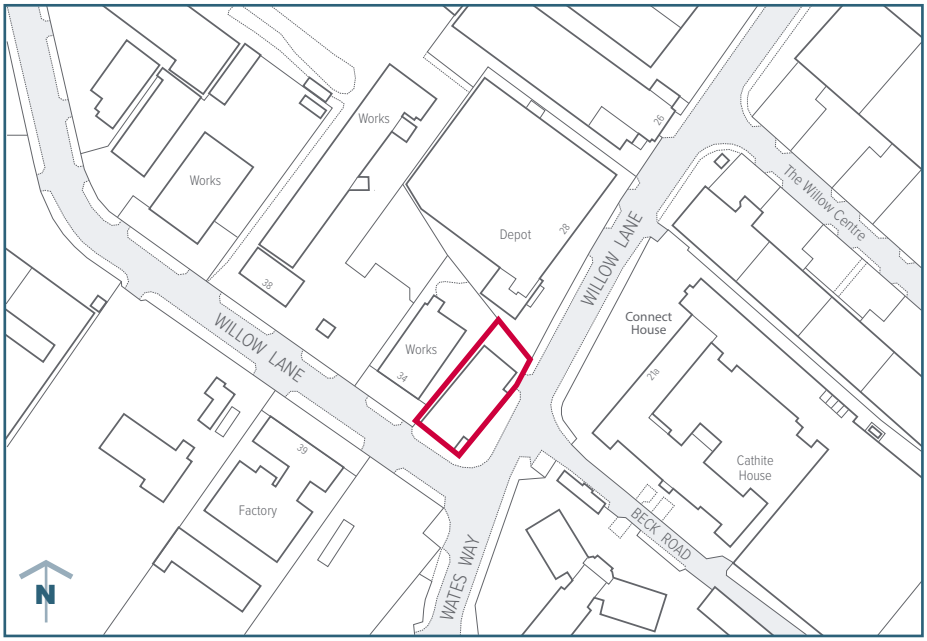
No. It is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts

M8 LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.07
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	56,920
Licensed capacity (tpa)	50,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	56,920 (C&D)

Site Description

Double-height shed with attached single-storey offices.

Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties.

Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location opposite the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

No. The throughput ratio is above average for this type of facility.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

M9 Maguire Skips, Storage Yard, Wandle Way, Merton CR4 4NB

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	67,719
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Site Description

Mainly open hardstanding for skips and sorting. Double-height covered area.

Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties, however, there are residential properties approximately 20 metres to the north of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

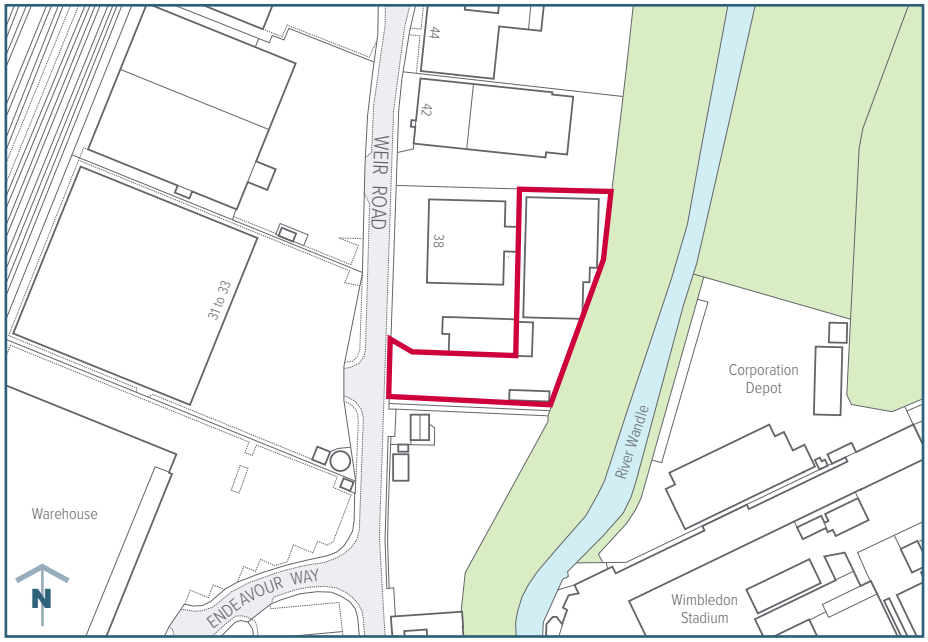
Yes. Although the plot throughput ratio is currently above average for this type of facility any forthcoming planning application seeking opportunities to intensify the throughput would need to demonstrate that the site has the appropriate environmental capacity.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Contributing positively to the living conditions of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Consulting Transport for London for any impacts on the London Trams Network

M10 Powerday, Weir Court, 36 Weir Road, Merton SW19 8UG



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.3
Type of facility	Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	53,313
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	24,981 (C&D)

Site Description

Enclosed double-height shed with outside hardstanding space.

Located within an industrial area comprising double- and triple-height industrial sheds and warehouses. Vantage House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies at the southern edge of Durnsford Road Strategic Industrial Location.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority one

Opportunity to increase waste managed

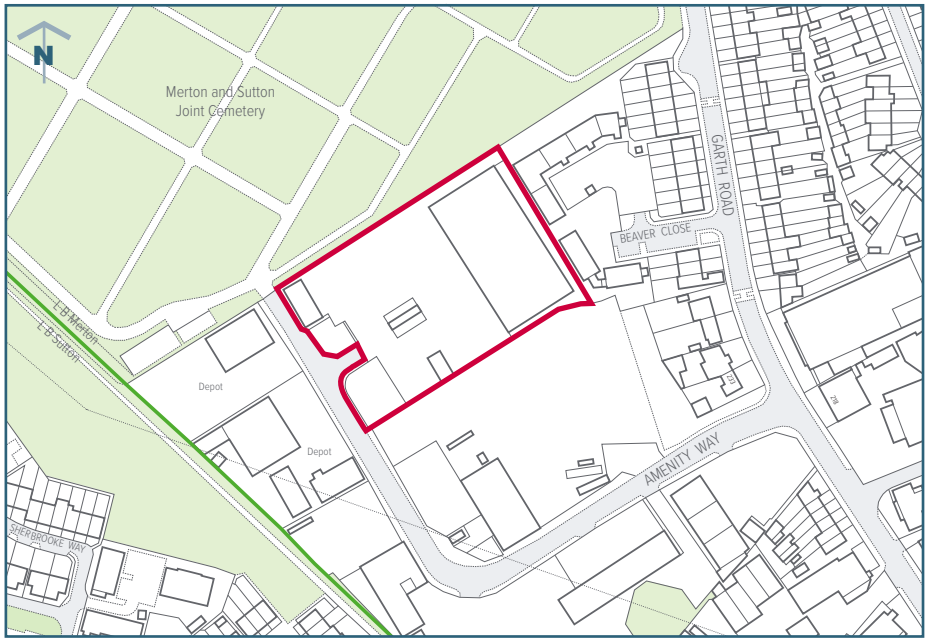
No. The throughput is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Earlsfield (Tier 3) Archaeological Priority Area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development
- Designing a facility takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it

M11 Morden Transfer Station, Amenity Way, Merton SM4 4AX



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.8
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	43,564
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	746 (HCI) 5,534(C&D)

Site Description

Double-height industrial shed with hardstanding.

The site lies within an industrial location surrounded by similar activities, and flats and a cemetery respectively along its north-eastern and north-western boundaries.

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Location

Opportunity to increase waste managed

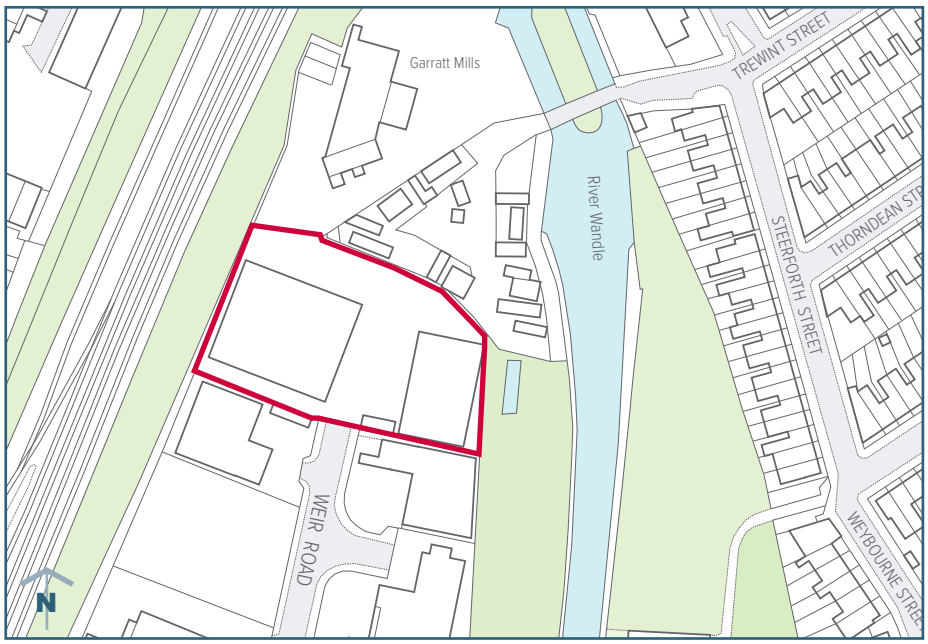
No. The are no known plans to intensify operations at the facility.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of those using the adjacent cemetery
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

M12 NJB Recycling, 77 Weir Road, Merton SW19 8UG



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	48,687
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	45,058 (C&D)

Site Description

Enclosed triple-height shed with outside hardstanding space for vehicles.

Located within an industrial area comprising double- and triple-height industrial sheds and warehouses. The site is adjacent to a Gypsy and Traveller site in Wandsworth.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

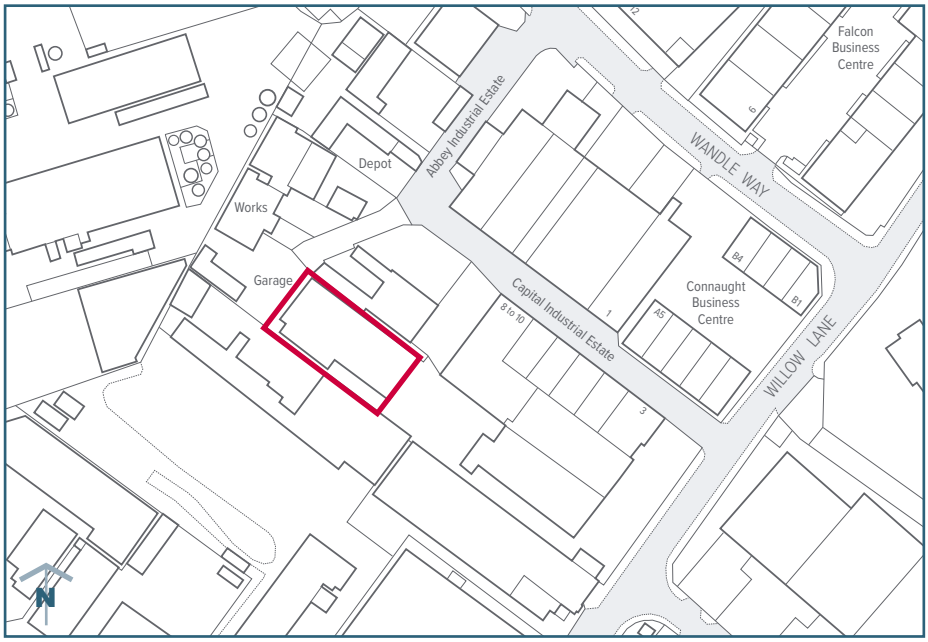
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form,

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Protecting the residential amenity of those properties (both bricks and mortar and Gypsy and Traveller accommodation) in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of those using the future Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Earlsfield (Tier 3) Archaeological Priority Area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

M13 One Waste Clearance, Unit 2 Abbey Industrial Estate, 24 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.1
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	55,665
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	54,887 (C&D)

Site Description

The facility is a fully enclosed industrial unit.

Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the south of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

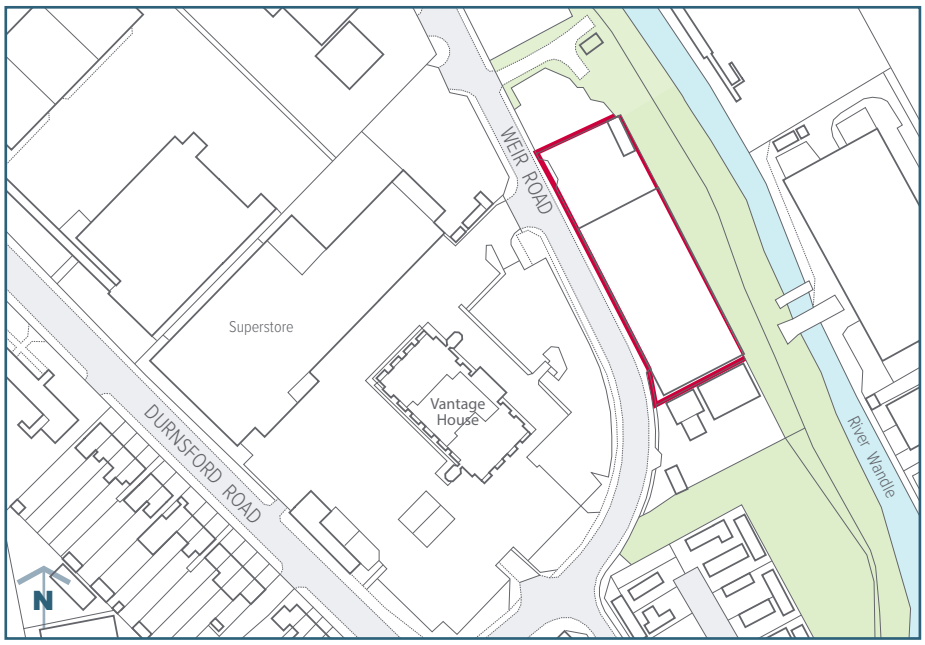
No. The throughput per hectare is based on the few weeks the facility has been operating, which is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts

M14 Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery, Unit 6, Weir Road, Merton SW19 8UG

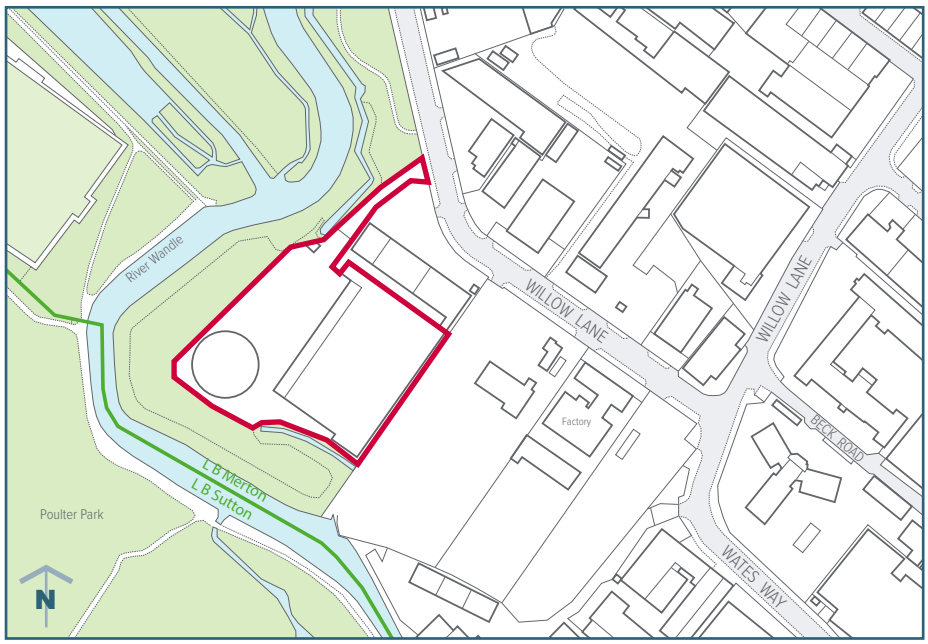


Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.43
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	71,595
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	46,007 (C&D)

Site Description	Enclosed triple-height shed with outside hardstanding for vehicles. Located within an industrial area comprising double- and triple-height industrial sheds and warehouses. Vantage House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies at the southern edge of Durnsford Road Strategic Industrial Location.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Earlsfield (Tier 3) Archaeological Priority Area " Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity " Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development " Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land " Providing appropriate soft landscaping " Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it

M15 Riverside AD Facility, 43 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.9 (includes M16)
Type of facility	Anaerobic Digestion
Type of waste	Household
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	60,585
Licensed capacity (tpa)	99,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	60,585 (HCI)

Site Description

The facility uses in-vessel composting which takes mixed garden and kitchen waste, which are composted together in an enclosed vessel.
The site is located on the western edge of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location. It is located off Willow Lane itself to the rear of building 41A and 43B.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone
Flood Zone 2

Opportunity to increase waste managed

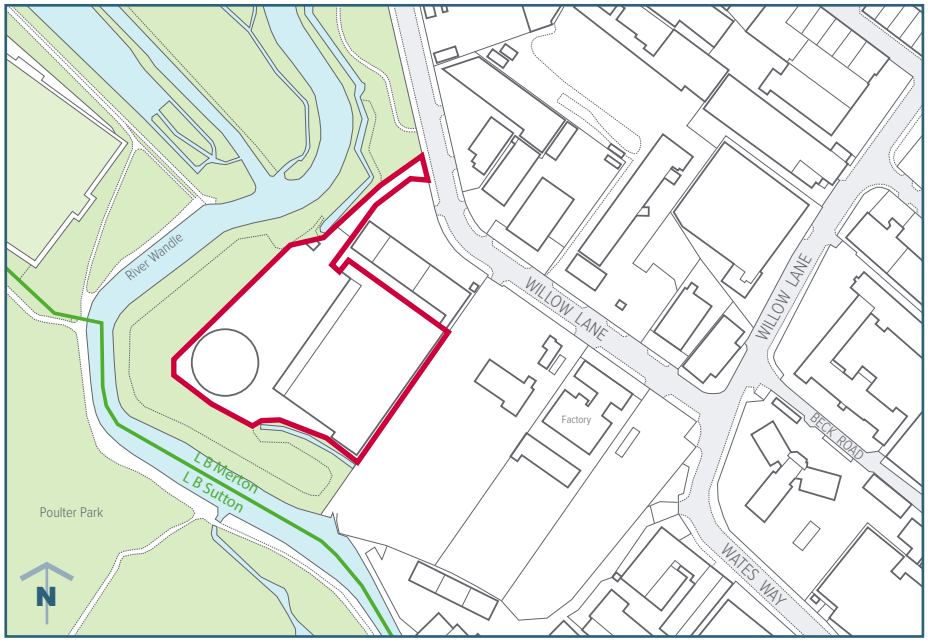
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Conserving, and where possible enhancing, significance of the adjacent Wandle Valley Conservation Area
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it
- Contributing positively to the living conditions of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts

M16 Riverside Bio Waste Treatment Centre, 43 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.9 (includes M15)
Type of facility	Composting
Type of waste	Household
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	58,191
Licensed capacity (tpa)	100,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	58,191 (HCI)

Site Description

The facility uses in-vessel composting which takes mixed garden and kitchen waste, which are composted together in an enclosed vessel.
The site is located on the western edge of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location. It is located off Willow Lane itself to the rear of building 41A and 43B.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone
Flood Zone 2

Opportunity to increase waste managed

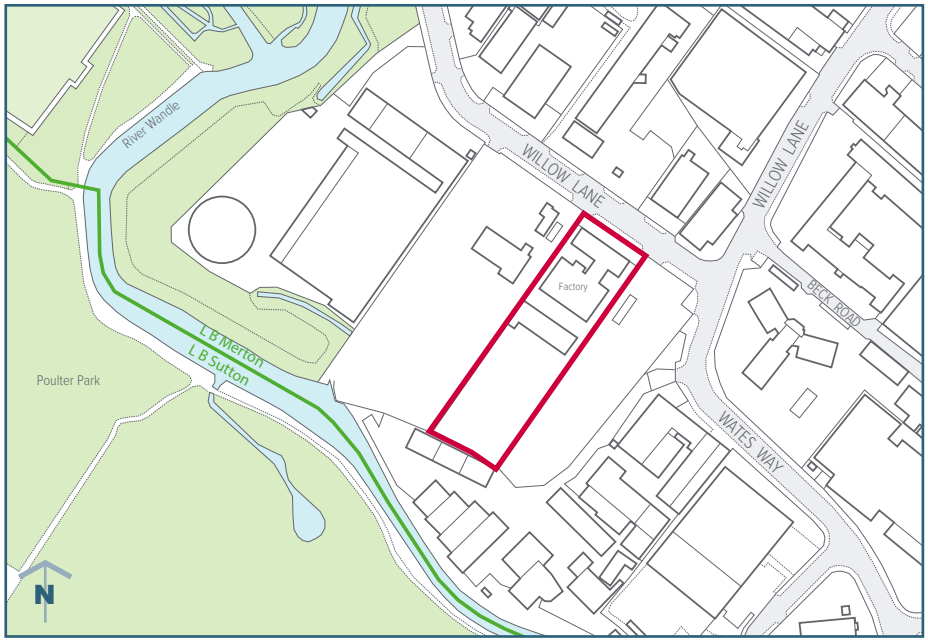
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Conserving, and where possible enhancing, the significance of the Wandle Valley Conservation Area
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it

M17 UK and European (Ranns) Construction, Unit 3-5, 39 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 8NA



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.5
Type of facility	Treatment of waste to produce soil
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	804
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Site Description

A large site comprising a double-height industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, hardstanding for skips and construction, demolition and excavation waste. The site is located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. The River Wandle lies to the west of the site. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development lies to the north-east of the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone
Flood Zone 2

Opportunity to increase waste managed

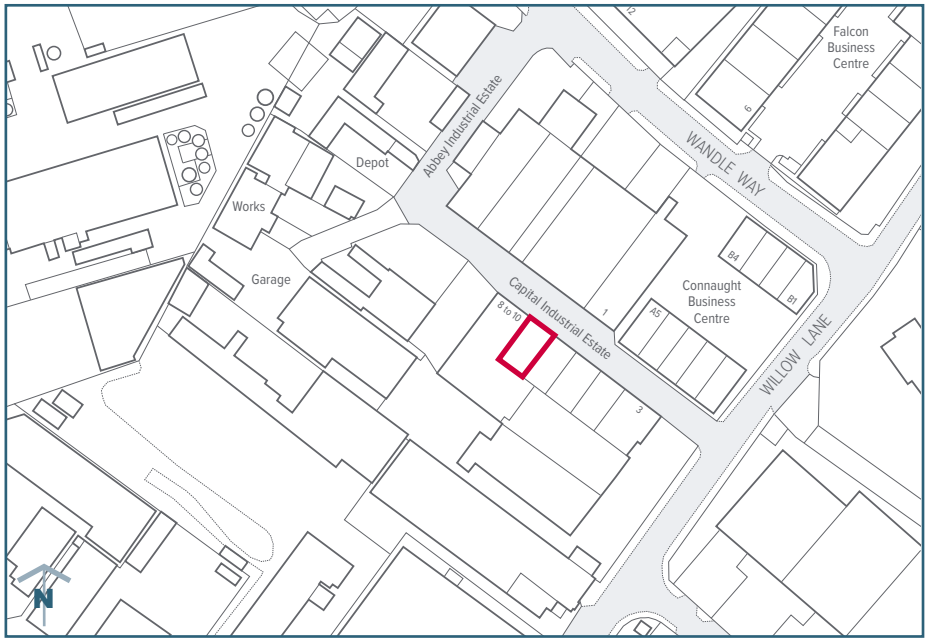
Yes. The site appears to be operating well below its potential as a waste management site and there is the opportunity to intensify operations and increase throughput on the site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

M18 Wandle Waste Management, Unit 7, Abbey industrial Estate, Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA



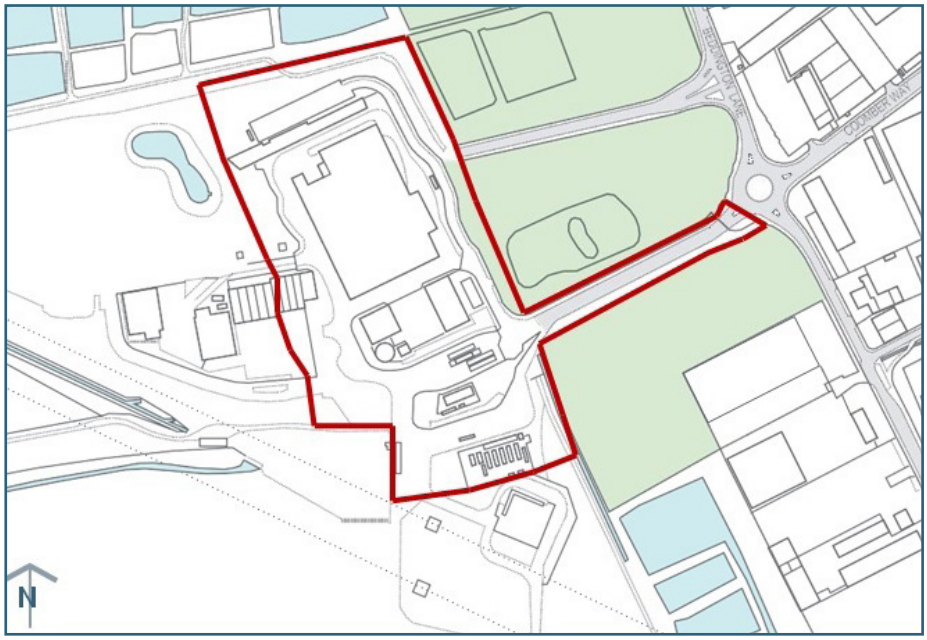
Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.07
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	677
Licensed capacity (tpa)	24,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	30 (HCI)

Site Description	A double-height industrial shed. The site is located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development lies to the south of the site.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput on this site is very small and it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations at the site.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within the Wandle Valley / Mitcham (Tier 2) Archaeological Priority Area " Providing appropriate soft landscaping " Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts


BEWARE
PEDESTRIANS
CROSSING
777
5
ALL VISITORS
MUST REPORT
WEIGH BRIDGE
ON THE LEFT

S2 Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility, Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane, Sutton CR0 4TD



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	5.4
Type of facility	Energy from waste
Type of waste accepted	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	279,696
Licensed capacity (tpa)	347,422
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	275,000 (HCI)

Site Description

An energy recovery facility. The facility lies within the Wandle Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan Open Land and is adjacent to the Viridor Recycling Facility and the Beddington Farmlands Landfill site. The land to immediately to the east forms part of the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location and is occupied by industrial buildings.

Planning Designations

Metropolitan Open Land
Metropolitan Green Chain
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
Land safeguarded for the Wandle Valley Regional Park
Archaeological Priority Zone

Opportunity to increase waste managed

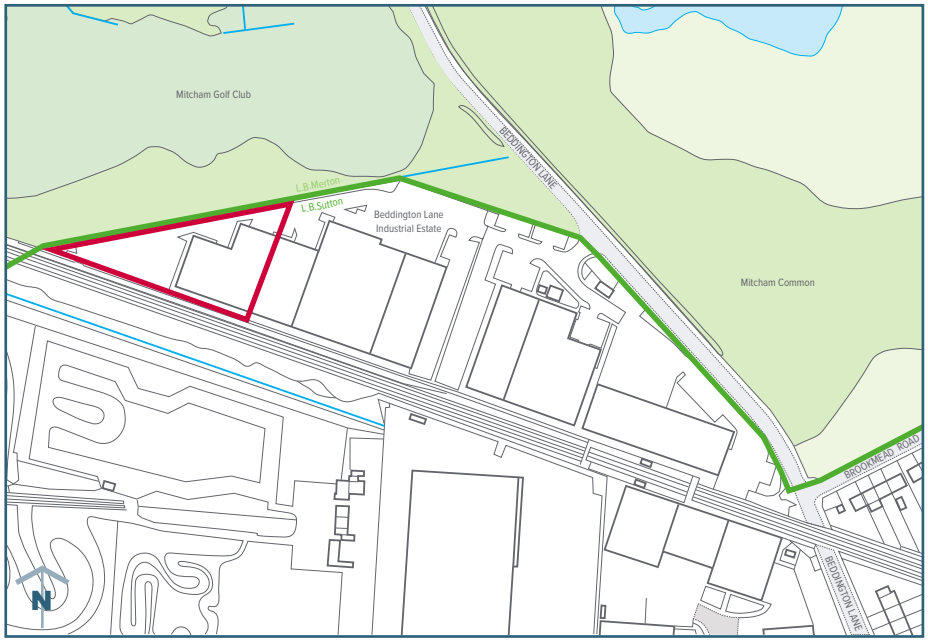
No. This is a new facility and therefore there are no opportunities to upgrade or intensify operations at the current time.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity and providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development
- Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
- Ensuring the safety clearances for the overhead power lines crossing the site are respected
- Undertaking an air quality assessments and transport assessments in accordance with the requirements of Policy WP5

S3 Cannon Hygiene, Unit 4, Beddington Lane Industrial Estate, 109-131 Beddington Lane, Sutton CR0 4TD



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Transfer
Type of waste	Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	9,601
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	635 (HCI)

Site Description

Modern, double-height industrial unit.
The Beddington Lane industrial estate lies at the northern end of the Purley Way and Beddington Strategic Industrial Location. It largely comprises large, double-height industrial sheds with some ancillary office space.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

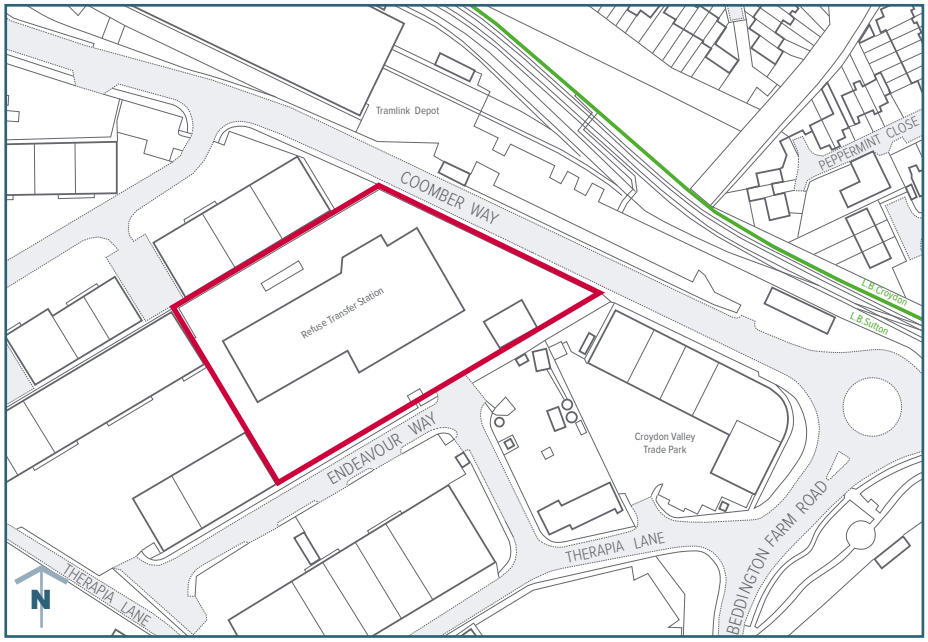
Yes. The throughput per hectare is slightly lower than average for a transfer facility so there may be an opportunity to increase the throughput.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity and providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Consulting Transport for London for any impacts on the London Trams Network

S4 Croydon Transfer Station, Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, Sutton CR0 4TR



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.7
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	32,448
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	30,826 (HCI) 811 (C&D)

Site Description

A double- and triple-height enclosed sheds with hardstanding for vehicles.

The site lies within a large industrial estate (Beddington Strategic Industrial Location) surrounded by similar industrial properties.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

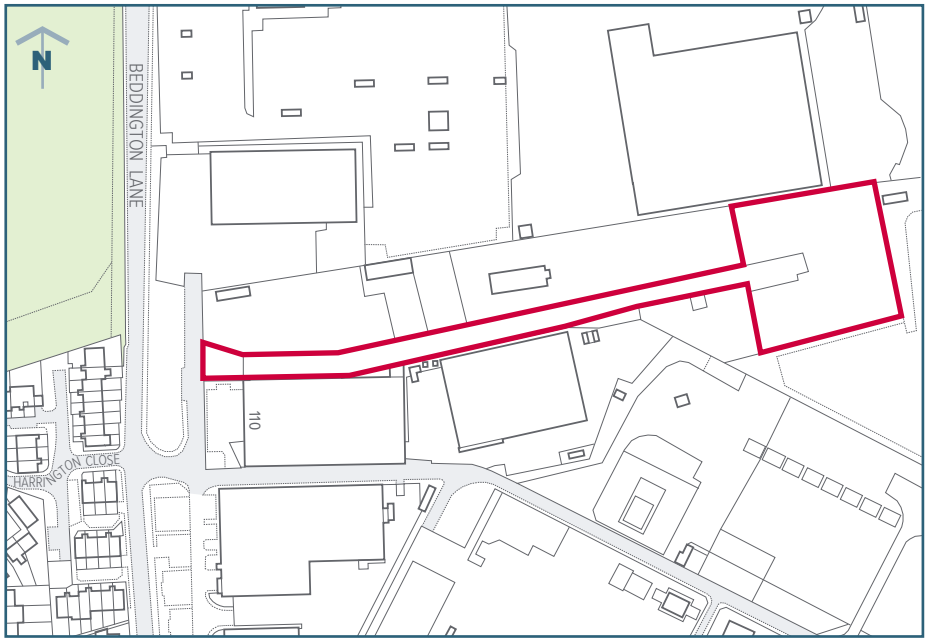
Yes. The operator has stated it would be possible to intensify operations on site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Undertaking an assessment on the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts

S5 Hinton Skips, Land to the rear of 112 Beddington Lane, Sutton CR0 4TD



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.6
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	35,639
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	3,564 (HCI) 32,075 (C&D)

Site Description

An enclosed facility for segregation, recycling and recovery of skip waste materials with hardstanding for vehicles.
The site lies within a large industrial estate (the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location) surrounded by similar industrial properties.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Flood Zone 2

Opportunity to increase waste managed

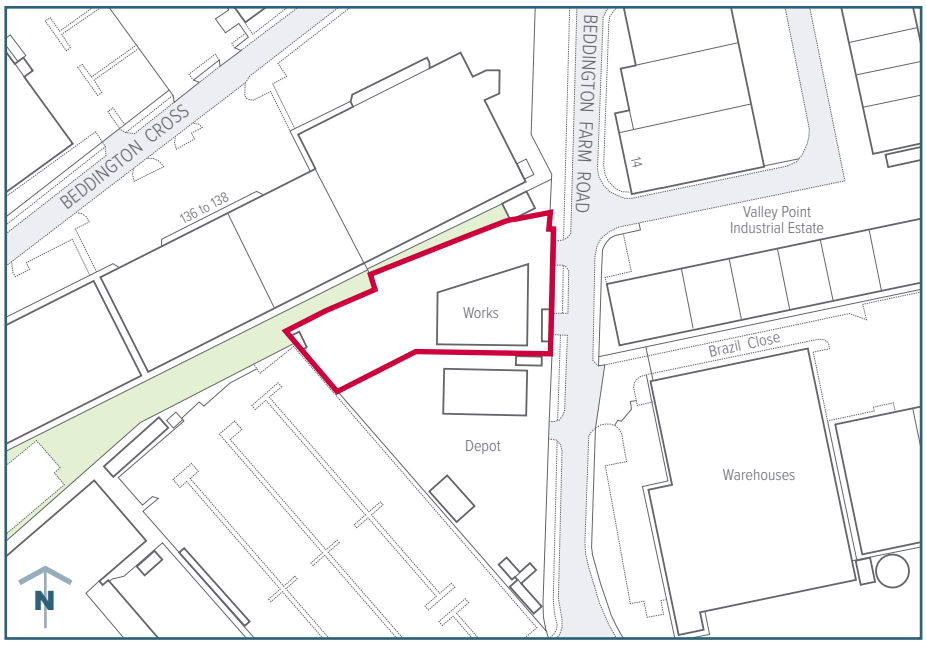
Yes. This is a new facility which has only been operating for a short time. The operational throughput capacity of 8,000tpa has been estimated on the first quarterly return by the company. However, the planning application states that up to 50,000tpa could be managed on site. The estimated throughput is lower than average for this type of facility.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Ensuring the safety clearances for overhead power lines crossing the site are respected

S6 Hydro Cleansing, Hill House, Beddington Farm Road, Sutton CR0 4XB



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Physical Treatment
Type of waste	Wastewater and Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	18,244
Licensed capacity (tpa)	100,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	9,567 (HCI) 1,204 (C&D)

Site Description

Fronted by two-storey, 1960s office block with facility to the rear.

The site is located on Beddington Farm Road in the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location. It is adjacent to the Surrey Jaguar Centre and the Royal Mail Centre.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

No. The throughout per hectare is typical for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

S7 Kimpton Park Way Household Reuse and Recycling Centre, Kimpton Park Way, Sutton SM3 9QH

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	14,799
Licensed capacity (tpa)	24,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	8,068 (HCI) 3,108 (C&D)

Site Description

Open local authority reuse and recycling centre.

The site is located in the north-west of the Kimpton Strategic Industrial Location. The site is opposite the Kimpton Linear Park, which is designated as a Metropolitan Green Chain, Metropolitan Open Land and Public Open Space.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Opportunity to increase waste managed

No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Kimpton Linear Park
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration its wider visual or landscape effects on the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Ensuring the safety clearance for the overhead power lines crossing the site are respected

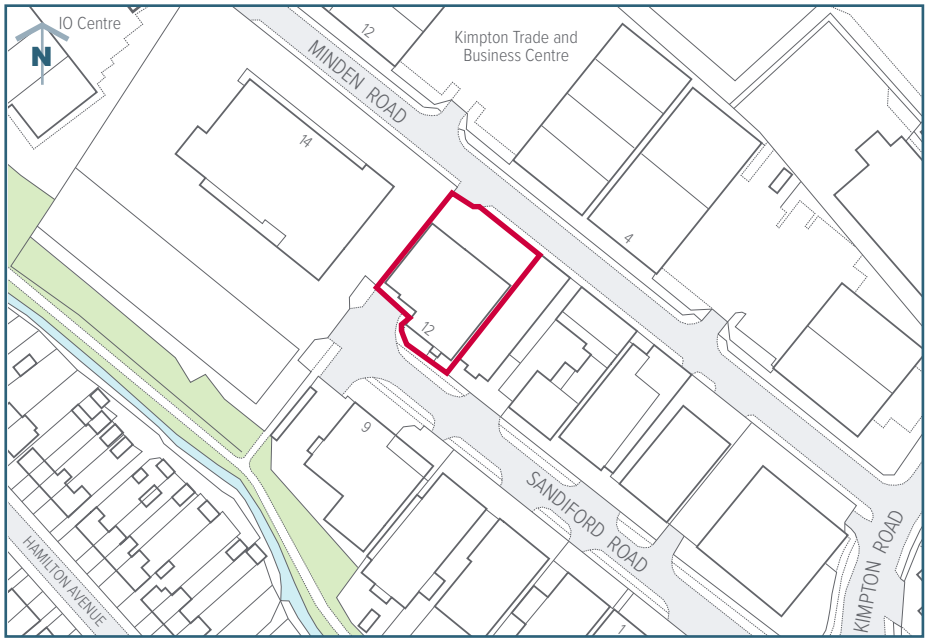
S8 King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane, Sutton CR0 4YZ

Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.6
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	1,200
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	400 (C&D)

Site Description	Open site for concrete production and aggregates recovery with a further open yard and warehouse building. The site is part of the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location and is surrounded by similar uses.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Area
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. Although not all of the site is a waste recycling facility, it is managing well under the average throughput for this type of facility. The planning application states that the facility will recycle 20,000tpa of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste on site.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: " Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building " Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site " Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads " Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains " Providing appropriate soft landscaping " Ensuring the safety clearances for the overhead power lines crossing the sites are respected

S9 Premier Skip Hire, Unit 12, Sandiford Road, Sutton SM3 9RD



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.1
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	4,036
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	222 (HCI) 898 (C&D)

Site Description

Two-storey office and warehouse building with hardstanding for skip storage.

The site is located within the Kimpton Strategic Industrial Location and the closest residential properties are 75-100m south and west of the site on Hamilton Avenue.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Opportunity to increase waste managed

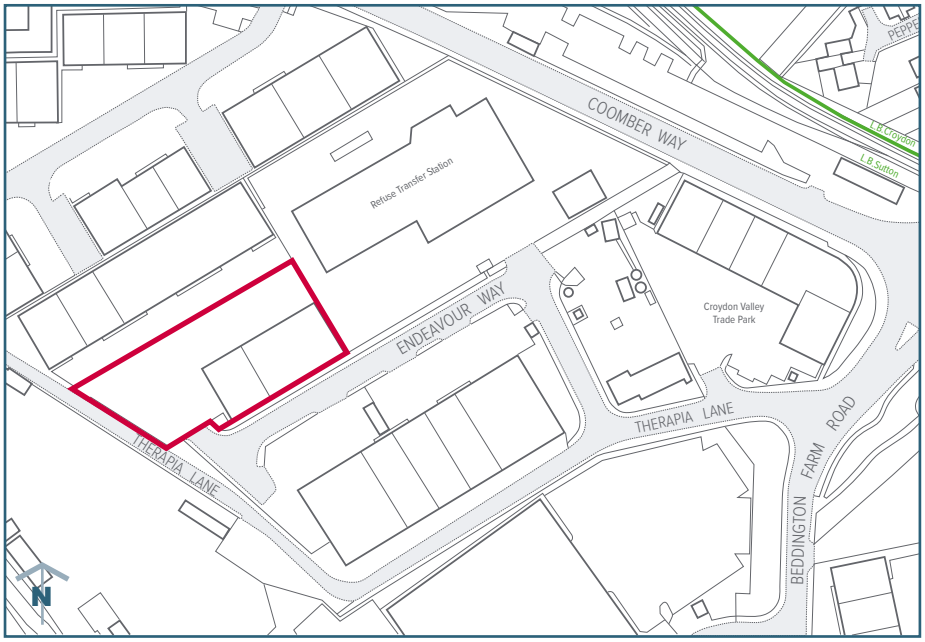
No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Avoiding harm to the living conditions of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts

S10 Raven Recycling, Unit 8-9, Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, Sutton CR0 4TR



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.3
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	19,874
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	7,222 (HCI) 5,161 (C&D)

Site Description

Double-height enclosed sheds with hardstanding for skips.

The site lies within a large industrial estate (the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location) surrounded by similar industrial properties.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

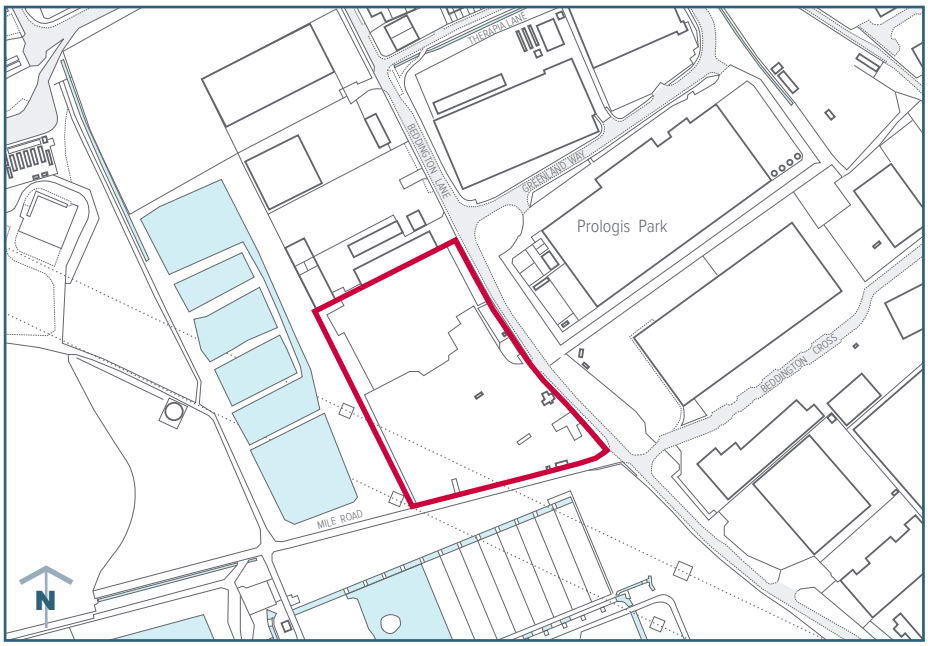
No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains

S12 Beddington Lane Resource Recovery Facility, 79-85 Beddington Lane, Sutton, CR0 4TH



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	2.8
Type of facility	Treatment with Transfer Station
Type of waste accepted	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI), Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	305,000
Licensed capacity (tpa)	350,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	350,000 (HCI and C&D)

Site Description

The site is currently vacant but the new planning permission proposal is for a main building of 2-3 storeys, a standalone office, a covered parking area and hardstanding for manoeuvring.
The site occupies the land to the west of Beddington Lane. It is surrounded by the proposed Wandle Valley Regional Park, Beddington Lane and industrial units to the north.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Archaeological Priority Area

Opportunity to increase waste managed

No. The site has only recently been granted planning permission so no increase in the waste managed is likely to take place.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Avoiding harm to the living of the occupants of those residential properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Protecting the amenity of the Wandle Valley Regional Park and those using it
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development
- Designing a facility that takes into consideration the wider visual or landscape effect of the adjoining Metropolitan Open Land
- Ensuring the safety clearances for the overhead power lines crossing the site are respected


5

Appendix 1 Monitoring and Contingencies Table

Policy WP1 – Strategic Approach to household and commercial and industrial (HCI) waste

Indicator 1.1: MANAGEMENT OF HCI WASTE	Household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste managed within the plan area against the combined London Plan 2021 apportionment (tonnes per annum)
Target	932,800 tonnes per annum by 2037 (meet combined apportionment for HCI waste)
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency for HCI Waste SLWP Plan Objectives: 1, 3, 4 and 8 SLWP Policy WP1 SA Objectives: 1, 2, 4, 9, 10 and 13
Monitoring	Monitor annually against HCI target using the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in any extant planning permissions Monitor the net change in the amount of available industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) within strategic industrial locations (SILs) and locally significant industrial locations (LSILs) as a result of waste development using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Monitor cross-boundary waste movements of waste through the Duty to Cooperate Report in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet the HCI apportionment and achieves net self-sufficiency to 2037.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry and Duty to Cooperate partners.
Management Actions	**Sites closing** – Contact landowners/developers/ to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB and EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/ developers to facilitate waste management output. **Compensatory provision not delivered** – Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify this failure. Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence. **Significant Loss of Industrial Land** – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that do the issue can be considered strategically.

Policy WP2 – Strategic Approach to other forms of waste

Indicator 2.1: MANAGEMENT OF C&D WASTE	C&D waste managed within the plan area against forecast arisings (tonnes per annum)
Target 2.1	415,019 tonnes per annum by 2037 (net self-sufficiency for C&D waste)
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency for C&D Waste SLWP Plan Objective: 2, 3 and 4 SLWP Policy WP2 SA Objectives: 1, 2, 4, 9, 10 and 13
Monitoring	Monitor annually against C&D target using the Environment Agency's waste data interrogator (WDI) Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in any extant planning permissions Monitor the net change in the amount of available industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) within strategic industrial locations (SILs) and locally significant industrial locations (LSILs) as a result of waste development using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Monitor cross-boundary waste movements of waste through the Duty to Cooperate Report in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet forecast C&D waste arisings and achieves net self-sufficiency to 2037
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry and Duty to Cooperate partners
Management Actions	**Sites closing** – Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output. **Compensatory provision not delivered** – Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify this failure. Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence **Significant Loss of Industrial Land** – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence do the issue can be considered strategically.
Indicator 2.2: MANAGEMENT OF OTHER WASTE	Number of planning permissions for new radioactive, agricultural or hazardous waste Facilities (either transfer or management)
Target	Hazardous Waste: 21,692 tonnes per annum by 2037 Agricultural Waste: 383 tonnes per annum Radioactive Waste: N/a
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency for other waste streams SLWP Plan Objectives: 2 and 4 SLWP Policy WP2(d) SA Objective: 1

Monitoring	Monitor annually against targets using the Environment Agency's waste data interrogator (WDI) Monitor planning applications annually using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in any extant planning permissions Monitor the net change in the amount of industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) as a result of waste development using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Monitor cross-boundary waste movements of waste through the Duty to Cooperate Report in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)
Outcomes sought	That waste arisings from other waste streams are managed without the need for additional facilities within the South London Waste Plan area, unless the requirements of WP2 (d) are met.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, Duty to Cooperate partners
Management Actions	**Sites permitted** – If new facilities are being delivered on 'windfall sites', because safeguarded sites are not being assessed as deliverable, then investigate the reasons why. Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Examine whether there is any unidentified need for these streams of waste. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence. **Significant Loss of Industrial Land** – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that the issue can be considered strategically.

Policy WP3 – Existing Waste Sites

Indicator 3.1: OPERATION OF WASTE SITES	Proportion of safeguarded waste sites to be which are operational or to have had compensatory provision provided (%)
Target	100% of safeguarded waste sites to be operational or to have compensatory provision provided
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively SLWP Plan Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 SLWP Policy WP3 (a to d) SA Objectives: 1, 2 and 9
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Monitor the net change in the amount of industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) as a result of compensatory provision using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet the London Plan apportionment and achieve net self-sufficiency, while retaining sufficient industrial land and premises within designated SILS and LSILs across the plan area to meet future demand for other non-waste industrial uses
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry

Management Actions	**Sites closing** – Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output **Compensatory provision not delivered** – Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence. **Significant Loss of Industrial Land** – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that the issue can be considered strategically.
NEW INDICATOR 3.2: INTENSIFICATION OF WASTE SITES	Number and proportion of safeguarded waste sites which have been intensified over the plan period and the increase in average throughput per hectare
Target	To increase the efficiency of waste management operations across the South London Waste Plan area in terms of the average throughput of waste managed per hectare (by waste stream and based on a rolling three-year average)
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively SLWP Plan Objective: 4, 7 8 and 9 SLWP Policy WP3 (b) SLWP Policy WP7 SA Objectives: 3 and 4
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	To promote the efficient use of industrial land for waste management purposes across the South London Waste Plan area; To support the circular economy and minimise waste movements within the South London Waste Plan area by facilitating the co-location of complementary waste and/or industrial uses To retain sufficient industrial land and premises within designated SILS and LSILs across the SLWP area to meet future demand for other non-waste industrial uses (Class B and Class E[g]) and to maintain a sufficient level of vacant land necessary for 'churn' and a functioning land market.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	**Waste developments moving down the waste hierarchy** - Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.

INDICATOR 3.3: WASTE HIERARCHY	Proportion of developments on safeguarded waste sites which result in waste being managed to at least the same level in the waste hierarchy as prior to the development (%)
Target	100% of developments on safeguarded waste sites which result in waste being managed to at least the same level in the waste hierarchy as prior to the development
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively SLWP Plan Objective: 4, 7 8 and 9 SLWP Policy WP3 (e) SLWP Policy WP7 SA Objectives: 3 and 4
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	To move waste management practices within the South London Waste Plan area up the waste hierarchy.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	**Waste developments moving down the waste hierarchy** - Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.

Policy WP4 – Sites for Compensatory Provision

Indicator 4.1: COMPENSATORY SITES	The amount of waste managed at compensatory sites compared to the amount of waste previously managed at the corresponding safeguarded sites which have been lost to other uses (tonnes per annum – based on three year rolling average for all waste streams)
Target	100% of compensatory sites manage at least the same amount of waste as previously managed at the corresponding safeguarded site (based on three year rolling average for all waste streams)
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency SLWP Plan Objective: 1, 2 and 4 SLWP Policy WP4 SA Objective: 1
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the Environment Agency's waste data interrogator (WDI), borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub Monitor the net change in the amount of industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) as a result of waste development using the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet waste targets and net self-sufficiently.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership ,South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, Duty to Cooperate partners

Management Actions	**Sites closing** – Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output **Compensatory provision not delivered** – Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence. **Significant Loss of Industrial Land** – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that the issue can be considered strategically.

Policy WP5 – Protecting and enhancing amenity

INDICATOR 5.1: FULLY-ENCLOSED, COVERED WASTEC FACILITIES	The proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities with a fully enclosed covered building (%)
Target	100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities have the parts of the site where unloading, loading, storage and processing takes place within a fully enclosed covered building
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Operational effects of sites are mitigated SLWP Plan Objective: 6 and 9 SLWP Policy WP5(b) SA Objective: 11 and 15
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That the South London Waste Plan protects and enhances amenity
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why proposals on sites without a fully enclosed covered building on the parts of site where unloading, loading, storage and processing takes place have been permitted. Possibly provide design guidance. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence
INDICATOR 5.2: PROTECTION OF GREEN BELT, MOL AND OPEN SPACE	Number and site area of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and open space (number/ hectares)
Target	0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and Open Space (0 ha)

What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Operational effects of sites are mitigated SLWP Policy WP5(c)(i) Plan Objectives: 5, 6 and 9 SA Objectives: 6, 14, 15 and 16
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That waste development is directed to suitable locations and the Green Belt / Metropolitan Open Land is protected from inappropriate development.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open and Open Space have been permitted. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence
INDICATOR 5.3: PROTECTION OF NATURE CONSERVATION AREAS	Number and site area of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located on nationally, regionally or locally designated nature conservation areas (number/hectares)
Target	0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located on nationally, regionally or locally designated nature conservation areas (0 ha)
What it monitors	SLWP Plan Objective: 6 and 9 SLWP Policy WP5(c)(ii) SA Objective: 12
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That waste development is directed to suitable locations outside nationally, regionally or locally designated nature conservation areas.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry and Natural England
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites with nationally, regionally or locally designated Nature Conservation Areas have been permitted. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in light of evidence
NEW INDICATOR 5.4: BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN	Number and proportion of intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieving 'biodiversity net gain' as measured by the latest metric published by DEFRA (number/%)
Target	100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieve 'biodiversity net gain' on or offsite in line with London Plan Policy G6, Mayoral Guidance and the relevant borough policy

What it monitors	SLWP Plan Objective: 5, 6 and 9 SLWP Policy WP5(c)(ii) SA Objective: 12
Monitoring	Developers to assess and report on biodiversity net gain in line with London Plan Policy G6, Mayoral Guidance and the relevant borough policy using the latest biodiversity metric published by DEFRA Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That the development of intensified or compensatory waste facilities within the South London Waste Plan area leaves biodiversity and habitats in a better state than before.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry and Natural England
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure to enforce the relevant planning conditions of legal agreements around biodiversity accounting Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in light of evidence
INDICATOR 5.5: CONSERVATION AREAS	Number and site area of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within Conservation Areas (number/hectares)
Target	0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within Conservation Areas (0 ha)
What it monitors	SLWP Policy WP5(c)(iii) SLWP Plan Objectives: 5 and 9 SA Objective: 14
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That waste development does not cause harm to the historic environment.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry and Historic England
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites within Conservation Areas have been permitted. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence

INDICATOR 5.6: FLOOD RISK, RIVER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER	5.6.1 Number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities granted against Environment Agency advice relating to fluvial flood risk, maintaining the natural floodplain, river quality (chemical and ecological) and groundwater source protection zones (SPZs) (%). 5.6.2 Number and proportion of waste facilities incorporating buildings or structures within 8 metres of a main river or within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse; 5.6.3 Number and proportion of waste facilities incorporating buildings or structures located within EA Flood Zones 2 or 3; 5.6.4 Water quality objectives (chemical and ecological) for each of the main rivers within the South London Waste Plan area set out in the EA's Thames River Basin Management Plan 2015-21 as amended; 5.6.5 Number and proportion of waste facilities located within EA groundwater source protection zones (SPZ1 inner; SPZ2 outer and SPZ3 total catchment).
Target	0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities granted against Environment Agency advice 0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities incorporate buildings or structures within 8 metres of a main river or within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse; 0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities incorporate buildings or structures within 8 metres of a main river or within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse Each of the main rivers within the South London Waste Plan area is assessed as having 'good' chemical and 'good' ecological status. 0 planning permissions located within EA groundwater source protection zones (SPZ1 inner; SPZ2 outer and SPZ3 total catchment).
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated. SLWP Plan Objectives: 5, 6 and 9 SLWP Policy WP5(c)(v) SA Objective: 6, 7, 8, 11 and 15
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures, and the GLA's Planning London Datahub and Environment Agency river quality monitoring data Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That waste development contributes to reduce the impacts of climate change, and does not cause harm to the environment and communities by increasing flood risk or adversely affecting river or groundwater quality.
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, South East Rivers Trust (formerly Wandle Trust)
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites have been permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

INDICATOR 5.7: AIR QUALITY INDICATORS	5.7.1 NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO2): Monitored NO2 levels at roadside locations adjacent to or in close proximity to operational waste sites (µg/m3) 5.7.2 PARTICULATES (PM10): Monitored PM10[1] levels at roadside locations adjacent to or in close proximity to operational waste sites (µg/m3) 5.7.3 AIR QUALITY FOCUS AREAS : number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within or in close proximity to Air Quality Focus Areas 5.7.4 AIR QUALITY NEUTRALITY: Number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieving 'Air Quality Neutral' benchmarks as defined by the Mayor[2] 5.7.5 POST IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING: Number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities which incorporate conditions and/or legal agreements to secure arrangements for post-implementation monitoring and annual reporting of local air quality and polluting emissions; 5.7.6 ENFORCEMENT ACTION: Number of enforcement actions taken against waste sites by the Boroughs and/or Environment Agency on breach of planning permissions, conditions or environmental permits
Target	5.7.1 NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO2): 40 µg/m3 as an annual mean and 200 µg/m3 as a 1-hour mean exceeded no more than 18 days per year based on both automatic monitoring sites forming part of the London Air Quality Network (LAQN) and any non-automatic diffusion tube networks either run by the relevant borough. 5.7.2 PARTICULATES (PM10): 40 µg/m3 as an annual mean and 50 µg/m3 as a 24-hr mean not to be exceeded more than 35 days/year) 5.7.3 AIR QUALITY FOCUS AREAS: 0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within or in close proximity to Air Quality Focus Areas 5.7.4 AIR QUALITY NEUTRALITY: 100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieve 'Air Quality Neutral' benchmarks as defined by the Mayor[3] 5.7.5 POST IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING: Where necessary and where the tests set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) for the use of planning obligations are met, 100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities include conditions and/or legal agreements to secure arrangements for post-implementation monitoring and annual reporting of local air quality and polluting emissions; 5.7.6 ENFORCEMENT ACTION: Enforcement investigation is undertaken by the Boroughs and/or Environment Agency in 100% of cases where a breach of planning control or environmental permit is reported
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated. SLWP Plan Objective: 5, 6 and 9 SLWP Policy WP5(c)(vi) SA Objective: 10, 11, 15 and 16

[1] PM10s = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size

[2 & 3] 'air quality neutral' standards are defined in the Mayor's supplementary planning guidance (SPG) on Sustainable design and Construction (GLA, 2014)

Monitoring	Monitor annually against targets using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures; Environment Agency data; the London Air Quality Network (https://www.londonair.org.uk/); and any additional local monitoring networks[4] that may be introduced in the vicinity of industrial locations and/or operational waste sites (typically consisting of NO2 diffusion tubes). Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report and annual Air Quality Status Reports published by each local authority.
Outcomes sought	That polluting emissions from the construction and operation of waste sites and associated transport movements do not cause an exceedance of national and regional air quality objectives and are minimised to levels that do not cause undue harm to the environment or local communities
Delivery Partners	South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is an ongoing systemic failure or a one-off, isolated failures, and verify the extent to which the failure is exclusively due to ongoing waste operations on site or the waste operator's vehicles. If the failure is ongoing and systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If a one-off and isolated failure, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output Consistent and significant failure to meet relevant air quality targets over successive monitoring periods will trigger a review of the SLWP's policies and safeguarded sites.

Policy WP6 – Sustainable design and construction of waste facilities

INDICATOR 6.1: BREEAM AND CEEQUAL RATINGS	The proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieving a BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'Excellent' rating (%)
Target	100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieve a BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'Excellent' rating
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated. SLWP Plan Objectives: 5 and 6 SLWP Policy WP6(a) SA Objective: 8
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures Submission of BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'design-stage' and 'post-construction' certificates to the relevant local planning authority at the pre-commencement and pre occupation stages respectively Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That new waste facilities are built to the highest standards of sustainable design and construction and are contributing to reducing the impacts of climate change
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, Building Research Establishment

[4] an example of a local air quality monitoring network is the roll out of low-cost air quality and traffic monitors as part of the South London Partnership funded InnOvaTe (Internet Of Things) project. When completed there will be up to 68 traffic sensors (Vivacity) co-located with 68 air quality monitors ('Breathe London Nodes') which will for the first time link traffic and air quality data together in real-time. The planned network will cover a range of key locations within the Borough with potential air quality issues including in the vicinity of industrial locations and waste sites. LB Merton has recently applied for additional InnOvaTe funding in order to provide additional air quality monitoring along the length of Weir Road.

Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why waste facilities are not achieving BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'Excellent'
INDICATOR 6.2: CARBON EMISSIONS	Net carbon dioxide (CO2) reductions delivered by waste management facilities compared to Part L of the 2013 Building Regulations (% and tonnes per annum)
Target	100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste developments achieving on-site reduction in CO2 emissions in accordance with relevant London Plan targets; 100% of permissions for major waste related developments achieve 'zero carbon' standards in line with Policy SI 2 of the London Plan 2021 by offsetting remaining CO2 emissions through developer contributions to fund carbon reduction measures elsewhere;
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated. SLWP Plan Objectives: 5 and 6 SLWP Policy WP6(b) SA Objective: 5
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub Submission of energy statements, 'as-designed' and 'as-built' simplified building energy model (SBEM) certificates to the relevant local planning authority at the planning application, pre-commencement and pre occupation stages respectively Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That new waste facilities delivering reduced CO2 emissions and are contributing to reducing the impacts of climate change
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure Examine whether there are specific reasons why permitted waste developments have not met the relevant targets for reducing CO2 emissions and carbon offsetting Possibly provide design guidance
INDICATOR 6.3: EMBODIED CARBON	Number and proportion of waste facilities minimising embodied carbon emissions using a nationally recognised Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment (WLC) methodology (%)
Target	100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste developments minimise embodied carbon emissions using a nationally recognised WLC methodology
What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated. SLWP Plan Objective: 5 SLWP Policy WP6(b) SA Objectives: 4 and 5
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures Submission of appropriate WLC certification to the relevant local planning authority at both the pre-commencement and pre occupation stages Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report

Outcomes sought	That new waste facilities minimising embodied carbon emissions and contributing to reducing the impacts of climate change
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure Examine whether there are specific reasons why permitted waste developments have not achieved WLC certification

Policy WP7 – The benefits of waste (promoting the circular economy)

INDICATOR 7.1: CIRCULAR ECONOMY	7.1.1 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which are supported by a Circular Economy Statement in line with London Plan Policy SI 8 (%) 7.1.2 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities which are co-located with complimentary waste or industrial operations/ facilities (%) 7.1.3 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which achieve 'net zero waste' as defined in the Mayor's Draft Circular Economy Statement Guidance (%) 7.1.4 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which specify and source materials and other resources sustainably based on the Mayor's Circular Economy Statement Guidance 7.1.5 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments)which prioritise refurbishment or 're-purposing' of the existing building on site (as defined in the Mayor's Circular Economy Statement Guidance) 7.1.6 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which include a completed 'Bill of Materials'[5] as defined in the Mayor's Circular Economy Statement Guidance. 7.1.7 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which identify opportunities for the use of reused or recycled materials and set individual targets of at least 20% by value of materials 7.1.8 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments)which include minimum targets for material intensity (kg/m2) - for structure, skin and space layers 7.1.9 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments)which include minimum targets for recycled content for structure, skin and space layers as a minimum (% by value) 7.1.10 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which are supported by a Recycling and Waste Reporting Form[6] 7.1.11 The increase in the proportion of HCI waste and C&D waste re-used and/or recycled on existing waste transfer stations within the plan area 7.1.12 The proportion of HCI and C&D waste arisings within the SLWP area which are exported out of the plan area prior to reuse or recycling (minimise) 7.1.13 Monitoring of waste recovery indicators and targets in Mayor's Environment Strategy 2018: • Percentage of HCI waste arisings recycled by 2030; • Percentage of local authority collected waste (LACW) HCI waste arisings recycled by 2030; • Percentage of business waste arisings recycled by 2030 • Percentage of excavation waste going to beneficial use • Percentage of C&D waste going to beneficial use

[5] The 'Bill of Materials' must contain estimates of the quantity of materials used in each 'layer' of the building (kg), material 'intensity' (kg/m2) and set targets for the minimum amount of recycled content to be used (% by value)

[6] Waste and Recycling Forms must contain (i) estimates of the total amount of waste/ material generated during excavation, demolition, construction and operation (ii) how much will be reused or recycled onsite, reused or recycled offsite, or sent to landfill (iii) defined activities and targets relating to the relevant London Plan policy targets; and (iv) a commitment to monitor post implementation (% reused/ recycled)

Targets	7.1.1 100% of permissions are supported by a Circular Economy Statement in line with London Plan Policy SI 8 (%) 7.1.2 Increase in the number of intensified or compensatory waste facilities which are co-located with complimentary waste or industrial operations/ facilities (%) 7.1.3 100% of permissions achieve 'net zero waste' 7.1.4 100% of permissions specify and source materials and other resources sustainably 7.1.5 Where there is an existing building on site, 100% of permissions prioritise refurbishment or 're-purposing' of the existing building on site 7.1.6 100% of permissions include a completed 'Bill of Materials' 7.1.7 100% of permissions set individual recycling targets of at least 20% by value of materials 7.1.8 100% of permissions include minimum targets for material intensity (kg/m2) - for structure, skin and space layers 7.1.9 100% of permissions include minimum targets for recycled content for structure, skin and space layers as a minimum (% by value) 7.1.10 100% of permissions are supported by a Recycling and Waste Reporting Form 7.1.11 A year on year increase in the proportion of HCI waste and C&D waste re-used and/or recycled on existing waste transfer stations 7.1.12 A year on year reduction in the proportion of HCI and C&D waste arisings which are exported out of the plan area prior to reuse or recycling 7.1.13 Waste recovery targets: • 65% of HCI waste arisings recycled by 2030; • 50% of LACW waste recycled by 2030; • 75% of business waste arisings recycled by 2030 • 95% of excavation waste going to beneficial use • 95% of C&D waste going to beneficial use
References	Plan Objectives: 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 SLWP Policy WP7 SA Objective: 4
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and analysis of approved Circular Economy Statements Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry.
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure.

Appendix 2 Sites Counting Towards the Apportionment and C&D Target

Ref	Name	Maximum Throughput 2015-19	Qualifying HC&I	Throughput C&D	Potential for Intensification
Croydon Capacity					
C1	Able Waste Services	56,699	0	53,524	
C4	Days Aggregates Purley Depot	179,300	0	179,300	
C5A	Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station	19,736	0	0	Yes
C5B	Factory Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre Site		10,775	4,718	Yes
C6	Fishers Farm Reuse and Recycling Centre	6,895	4,077	1,517	
C7	Henry Woods Waste Management	13,025	0	0	
C8	New Era Metals	20,104	10,358	3,327	
C9	Peartree Farm	59,282	0	33	
C10	Purley Oaks Reuse and Recycling Centre	9,099	5,658	1,911	
C12	Stubbs Mead Depot	13,505	13,471	0	Yes
C13	Solo Wood Recycling	9,099	5,000	0	
CEX	Exempt Sites	-	2,580	0	
	Croydon Total	386,744	51,919	244,330	
Kingston Capacity					
K2	Genuine Solutions Group	342	277	0	
K3	Kingston Reuse and Recycling Centre	13,443	7,631	2,823	
K4	Kingston Waste Transfer Station	68,297	40,254	0	Yes
K5	Chessington Railhead	-	0	0	Yes
KEX	Exempt Sites	-	5,000	0	
	Kingston Total	82,082	53,162	2,823	
Merton Capacity					
M1	B&T@Work	3,729	0	0	
M2	European Metal Recycling	65,050	46,242	1,301	
M3	Deadman Confidential	5,000	5,000	0	Yes
M4	Garth Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	14,594	8,433	3,065	
M5	Garth Road Transfer Station	22,642	20,028	453	
M6	George Killoughery	35,840	0	717	

Ref	Name	Maximum Throughput 2015-19	Qualifying HC&I	Throughput C&D	Potential for Intensification
M7	LMD Waste Management (Abbey Industrial Estate)	38,459	0	38,459	
M8	LMD Waste Management (Wandle Way)	56,920	0	56,920	
M9	Maguire Skips	67,719	0	0	Yes
M10	Powerday	53,313	0	24,981	
M11	Morden Transfer Station	43,564	746	5,534	
M12	NJB Recycling	48,687	0	45,058	
M13	One Waste Clearance	55,665	0	54,887	
M14	Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery	71,595	0	46,007	
M15	Riverside AD Facility	60,585	60,585	0	
M16	Riverside Bio Waste Treatment Centre	58,191	58,191	0	
M17	UK and European (Ranns) Construction	804	0	0	Yes
M18	Wandle Waste Management	677	30	0	
MEX	Exempt Sites	-	1,000	0	
	Merton Total	703,034	200,255	277,382	
Sutton Capacity					
S2	Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility	279,696	275,000	0	
S3	Cannon Hygiene	9,601	635	0	Yes
S4	Croydon Transfer Station	32,448	30,826	811	Yes
S5	Hinton Skips	35,639	3,564	32,075	Yes
S6	Hydro Cleansing	18,244	9,567	1,204	
S7	Kimpton Reuse and Recycling Centre	14,799	8,068	3,108	
S8	King Concrete	1,200	0	400	Yes
S9	Premier Skip Hire	4,036	222	898	
S10*	Raven Recycling	19,874	7,222	5,161	
S12	Beddington Resource Recovery Facility	305,000	305,000	0	
S13	Exempt Sites		500	0	
	Sutton Total	720,537	640,604	43,657	

South London Capacity				
Name	Maximum Throughput 2015-19	Qualifying HC&I	Throughput C&D	
Croydon	386,744	51,919	244,330	
Kingston	82,082	53,162	2,823	
Merton	703,034	200,255	277,382	
Sutton	720,537	640,604	43,657	
South London Total	1,892,397	945,910	568,192	
South London Capacity Against Target				
South London Capacity	-	945,910	568,192	
South London Target	-	932,800	415,019	
South London Capacity Against Target	-	+13,110	+153,173	

All safeguarded sites are listed in the table, including those that at the time of publication did not contribute towards the Apportionment and C&D Target. However, these sites have potential to contribute to waste targets in future years if the amount of waste managed onsite increases e.g. through intensification.

Appendix 3 Sites and Areas from the 2011 South London Waste Plan

Ref	Name	Borough	New Status
Safeguarded Sites			
1	Factory Lane Transfer Station	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C5
2	Fisher's Farm Civic Amenity Site	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C6
3	Kimpton Civic Amenity Site	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site S7
4	Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C10
5	Pear Tree Farm Transfer Station	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C9
6	Kingston Civic Amenity Site	Kingston	Safeguarding carried forward as Site K3
9	Garth Road Civic Amenity Site	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M4
17	Country Waste Recycling Ltd	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site S12
18	Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre	Sutton	Due to close 2023. Land to become the Wandle Valley Regional Park
19	SE Skips/Waste World Ltd	Merton	Company replaced on Site M8 by LMD Waste Management
21	777 Recycling	Sutton	The throughput of the site has significantly declined and the operator is planning to cease operations due to viability. Capacity from site no longer required to meet the waste apportionment.
22	B Nebbett and Son	Merton	Company relocated and capacity transferred to Site M12
23	Five Star Japanese Autos	Merton	No longer managing waste in the area according to Environment Agency
25	Sloane Demolition	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M11 (now known as Morden Transfer Station)
26	Weir Road Civic Amenity Site	Merton	Closed and capacity transferred to Site M4: Garth Road Civic Amenity Site
27	SITA Transfer Station	Merton	Company replaced on Site M14 by Reston Waste Management
97	Severnside Waste Paper	Sutton	Closed and capacity transferred
98	Croydon Transfer Station	Sutton	Safeguarded carried forward as Site S4
100	European Metal Recycling (Therapia Lane)	Sutton	Closed and long-term vacant. Company relocated and capacity transferred to Site M2
101	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	Merton	No longer managing waste in the area according to the Environment Agency
126	Benedict's Wharf Transfer Station	Merton	This 355,000tpa Permitted facility may now close following the grant of planning permission to allow residential development, with capacity transferred to Site S12: Beddington Resource Recovery Facility.
B	Stubbs Mead Depot	Croydon	A feasibility study is being undertaken to understand the Local Plan housing allocation. It is due to be reported on in late October 2019. Safeguarding carried forward as Site C12.
V	Vertal	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M16 (now known as Riverside Bio)
BF	Beddington Farmlands Landfill	Sutton	Due to close 2023. Land to become the Wandle Valley Regional Park

Ref	Name	Borough	New Status
Areas With Sites Which May Be Suitable For Waste Facilities			
169	Willow Lane Industrial Estate	Merton	No longer needed
99	Purley Oaks Highways Depot	Croydon	No longer needed
102	Purley Way, Lysander Way, Imperial Way Industrial Estate	Croydon	No longer needed
105	Factory Lane Industrial Estate	Croydon	Safeguarding on part of area carried forward as Site C5
125	Factory Lane Industrial Estate (South Side)	Croydon	No longer needed
351	Chessington Industrial Estate	Kingston	No longer needed
252	Chessington Industrial Estate	Kingston	No longer needed
253	Chessington Industrial Estate	Kingston	No longer needed
491	Kimpton Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
532	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
533	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
534	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
535	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
539	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
5312 641	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate Durnsford Road Industrial Estate	Sutton Merton	No longer needed
642	Durnsford Road Industrial Estate	Merton	No longer needed
702	Garth Road Industrial Estate	Merton	No longer needed
1006	Wandle Valley Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed


DO NOT ENTER
BUILDING
UNTIL INSTRUCTED
SITE RULES
STRICTLY
NO SMOKING
IN BUILDING
NO ASBESTOS
NO GAS BOTTLES
NO BATTERIES
NO FRIDGES
NO TYRES
UNLESS PRIOR ARRANGEMENT
ALL DRIVERS MUST WAIT IN VEHICLE
UNTIL UNLOADING
THE MANAGEMENT TAKE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY
LOST OR INJURY TO ANY PERSONS OR VEHICLES

Appendix 4 Glossary

Anaerobic Digestion

Organic matter broken down by bacteria in the absence of air, producing a gas (methane) and liquid (digestate). The by-products can be biogas can be used in a furnace, gas engine, turbine or gas-powered vehicles, and digestates can be re-used as fertiliser

Beneficial Use

The placement of excavation waste in a way that:

(1) provides environmental benefits, particularly in the restoration of priority habitats, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation/ mitigation; or

(2) contributes towards the restoration of landfill sites or mineral workings; or

(3) uses excavated material within the development

Circular Economy

A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make-use-dispose). In the circular economy, resources are kept in use for as long as possible, the maximum value is extracted from them while in use, and products and materials are recovered and regenerated at the end of each service life.

Commercial Waste

Waste arising from trade premises

Construction and Demolition Waste

Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures

Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste

Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures

Consented Waste Site

A site that has planning permission for a new waste management facility or an existing site that has planning permission where an increase in intensification is permitted, for example where:

- longer operating times are permitted on the existing site; and/or additional storage, machinery, buildings, parking or access roads are permitted on the existing site; and/or
- the boundary of the site is extended to allow for either of the above.

DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Defra is a UK Government department. Its mission is to enable everyone to live within our environmental means. This is most clearly exemplified by the need to tackle climate change internationally, through domestic action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to secure a healthy and diverse natural environment

Environment Agency

A government body that aims to prevent or minimise the effects of pollution on the environment and issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management matters

Excavation Waste

Soil, stone, rock and similar materials arising from site preparation activities

Exemption

A waste exemption is a waste operation that is exempt from needing an environmental permit. Each exemption has specific limits and conditions operators need to work within

Existing Waste Site

A waste site that is materially in operation as a waste site

Hazardous Landfill

Sites where hazardous waste is landfilled. This can be a dedicated site or a single cell within a non-hazardous landfill, which has been designed and designated for depositing hazardous waste

Hazardous Treatment

Sites where hazardous waste is treated so that it can be landfilled

Hazardous Waste

Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment (when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed). This can be due to the characteristics, quantity or concentration of the waste

HCI

Household, Commercial and Industrial waste. This term is used in waste data sources. These waste streams are also known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. The term HCI is used to describe the throughput where a facility manages both waste streams

Heritage Asset

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Household Waste

Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders take to household waste reuse and recycling centres

Industrial Waste

Waste from a factory or industrial process

Inert waste

Waste not undergoing significant physical, chemical or biological changes following disposal, as it does not adversely affect other matter that it may come into contact with, and does not endanger surface or groundwater endanger surface or groundwater

Inert Landfill

A landfill site that is licensed to accept inert waste for disposal

In-Vessel Composting

A system that ensures composting takes place in an enclosed but aerobic (in the presence of oxygen) environment, with accurate temperature control and monitoring. There are principal six types: containers, silos, agitated bays, tunnels, rotating drums and enclosed halls

ILW - Intermediate level radioactive waste

Radioactive wastes exceeding the upper activity boundaries for LLW but which do not need heat to be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

Household waste and any other waste collected by a waste collection authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials

Landfill

The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features

Landfill Directive

European Union requirements on landfill to ensure high standards for disposal and to stimulate waste minimisation

LLW – low level radioactive waste

Lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap, including metals, soil, building rubble, paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment

Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

A facility for sorting and packing recyclable waste

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)

The treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment

Non-Hazardous Landfill

A landfill licensed to accept non-inert (biodegradable) wastes e.g. household and commercial and industrial waste and other non-hazardous wastes (including inert) that meet relevant criteria

Non-Inert

Waste that is biodegradable or may undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change once landfilled

Organic Waste

Biodegradable waste from gardening and landscaping activities, as well as food preparation and catering activities. This can be composed of garden or park waste, such as grass or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings, as well as domestic and commercial food waste

Open Space

All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Open Windrow Composting

A managed biological process in which biodegradable waste (such as green waste and kitchen waste) is broken down in an open-air environment (aerobic conditions) by naturally occurring micro-organisms to produce a stabilised residue

Proximity Principle

Requires waste should be managed as near as possible to its place of production, reducing travel impacts

Recovery

Reuse, recycling, composting or recovery of energy

Recycled Aggregates

Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete and planings from tarmac roads

Recyclate

Raw material sent to, and processed in, a waste recycling plant or materials recovery facility

Recycling

The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one

Residual Waste

Waste remaining after materials for re-use, recycling and composting have been removed

Reuse

The cleaning or repairing of waste for use in its original form

Safeguarded Waste Site

A site that is safeguarded for waste uses. This may include sites that are materially operational as waste facilities, vacant waste facilities or vacant plots of land that are safeguarded for waste.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

End of life electrical or electronic equipment and covers virtually everything with a plug or battery. There are specific sites for the depollution, disassembly, shredding, recovery or preparation for disposal. The sites must meet the EU's WEEE Directive.

Waste Hierarchy

A framework for securing a sustainable approach to waste management. Waste should be minimised wherever possible. If waste cannot be avoided, then it should be re-used; after this it should be prepared for recycling, value recovered by recycling or composting or waste to energy; and finally, disposal of this waste.

Waste Local Plan

A statutory development plan prepared by waste planning authorities, setting out polices in relation to waste management and related developments.

Waste Management

Processes by which waste is reused, recycled or recovered. It does not include waste transfer (where waste is sorted and baled) or landfill.

Waste Minimisation / Reduction

The most desirable way of managing waste, by avoiding the production of waste in the first place

Waste Planning Authority (WPA)

The local authority responsible for waste development planning and management. They are unitary authorities, including London Boroughs, and the City of London, National Park Authorities, and county councils in two-tier areas. The WPAs for the South London Waste Plan are:

- London Borough of Croydon,
- Royal Borough of Kingston,
- London Borough of Merton, and
- London Borough of Sutton

Waste Regulation Authority

The Environment Agency has responsibility for authorising waste management licenses for disposal facilities and for monitoring sites

Waste Transfer

Processes by which waste is sorted or baled prior to transfer to another place for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal. Although in practice, usually some reuse, recycling and recovery occurs in the sorting and baling.

Waste Treatment

All processes for waste management (see above) and waste transfer (see above)

Appendix 5 South London Waste Plan 2012 Supereseded Policies

Adopted SLWP (2012) Policies to be Superseded	Replacement Policies in the Draft SLWP
Strategic Policies	
WP1: Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	**WP1:** Strategic Approach to Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	**WP2:** Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste
Non-Strategic Policies	
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	**WP3:** Existing Waste Sites
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities	The draft Plan proposes no new sites, unless for compensatory provision. As such the adopted Policy WP4 would be deleted on adoption of the draft Plan
WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria	**WP4:** Sites for Compensatory Provision
WP6: Sustainable Design and Construction of Waste Facilities	**WP6:** Sustainable Construction and Design of Waste Facilities
WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity	**WP5:** Protecting and Enhancing Amenity
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	**WP7:** The Benefits of Waste The draft Plan does not support additional Energy from Waste facilities, as set out in draft Policy WP7.
WP9: Planning Obligations	**WP9:** Planning Obligations **WP10:** Monitoring and Contingencies

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