South London Waste Plan
Sustainability Appraisal Report on
Proposed Submission Document,
incorporating Proposed Minor Changes
April 2011
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1 Introduction

Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

1.1 There is now an urgent need to provide for new and expanded waste management infrastructure across London in order to meet European and UK targets for waste recovery and landfill diversion and to break the link between economic growth and rising waste production. The cost of disposing of waste to landfill is rising year on year and local authorities face substantial fines if they do not meet landfill diversion targets. Landfilling the majority of waste is no longer an environmentally sustainable or financially viable option.

1.2 The consolidated London Plan (February 2008)\(^1\), sets a target for the capital to become 85% self-sufficient in managing waste by 2020, stating that Boroughs should “identify sufficient land to provide capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste. Boroughs preparing joint waste DPDs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements” (Policy 4A. 25). Within this context, the London Plan emphasises that Boroughs should seek to achieve a maximum level of self-sufficiency.

1.3 Within the South London area\(^2\), roughly 1.1 million tonnes of waste is produced each year. Over 378,000 tonnes per year is produced by local businesses and industry and 404,000 tonnes is collected as municipal waste by local authorities\(^3\). In 2008-09, 70% of this municipal waste was buried in landfill and 30% was recycled or composted. In 2009-10 this had reduced to 64% buried in landfill and 36% recycled or composted. Around 17% of the waste generated from our local businesses and industry is also landfilled.

1.4 The role of planning is to find the most suitable sites to locate modern state-of-the-art facilities to recycle, compost, recover value and extract energy from waste in accordance with the requirements of EU, national and regional policies.\(^4\)

What is the South London Waste Plan?

1.5 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all planning authorities to prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF) for their area, setting out a spatial strategy and policies and proposals for the development and use of land over the next 10-15 years. Within London Boroughs and other unitary authorities, the LDF will replace the existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and consist of a range of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

1.6 The Act requires that the LDF must include specific planning policies and proposals for sustainable waste management, either in the form of a separate Waste DPD or within other DPDs prepared as part of the LDF, such as the Core Planning Strategy and Site Development Policies DPDs. Furthermore, national policy guidance in Revised Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) on ‘Local Spatial Planning’ (July 2008) provides for joint

\(^{1}\) Incorporating Further Alterations

\(^{2}\) In this context, ‘South London’ refers to the partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton.

\(^{3}\) The vast majority of ‘Municipal’ waste is household waste but it also includes waste collected by local authorities as a result of other activities e.g. street sweeping, municipal park maintenance.

working on certain local development documents by two or more local planning authorities, particularly in relation to cross-boundary issues, such as sustainable waste management.

1.7 The London Boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames consider that joint working is the most effective way to plan for the additional waste facilities and infrastructure necessary to maximise self-sufficiency and plan for waste across the South London Waste Plan area to 2021. The four partner Boroughs have therefore resolved to co-ordinate the preparation of a Joint Waste DPD (known as the South London Waste Plan).

1.8 The purpose of the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) is to set out a sustainable waste management planning strategy for a period of at least 10 years. The current timetable anticipates adoption of the Plan by each borough in 2011 and will therefore cover the period 2011 to 2021. The South London Waste Plan will provide a framework for sustainable waste management for all waste produced across the four Boroughs. It will:

→ Contain policies which will be used to assess applications for future waste management facilities within the Plan’s area
→ Allocate land to waste management, to guide the future development of waste management facilities; and
→ Specify how delivery of the Waste Plan will be monitored annually.

1.9 The South London Waste Plan is being prepared in accordance with national planning policy and each partner borough’s Statement of Community Involvement and Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Relationship with the Core Strategies

1.10 The Core Strategy is considered to be the key plan within a borough’s LDF. Each borough produces its own individual Core Strategy which reflects the vision of that Borough’s Community Strategy as well as the regional strategy (in London, this is the Mayor’s London Plan).

1.11 All other plans within the LDF (including the South London Waste Plan) need to be consistent with boroughs’ Core Strategies. Initial national planning guidance on the development of LDFs gave boroughs freedom to choose which plans to progress first. As a result, some boroughs have progressed other plans before their Core Strategies, e.g. Kingston’s Town Centre Area Action Plan.

1.12 The South London Waste Plan is therefore being prepared either alongside or in advance of some partner boroughs’ Core Strategies.

1.13 In developing the SLWP, care has been taken to ensure the emerging Waste Plan supports emerging Core Strategies. For example, all boroughs have agreed a common Waste Policy for insertion in Core Strategies which feeds into the Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan. The Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan

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5 PPS10 on ‘Sustainable Waste Management’ (ODPM, 2005) and PPS12 on ‘Local Spatial Planning’ (CLG, 2008)
6 A Sustainable Community Strategy is produced with key local partners and sets out the strategic vision for a place
7 PPS12 on ‘Local Development Frameworks’ (ODPM, 2004)
also reflect each borough’s Sustainable Community Strategy and the relevant London Plan policies.

1.14 Where boroughs are preparing their emerging Core Strategies they will include cross reference to the South London Waste Plan where this affects emerging site allocations and policies.

1.15 By being in conformity with the Boroughs’ Sustainable Community Strategies, The Mayor’s London Plan and emerging Core Strategies, we will ensure the South London Waste Plan is supportive of the vision and objectives of borough’s Core Strategies.

**Previous consultation on the South London Waste Plan and Sustainability Appraisal**

1.16 The process of developing the SLWP and undertaking sustainability appraisal consists of a number of stages leading to Adoption of the Waste Plan by the four Councils within the Plan’s area by December 2011 as set out in Table 1.1 below. At each stage, the partner Boroughs will seek feedback on the emerging plan from the public and key consultees, including the waste management industry and statutory bodies, to help guide its development.

**Table 1.1: Timetable for the South London Waste Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan making stage</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of the evidence base and development of Issues and Options</td>
<td>November 07 to September 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation on Issues and Options</td>
<td>September to October 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation on the Potential Sites and Policies</td>
<td>21 July to 16 October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation Document</td>
<td>8 February to 22 March 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication of Proposed Submission</td>
<td>4 January to 15 February 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of the Waste Plan to the Secretary of State</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination by an Independent Inspector, including an Examination in Public</td>
<td>July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption of the Waste Plan by the four Councils within the Plan’s area</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.17 Stage 1 of consultation on ‘South London Waste Plan: Issues and Options’, which took place between 19 September and 31 October 2008, sought feedback on the suggested criteria for identifying a ‘long list’ of potentially suitable sites for waste management facilities. At that time, no specific sites were identified, but the areas of search were defined as existing waste sites and industrial areas safeguarded in each of the four Boroughs’ local development plans in accordance with the policies of the consolidated London Plan (February 2008). Residents were also invited to put forward other sites to be considered. The Issues and Options document was accompanied by the Interim SA Report on Issues and Options and the technical report on Building the Evidence Base for Issues and Options prepared by Mouchel consultants in May 2008.

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8see [http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk/portal/south_london_waste_plan_supporting_documents](http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk/portal/south_london_waste_plan_supporting_documents)
1.18 An initial ‘long list’ of around 140 potential sites was then identified on the basis of the proposed site selection criteria and consultation feedback. Site assessment was undertaken to evaluate the potential suitability of each long-listed site for waste management purposes. The assessment looked at issues such as site configuration, proximity to residential areas, traffic impacts and visual intrusion and gave a score to each site. The sites which scored well were those which have the fewest constraints and are therefore potentially the most suitable sites for hosting waste management facilities. Known or suspected constraints on site deliverability were also considered. The site assessment scores and consideration of other deliverability factors enabled the partner boroughs to identify a ‘shortlist’ of sites for the purpose of Stage 2 of the consultation.


1.20 The consultation document sought views of the public and key stakeholders on the following aspects of the emerging preferred strategy:

→ **Potential Sites**: a ‘shortlist’ of 28 sites across the four Boroughs to meet the Plan areas’ strategic waste management needs and that are considered potentially suitable for developing new and/or enhanced waste management facilities. The sites that appeared on this shortlist had been reduced from an original long list of 140 sites. The sites excluded from the shortlist, which considered to have obstacles to their development, were also published at the time online and in the accompanying Technical Report; and

→ **Policies**: a set of seven draft planning policies against which applications for future facilities will be assessed

1.21 1,200 responses were received from local residents, waste industry operators, land owners, national bodies and Government departments. In addition, 200 people attended public workshops and planning officers were also invited to attend 35 face-to-face discussions with local resident groups and organisations to discuss the development of the Plan.

1.22 A report summarising the feedback received is now available online at [http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk](http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk), in libraries and Council main receptions. The wealth of feedback received during the consultation will influence the recommendations made in the final draft of the South London Waste Plan which we anticipate will be published in October - November 2010 (see Table 1.1).

1.23 In addition to providing feedback on the suitability of sites and policies, respondents also had the opportunity to put forward potential waste management sites that had not been previously considered. Arising from the consultation period, 8 new sites were suggested by residents, landowners and waste operators for consideration.

1.24 The 8 new sites put forward during the Stage 2 consultation have been included

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9 full details of the outcome of site assessment are provided in the ‘Technical Report on Preferred Sites’ prepared by Mouchel consultants on behalf of the four Boroughs in July 2009.
1.25 Of the 8 sites, 2 were suggested by residents, 2 by land owners and 4 by both the land owner and a waste operator who are keen for them to be investigated further.

1.26 The suitability of these additional sites was assessed using the same assessment criteria employed to assess the original long list of 140 sites. A summary of the site assessment process and individual site assessment sheets are provided in Appendix 1. More detailed information on the site assessment process is provided in the ‘Technical Report on Preferred Sites’ prepared by Mouchel in July 2009, available from http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk.

1.27 The purpose of the further six-week period of public consultation was to ensure that residents and other stakeholders had an opportunity to comment on the assessment planning officers have undertaken of these additional eight sites and the outcome of appraisal was set out in the accompanying SA report.

What is Sustainable Development?

1.28 Sustainable development seeks to achieve improved quality of life, community well-being and sustainable economic growth while protecting against environmental degradation, depletion of resources and loss of biodiversity. The most commonly used definition is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs” (Bruntland Report, 1987).

1.29 The revised UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005), expands further on what sustainable development means in terms of the following guiding principles:

(1) Living within Environmental Limits
Respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and bio-diversity, to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

(2) Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

(3) Achieving a Sustainable Economy
Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them, and efficient resource use is incentivised.

(4) Using Sound Science Responsibly
Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

(5) Promoting Good Governance
Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity.
1.30 National and regional planning policies have increasingly emphasised the need to develop new and revised planning policies based on a better understanding of the links between social, economic and environmental issues. PPS1 on ‘Delivering Sustainable Development’ (ODPM, 2005) identifies the following key principles of sustainable development which underpin the planning system:

→ development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the UK strategy. Development plans should promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time;

→ development plans should contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change - through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions, promote renewables and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development;

→ a spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development;

→ planning policies should promote high quality inclusive designs and layouts in terms of function and impact over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted;

→ development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies - in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people’s diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers in a manner that benefits the entire community; and

→ community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, local planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas on how that vision can be achieved.

**Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal**

1.31 The purpose of sustainability appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations into the preparation of new or revised Regional Spatial Strategies, DPDs or SPDs. By identifying the key sustainability issues likely to be affected by plan implementation, developing options and assessing their likely significant effects from the earliest stages of plan preparation, SA is an important tool for developing sound planning policies which are consistent with the principles underlying the Government’s sustainable development agenda and the aspirations of local communities.

1.32 Revised PPS12 on ‘Local Spatial Planning’ (2008) makes clear that SA must be undertaken as part of the preparation of all local development documents in order to test their soundness against environmental, economic and social objectives.

1.33 In addition, the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA Directive) 2001/42/EC, implemented in the UK by the SEA Regulations 2004, requires environmental appraisal to be undertaken on all plans and programmes where they are likely to have significant environmental impacts. The purpose of the Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental
considerations into the preparation of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Regulations apply to many plans and programmes from local to regional level, including local development documents prepared under the planning legislation. To avoid duplication, PPS12 urges planning authorities to develop an integrated approach to SA that meets the requirements of the SEA Directive at the same time.

1.34 To be effective, SA must be:

→ inclusive, ensuring early and on-going involvement of the public, statutory authorities and other stakeholders at the appropriate stages of plan preparation;
→ objectives-led, so that the direction of desired change is made explicit in terms of measurable targets;
→ evidence-based, including relevant baseline information against which the potential effects of the plan and policy options can be measured and assessed;
→ useful, providing clear conclusions and recommendations on how the plan can be made more sustainable and proposals for future monitoring.

1.35 At the culmination of plan preparation, the final SA Report should show how the final plan has addressed the sustainability agenda and the choices made between alternative policies and proposals. This will be considered by the Inspector when determining the soundness of the plan at the Examination in Public (EiP) stage.

Coverage of this SA Report

1.36 This document represents the SA Report (incorporating SEA) in relation to the ‘South London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission’ report published for public consultation between 4 January and 15 February 2011. It builds upon the work previously undertaken in the preparation of the SA Scoping Report (June 2008) and the Interim SA Report on Issues and Options, SA on ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ and SA on ‘Additional Sites’, taking account feedback received from statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on the proposed scope of the appraisal, and evaluates the likely effects of each Option in line with SA Tasks A1-A5 and B1-B6 in ‘Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDFs’ (ODPM10, 2005):

→ **Section 2** describes the background to the South London Waste Plan;
→ **Section 3** outlines the Appraisal Methodology;
→ **Section 4** provides an updated review of other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives at the national, regional and local levels (Task A1). A comprehensive Scoping Table is provided as Appendix 2 of the SA Scoping Report;
→ **Section 5** sets out Baseline information in relation to South London, in terms of the key environmental, social and economic trends likely to be influenced by plan implementation (Task A2);
→ **Section 6** explores the key Sustainability Issues and Problems to be addressed by South London Waste Plan, taking account of additional issues arising from public consultation and further evidence gathering work (Task A3);

10Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (now the Department for Communities and Local Government or CLG)
Section 7 sets out the revised **Sustainability Appraisal Framework**, consisting of a comprehensive checklist of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets established for the purpose of policy appraisal and also used as the basis for identifying both site assessment and policy criteria (Task A4);

Section 8 on **Identifying and Assessing Waste Management Sites (Task B2)** describes (i) the process by which the 'long-list' of potential waste management sites was identified, taking account of ‘broad locations’ suitable for recycling and waste treatment facilities as suggested in London Plan Policy 4A.27 and further sites suggested through public consultation, (ii) the site assessment methodology used; and (iii) how each of the site assessment criteria relate to the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets included within the SA Framework; (iv) Assessment of existing waste sites safeguarded by Policy WP3 (V) Assessment of new sites for waste management facilities.

Section 9 on **Policies (Task B2)** describes the basis upon which Policies WP1 to WP9 put forward in the Proposed Submission Publication, including consideration of how each can be derived from the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets making up the SA Framework. This section confirms which of the policies options previously considered and subjected to SA at the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ stage have ultimately been carried forward;

Section 10 tests the **Compatibility of Plan Objectives against SA Framework Objectives (Task B1)**

Section 11 presents the results of the **Appraisal of South London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission (Tasks B3, B4 and B5)** through the use of an Appraisal Matrix.

Section 12 sets out the **Conclusions** arising from the SA Report.

1.37 The Appendices to this SA Report, available as a separate document, contain the following supporting information:

- Appendix 1: Glossary;
- Appendix 2: Scoping Table of Relevant Strategies Plans and Programmes (Task A1);
- Appendix 3: Monitoring Framework (Task B6);
- Appendix 4: Results of Site Assessment;
- Appendix 5: Equalities Impact Assessment;
- Appendix 6: Appraisal Matrix of Sites.

**Consultation Arrangements**

1.38 The period for making comments on the South London Waste Plan Proposed Submission Document, and this SA, is between Tuesday 4 January and Tuesday 15 February 2011. At this final publication stage only matters of ‘soundness’ should be raised by respondents.

1.39 Please provide your comments, in writing to the South London Waste Plan Project Manager using the contact details below. Please ensure your response reaches us by midnight on Tuesday 15th February since we cannot guarantee that late responses will be considered.
Email: southlondonwasteplan@rbk.kingston.gov.uk

Write:
The Project Manager
The South London Waste Plan
The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
High Street
Kingston upon Thames KT1 1EU

Phone: 020 8547 5375

Web:
www.croydon.gov.uk/wasteplan
www.kingston.gov.uk/wasteplan
www.merton.gov.uk/wasteplan
www.sutton.gov.uk/wasteplan

During the consultation period, all documents will be available online at the above web addresses and available to view in hard copy at the Council’s main offices and all public libraries.
2 The South London Waste Plan

Background

2.1 Of the 33 London Boroughs, 21 are arranged into the four statutory joint waste disposal authorities (WDAs) covering East London, North London, West London and West London Riverside (2-tier system). However, each of these Boroughs is responsible for the collection of its own waste.

2.2 The remaining 12 Boroughs, including the South London Boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and Kingston-upon-Thames, are Combined Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities (i.e. unitary authorities), with separate responsibilities as Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities and as Waste Planning Authorities.

2.3 Each Borough’s function as a waste planning authority is outlined in PPS10 on ‘Sustainable Waste Management’ (2005) which requires that waste planning authorities identify adequate sites to accommodate both municipal solid waste (MSW) arisings, which is related to the collection and disposal function, and commercial and industrial waste arisings identified in the regional spatial strategy (i.e. the London Plan). This is the purpose of the South London Waste Plan (SLWP).

2.4 The planning framework for the delivery of waste treatment facilities within South London is currently provided by the strategic policies set out in the London Plan and the policies in each of the four Borough’s Unitary Development Plans (UDPs).

South London Waste Partnership

2.5 The four South London boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and Kingston-upon-Thames have formed a partnership called the South London Waste Partnership (SLWP) in order to jointly procure waste treatment and disposal contracts for municipal waste. A Joint Waste Statement was agreed between the partner Boroughs in April 2007 in order to comply with key national and regional policies and legislation, including the Mayor’s Municipal Waste Strategy objectives. The policy context is explored further in Section 4 of this document and Appendix 2.

2.6 There are many advantages to joint working on a sub-regional level. Waste rarely remains within Borough boundaries and minimum quantities of waste are needed to make the development of local facilities viable. Importantly, joint working also results in financial savings for individual boroughs because of the efficiencies of working together to share the necessary developmental work. In recognition of this, the 4 SLWP Boroughs have decided to prepare a Joint Waste Plan to fulfil their obligations under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.

2.7 The following mission statement was subsequently agreed in November 2007 as part of a ‘Memorandum of Understanding’ prepared in relation to the waste planning responsibilities of the partner Boroughs:

“To work together in a co-operative and transparent way to enable the effective production of a ‘sound’ Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD) that establishes a framework of policies and includes site allocations to meet future waste capacity needs in South London during the period 2010-2020 and beyond.”
2.8 Within this, the Boroughs agreed to the following Objectives:

→ to work together to develop a long-term vision for waste as a resource in South London;
→ to co-ordinate the production of a JWDPD for adoption in 2010;
→ to work closely with the South London Waste Partnership as a key stakeholder to ensure integration with provisions for the collection and management of municipal waste with particular reference to the Joint Waste Statement and any future Waste Procurement Strategy;
→ to ensure the JWDPD conforms with waste-related policies adopted in the London Plan; and
→ to work together to raise a wariness amongst stakeholders and promote sustainable waste management in South London.

2.9 The South London Waste Partnership already has a strong track record of successful partnership working, having secured funding for a number of projects which are helping the boroughs meet their landfill diversion, recycling and composting targets.

2.10 The partnership is in the early stages of a procurement process to secure a long term contract to manage an important part of the boroughs’ waste stream; municipal waste.

2.11 The partnership has committed to reducing the amount of waste disposed of in landfill by improving re-use and recycling/composting rates. It aims to meet and exceed the national recycling rates and will treat the remaining residual waste in a new state-of-the-art waste treatment facility.

2.12 The procurement process began in May 2010 and in 2011, the partnership will select the best residual waste treatment technology option that arises from the procurement process, while having due regard to public consultation on the issue.

2.13 With regard to technologies, no preferred technologies have been identified by the partnership. The partnership is ‘technology neutral,’ meaning that all forms of treatment put forward during the procurement will be properly and fairly evaluated. There is no preference for any particular type of technology over another. The Partnership’s evaluation criteria will reward high-performing, low-emission, modern, sustainable technologies that offer residents value for money. All boroughs within the partnership are firmly against poor performing, outdated technologies such as old-fashioned, mass burn incineration, which is poorly designed, visually intrusive and releases high levels of noxious emissions.

The South London Waste Plan

The Apportionment

2.14 The SLWP, which will form part of each Borough’s LDF, will set out the Boroughs’ vision and principles for planning for waste and development control policies for determining planning applications. It will safeguard sites for waste management facilities across the Plan’s area in order to meet the London Plan apportionment.
2.15 In London, all London boroughs are required to identify sites within their borough boundaries to develop waste management facilities. London currently manages around 60% of its waste within its borders,\textsuperscript{11} with the remainder exported outside the capital to be treated, mostly to landfill. The Mayor’s London Plan\textsuperscript{12} sets the following targets to increase the amount of London’s waste which is managed in facilities within the capital:

\begin{itemize}
    \item 75% of London’s waste to be managed in London by 2015;
    \item 85% of London’s waste to be managed in London by 2020.
    \item This represents a big challenge for all London boroughs. The boroughs and the waste management industry now need to respond, by allocating sufficient land to waste management use and by building modern waste facilities to treat waste locally.
\end{itemize}

2.16 The apportionment of the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan is a quantity (tonnage) of waste which has been allocated to each London borough to manage in 2011, 2016 and 2021. It covers municipal, commercial and industrial waste. The apportionments for the South London Waste Plan area are provided below in Table 2.1, reflecting the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan (2010).

\textbf{Table 2.1: Combined Apportionments for the South London Waste Plan area}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Combined municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste apportionment for South West London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>734,228 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>834,011 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>941,024 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\textbf{Waste Streams}

2.17 In seeking to maximise net self-sufficiency, the Plan needs to accommodate all significant waste streams arising within the South London Waste Plan area in addition to municipal, commercial and industrial waste. A description of each waste stream arising within the South London Waste Plan area is provided in Table 2.2.

\textbf{Table 2.2: Description of wastes arising within the SLWP area}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste stream</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>Household waste, street sweepings, waste from municipal parks and gardens and fly tips. Includes paper, card, plastics, cans and food waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and Industrial Waste</td>
<td>Waste produced by business and industry, such as factories, industrial plants, restaurants and cafes, shops, offices, leisure centres etc. Includes paper, card, glass, plastic, food waste and old equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste</td>
<td>Waste produced in the construction, maintenance, repair and demolition of roads, buildings and structures. Includes concrete, brick, stone and soil. Can also include metals, plastics, timber and glass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\textsuperscript{12} The London Plan is the over-arching policy framework document for London

Hazardous Waste | Waste could be harmful to human health or the environment. Includes asbestos, fluorescent light tubes and lead-acid batteries. Can be produced by households, businesses or industry.
---|---
Agricultural Waste | Waste generated on farms or other agricultural premises e.g. market gardens. Includes a range of natural (organic) and non-natural wastes including discarded pesticide containers, plastics, packaging waste and old machinery.

Land Requirements
2.18 The evidence base identifies that in addition to safeguarding existing waste management sites in the SLWP area, an additional 3.08 hectares of land is needed by 2021 to meet the apportionment and 4.34 hectares of land is need by 2021 to treat 100% of waste that is anticipated to arise within the Plan area by 2021. An explanation of this figure is provided at Section 3 of the main document.

2.19 The potential sites are discussed fully in the main document.

Modern Waste Management facilities
2.20 There are various modern technologies available to manage waste. European, UK and regional policy and legislation\(^\text{13}\) sets out a framework identifying the most desirable methods, in terms of their environmental impact. Known as the ‘waste hierarchy,’ it encourages better use of resources by prioritising waste prevention and reuse, followed by recycling/composting, then energy recovery with disposal as the last option.

2.21 The waste management industry has responded positively to the waste hierarchy and technology is evolving. A range of new technologies is now widely in operation across Europe to recover the maximum value from waste and reduce the climate changing impacts of waste management. Good practice is being currently developed by the Greater London Authority and a study of exemplar facilities will be made available.

2.22 In addition to an evolution in the technologies used to treat waste, modern facilities also look very different from the old image of waste facilities. Often indistinguishable in appearance from other industrial buildings, they adhere to strict conditions and regulations imposed by the Environment Agency. Because modern facilities are tightly controlled and meet very high standards, it enables them to be mixed with other industrial uses. Indeed, national and regional policy (PPS10 and the Mayor’s London Plan), encourages the co-location of waste management facilities with compatible industries.

2.23 Table 2.3 provides a description of modern waste facilities and the typical footprint required to build them. It is important that the SLWP allocates a sufficient mix of site sizes for waste management development.

---
\(^{13}\)see Section 4 on ‘Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives’

Table 2.3: Description of modern waste facilities and typical land takes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of facility</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)</td>
<td>Treat mixed dry, recyclable materials. MRFs identify different waste types (paper, cans etc) and mechanically and/or manually sort and segregate them. Materials are bundled and transported to manufacturing facilities, for processing into new products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-vessel Composting</td>
<td>Modern composting is covered, takes place in ‘in-vessel’ composting facilities, with well-regulated airflow to reduce odours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaerobic Digestion (AD)</td>
<td>A type of composting facility, in the absence of Oxygen. AD facilities produce a biogas by-product that can be used as a fuel source to provide renewable energy. AD facilities typically process food waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) / Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT)</td>
<td>Separates organic material and dry recyclables from mixed waste, recovering the recyclables for the manufacturing industry and the organic element usually for fuel use or composting. Mechanical Heat Treatment is a relatively new term used to describe configurations of mechanical and thermal treatment, including team based technologies. The purpose is to separate mixed waste into several component parts, to give further options for recycling, recovery and in some instances biological treatment. The most common system being promoted is based on autoclaving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced thermal treatment e.g. Pyrolysis / Gasification</td>
<td>Thermal treatment facilities use high temperatures to break down waste and can produce energy in the form of heat and power. Modern processes including pyrolysis and gasification use less oxygen than traditional mass-burn incineration and emit fewer air emissions. An advantage of some modern facilities is that they can be designed to be modular; they’re made up of small units which can be added or taken away as waste streams or volumes change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table 4A.7 of The Mayor’s London Plan

2.24 Over the 10-year period of the SLWP, from 2011 to 2021, changes to the packaging of goods and improved collections for recyclables will all impact on the quantities and types of waste produced in the Plan area and consequently what waste management facilities are needed to treat it. It is therefore not appropriate for the strategic SLWP to identify specific technologies to be built on each site because our needs will change over time and technologies will change over time.

2.25 Instead, the SLWP will define the outcomes and parameters for development e.g. reduced carbon impact for the waste it will treat, high quality building design, no significant impacts on people or the local environment etc. This ‘out put’ based approach is also in conformity with the South London Waste Partnership’s procurement which is technology neutral and output focused. Furthermore, this approach is in conformity with the emerging direction of travel for the Mayor’s London Plan which states that, “rather than focusing on particular waste treatment technologies, the Mayor will consider environmental outcomes
for London...[and] shift towards output-based specification to ensure the best possible environmental outcomes.\textsuperscript{14}

2.26 The details of what technology types and facilities will be considered and assessed at the planning application stage. All planning applications will be the subject of full and comprehensive public consultation.

\textsuperscript{14} Para 158 of ‘A new plan for London; proposals for the Mayor’s London Plan’ (GLA, April 2009).
3 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Legislation and Guidance

3.1 Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategy revisions and for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). Planning authorities are also required to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC on “the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”, which was translated into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the ‘SEA Regulations). The SEA Directive requires that a formal assessment is undertaken or plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

3.2 The approach to undertaking SA as part of the preparation of the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) is based on Government guidance on ‘SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDFs’ issued by the former ODPM in November 2005, which is designed to ensure compliance with the SEA Directive.

Main Stages of Appraisal

3.3 Government guidance identifies five main stages of appraisal (A to E) that should be carried out as part of the preparation of all DPDs, such as the SLWP. Each stage consists of a number of ‘key tasks’ as outlined below.

Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on Scope

3.4 Stage A, to be undertaken as part of the LDF evidence-gathering process, consists of the following tasks:

→ Task A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives which are likely to influence the options to be considered (see Section 4 and Appendix 2);

→ Task A2: Collecting ‘baseline’ information to enable the impacts of policy options on sustainability objectives to be predicted and monitored (see Section 5);

→ Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and environmental problems as the basis for defining key issues for the DPD to address (see Section 6);

→ Task A4: Developing the SA Framework, consisting of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets, in order to test the environmental, social and economic effects of the plan (see Section 7); and

→ Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA on the basis of a Scoping Report presenting the outcome of Stage A. The response to consultation from the statutory bodies and other key stakeholders on the SA Scoping Report undertaken in June-August 2008 is set out in Appendix 5 of the Interim SA Report.

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

3.5 Stage B, which is to be undertaken as part of the preparation of ‘issues and options’ and subsequently in the preparation of ‘preferred options’. Involves:
→ **Task B1**: Testing the DPD/SPD objectives against the SA Framework to ensure compatibility (see Section 10);

→ **Task B2**: Developing the DPD/SPD options, working with the community and stakeholders, in order to achieve the DPD objectives and contribute to sustainable development (see Sections 8 and 9);

→ **Task B3**: Predicting the social, economic and environmental effects of the DPD/SPD options against the SA Framework and comparing with the ‘no DPD’ and ‘business as usual’ scenarios (see Section 10 of the Interim SA Report);

→ **Task B4**: Evaluating the effects of the DPD or SPD in terms of their significance and the overall sustainability of each option, including the ‘Preferred Option’ (i.e. the current stage of SLWP preparation) or draft SPD (see Section 11);

→ **Task B5**: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects (see Section 11); and

→ **Task B6**: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD or SPD (see Appendix 3).

3.6 When read in conjunction, the SA Scoping Report (June 2008) and Interim SA Report, represents the outcome of Tasks A1-A5 and B1-B6 as applied to the preparation of the SLWP. It should be recognised however that formal publication of an SA Report at the issues and options stage of DPD preparation is not currently a formal requirement.

**Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report**

3.7 The SA Report on the Proposed Submission is the key output of the appraisal process and corresponds to Task C1 of Government guidance:

→ **Task C1**: Preparing the SA Report.

3.8 This SA Report presents the final outcome of Stages A and B, taking account of the response to public consultation, and shows that the SEA Directive’s requirements have been met in terms of providing information on the likely significant effects on the environment, the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and measures to prevent, reduce or offset any potentially adverse effects.

**Stage D: Consulting on the Preferred Options of the DPD and SA Report**

3.9 Stage D involves the following Tasks:

→ **Task D1**: Public participation on the Preferred Options of the DPD (or draft SPD) and the SA Report to give the public and statutory bodies an opportunity to comment (undertaken between 21 July and 16 October 2009);

→ **Task D2(i)**: Appraising significant changes which may have been incorporated in the DPD prior to submission (or in the SPD prior to adoption);

→ **Task D2(ii)**: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations; and

→ **Task D3**: Making decisions and providing information through the production of an Adoption Statement to accompany the adopted DPD. The Adoption Statement will outline how the findings of SA have been taken into account and how sustainability considerations have been integrated into the DPD.
Stage E: Monitoring the Significant Effects of Implementing the DPD

3.10 Stage E involves monitoring the significant effects of the plan in order to measure its performance against sustainability objectives and inform future policy revisions:

→ **Task E1**: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring; and
→ **Task E2**: Responding to adverse effects.

3.11 In line with Government guidance on ‘LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide’ (ODPM, 2005), Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) should include the findings of SA Monitoring. In the case of the South London Waste Plan, it is intended that AMRs prepared within each of the four Boroughs will provide the means for reporting on the significant effects of the SLWP in order to measure its performance against the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets making up the SA Monitoring Framework (see Appendix 3 and relevant Tables included in the Draft Sites and Policies Consultation Report).

**Key Outputs of Appraisal**

3.12 Figure 3.1 provides an overview of how each stage of the SA process relates to the DPD preparation process.

*Figure 3.1: Main Stages of SA in relation to the DPD Process*

3.13 Table 3.1 sets out the key outputs of the SA process in relation to the SLWP in terms of the expected timescale for the preparation of SA Reports for public consultation.
Table 3.1: Key Outputs of the SA process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DPD Stage</th>
<th>Key Appraisal Outputs (publication of SA Reports)</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Gathering</td>
<td>SA Scoping Report (i.e. this doc.)</td>
<td>Consultation with Statutory Bodies 1 July - 5 Aug 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation on Issues and Options</td>
<td>SA Interim Report (incl. Equalities Impact Assessment)</td>
<td>19 Sept to 31 Oct 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation on Potential Sites and Policies</td>
<td>SA Report</td>
<td>21 July to 16 Oct 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication of Proposed Submission</td>
<td>Final SA Report</td>
<td>4 January to 15 February 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of SLWP to Secretary of State</td>
<td>SA Stage D2(i) (Appraisal of significant changes)</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Examination</td>
<td>(Appraisal of significant changes arising from representations)</td>
<td>July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>Ongoing monitoring of significant effects of implementing the DPD (via AMRs prepared by the 4 Boroughs)</td>
<td>From December 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SA Stages E1 and E2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equalities Impact Assessment**

3.14 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is required as part of the SA process to ensure that the DPD options will not adversely affect the members of socially excluded or vulnerable groups and to assist in meeting the Boroughs’ statutory duties under the Disability Discrimination Act (1995), Race Relations Amendment Act (2000) and other regulations. An EqIA has been prepared accordingly and included as Appendix 5.

**Habitats Regulations (Appropriate Assessment) Screening Report**

3.15 The purpose of undertaking ‘Appropriate Assessment’ of land use plans in accordance with the Habitats Directive is to ensure that the protection and integrity of European nature conservation sites (also known as the Natura 2000 network) is part of the planning process at the regional and local level. In October 2005, the European Court of Justice ruled that a Habitats Directive assessment must be carried out on all land use planning documents. This requirement has subsequently been implemented in the UK through an amendment to the 1994 Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations (August 2007). The regulations are responsible for safeguarding conservation sites of EU importance such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas for Conservation (SACs) and international RAMSAR sites.

3.16 Government guidance on Appropriate Assessment identifies three steps (1) likely significant effects (2) Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity, and (3) Mitigation and alternative solutions. Task 1 of the HDA process, which identifies whether a plan option is ‘likely to have a significant effect’ on a European site, is referred to as ‘screening’ under the Regulations. A Habitats Regulations (Appropriate Assessment) Screening Report was therefore prepared alongside the Issues and Options document and subsequently alongside the ‘Proposed Submission’ Report.
4 Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

Establishing the Policy Context

4.1 This Section provides an overview of the policy context within which the South London Waste Plan is being prepared and identifies the main sustainability development themes that the Plan will need to address.

International Context

Landfill Directive

4.2 The Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC requires all Member states to significantly reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled and set the following targets:
- by 2010 to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995;
- by 2013 to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995; and
- by 2020 to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive

4.3 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive 2002/96/EC (or ‘WEEE’ Directive) seeks to address the increasingly rapid growth of waste electrical and electronic equipment and sets out measures to promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of such wastes in order to reduce the need for disposal.

National Context

National Waste Strategy

4.4 National Waste Strategy 2007, which replaces the previous Waste Strategy 2000, seeks to:
- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste;
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

4.5 The revised Strategy sets out a range of targets for England and Wales which are based on application of the following waste hierarchy.
4.6 The targets for municipal waste (MSW) recovery are:
→ 53% by 2010;
→ 67% by 2015; and
→ 75% by 2020.

4.7 The targets for household waste recycling or composting are:
→ 40% by 2010;
→ 45% by 2015; and
→ 50% by 2020.

4.8 The targets for reducing the amount of residual waste produced (i.e. waste not re-used, composted or recycled) compared to 2000 levels are:
→ reduce the amount of residual waste by 29% by 2010;
→ reduce the amount of residual waste by 35% by 2015; and
→ reduce the amount of residual waste by 45% by 2020.

Waste and Emissions Trading Act (WET Act)
4.9 The Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act 2003 allows the Government to put restrictions on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) that can be sent to landfill by each Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). The Act is implemented in England through the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS).

4.10 Each WDA has been allocated a maximum allowance of BMW that it is permitted to be disposed of to landfill in each year between 1 April 2005 and 2020. Failure to achieve these minimum diversion rates will result in financial costs if the purchase of extra permits is needed. Conversely, surpassing these targets will result in financial benefits through selling if excess permits.

4.11 Table 4.1 details the LATS allocations for each of the four South London Boroughs.
Table 4.1: Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) allocations for Sth London Boroughs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Borough Allocation 2008-09</th>
<th>Target (BMW) 2010</th>
<th>Target (BMW) 2015</th>
<th>Target (BMW) 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>36,062 31,480</td>
<td>19,138</td>
<td>14,648</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>90,079 75,700</td>
<td>46,096</td>
<td>35,282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>44,854 38,980</td>
<td>23,706</td>
<td>18,144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>40,261 35,665</td>
<td>21,718</td>
<td>16,623</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South London Total</td>
<td>211,226 181</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>110,658</td>
<td>84,697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landfill Regulations 2002
4.12 Since July 2004, the co-disposal of hazardous wastes with other waste streams has been made illegal, resulting in hazardous waste only being accepted at specialist sites. The Landfill Regulations 2002 have resulted in a significant reduction in the capacity of landfill sites for hazardous waste from 240 sites to fewer than 15 across the country and the cost of disposal has risen as a result.

Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI)
4.13 BVPI targets for household waste recycling and composting (BV82a and BV82b) are set out below in Figure 4.2. National Waste Strategy 2007 suggests an increase in the recycling and diversion targets that will inevitably impact on future BVPI standards.

Table 4.2: Borough Recycling and Composting Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Borough recycling and Composting Target 2007-08 (BV82a and BV82b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PPS1 on ‘Delivering Sustainable Development’ (2005)
4.14 The Government’s objectives for planning and sustainable development are set out in PPS1, which puts forward overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system and aims to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. Planning for sustainable development should address issues of:
→ making suitable land available for development to meet economic, social and environmental objectives;
→ protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment and the quality and character of the countryside and successful communities;
→ ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design and efficient use of resources; and
→ ensuring that development contributes to the creation of mixed communities with good access to jobs and services for all.

Supplement to PPS1 on ‘Planning and Climate Change’ (2007)
4.15 PPS on ‘Planning and Climate Change’ (2007) sets out how spatial planning in providing for new homes, jobs and infrastructure, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to climate change. Furthermore, this draft PPS sets out how
spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation). In particular, this draft PPS states that all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:

- secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;
- deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;
- sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; and
- reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change.

**PPS10 on ‘Planning for Sustainable Waste Management**

4.16 The key planning objectives of PPS10 are to:

- help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option;
- provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities;
- help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994;
- help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations;
- reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;
- protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed greenbelt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining [planning permission]; and
- ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.

**London Context**

**Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

4.17 The Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy (September 2003) included proposals and policies for implementing the National Waste Strategy (Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales) within London, and meet waste recycling and recovery targets. Waste collection and disposal authorities in London must pay due regard to the Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Mayor also calls for greater regional self-sufficiency, emphasising the need for more waste treatment and disposal facilities to be built in London, and setting the following key aspirational targets:
recycling target for municipal waste by 50% by 2010; and
recycling target for municipal waste by 60% by 2015.

Mayor’s Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy

4.18 The Mayors Draft Municipal Waste Strategy, published in 2010, contains the following objectives and targets:

Objectives

→ To provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way we manage municipal waste: to reduce the amount of waste generated, encourage the repair and reuse of items that are currently thrown away, and to recycle or compost as much material as possible.
→ To minimise the impact of municipal waste management on our environment including reducing the carbon footprint of London’s municipal waste.
→ To unlock the massive economic value of London’s municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of clean energy from waste.
→ To manage the bulk of London’s municipal waste within London’s boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure.

Targets

→ To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025.
→ To reduce the amount of household waste produced in 2008/09 from 970kg per household to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household.
→ To increase London’s capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 10,000 tonnes each year in 2008 to 40,000 tonnes a year in 2012 and 120,000 tonnes a year in 2031.
→ To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.

London Plan

4.18 Policy 4A.21 of the Mayor’s London Plan\(^\text{15}\) (February 2008) on ‘Waste Strategic Policy and Targets’ sets out the following strategic targets for sustainable waste management:

→ ensure that facilities with sufficient capacity to manage 75% (15.8 million tones) of waste arising within London are provided by 2010, rising to 80% (19.2 million tones) by 2015 and 85% (20.6 million tones) by 2020
→ exceed recycling or composting levels in municipal waste of 35% by 2010 and 45% by 2015;
→ exceed recycling or composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70% waste by 2020;
→ achieve recycling and re-use levels in construction, excavation and demolition waste of 95% by 2020.

4.19 To achieve the first of these targets, the London Plan specifies tonnages of municipal, commercial and industrial waste which all London Boroughs must manage in future years. This is known as the ‘apportionment’ and represents a proportion of the waste which is anticipated to arise in future. Table 4.3 shows that the pooled apportionment for the

\(^{15}\) consolidated London Plan incorporating Further Alterations
South London Waste Plan area, for example, represents 97% of the municipal, commercial and industrial waste which is anticipated to arise within the 4 Boroughs in 2021.

Table 4.3: Combined London plan Apportionment for SLWP area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined London Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apportionment for SLWP area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(000s tonnes)</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted MSW and C&amp;I waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arisings for SLWP area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(000s tonnes)</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>1,366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.20 In this regard, Policy 4A.25 on ‘Borough level apportionment of municipal and commercial/industrial waste to be managed’ states that “DPDs should identify sufficient land to provide capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste …Boroughs preparing joint waste DPDs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements”. However it is not necessary for Boroughs to meet both the municipal and commercial/industrial waste apportionment figures individually provided the aggregated total apportionment figure is met, although Boroughs are urged to achieve a maximum level of self-sufficiency.

4.21 By the year 2020, the annual amount of municipal, commercial and industrial waste produced in London is projected to rise to 13 million tonnes. Table 4A.7 of the London Plan gives a breakdown of the mix of facilities which is anticipated to deal with the municipal waste. This shows that in 2020, 64% of waste produced in London is anticipated to be treated in a MRF, 8% through composting facilities; 15% through MBT facilities; 3% through AD facilities and 10% through gasification/pyrolysis facilities.

4.22 Policy 4A.21 goes on to state that “Where waste cannot be recycled, the Mayor will encourage production of energy from waste using new and emerging technologies, especially where the products of waste treatment could be used as fuels (e.g. biofuels and hydrogen)….in preference to any increase in conventional incineration…The Mayor will work in partnership…..to minimise the amount of energy used, and transport impacts from, the collection, treatments and disposal of waste in line with the Mayor’s target of reducing CO₂ emissions…promote generation of renewable energy and renewable hydrogen from waste.”

4.23 Policy 4A.22 ‘Spatial policies for waste management’ states that DPDs should:

→ safeguard all existing waste management sites (unless appropriate compensatory provision is made) (Policy 4A.24);
→ require, where feasible, the re-use of surplus waste transfer station sites for other waste uses (Policy 4A.24);
→ identify new sites in suitable locations for new recycling and waste treatment facilities such as MRFs, waste reuse and recycling centres, construction and demolition waste recycling plants and closed vessel composting;
→ require the provision of suitable waste and recycling storage facilities in all new developments;
→ support appropriate developments for manufacturing related to recycled waste;
→ support treatment facilities to recover value from residual waste;
→ where waste cannot be dealt with locally, promote waste facilities that have good access to rail transport or the Blue Ribbon Network; and
safeguard all waste sites, including wharfs with an existing or future potential for waste management and ensure that adjacent development is designed accordingly to minimise the potential for conflicts of use and disturbance.

4.24 Policy 4A.23 on ‘Criteria for the selection of sites for waste management and disposal’ states that DPDs should identify sites and allocate sufficient land for waste management and disposal, employing the following criteria:

- proximity to source of waste
- the nature of activity proposed and its scale
- the environmental impact on surrounding areas, particularly noise emissions, odour and visual impact and impact on water resources
- the full transport impact of all collection, transfer and disposal movements, particularly maximize n the potential use of rail and water transport
- primarily using sites that are located on Preferred Industrial Locations or existing waste management locations.

4.25 Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to include provision for Combined Heat and Power and Combined Cooling Heat and Power and to accommodate various related facilities on a single site (resource recovery parks / consolidation centres).

4.26 Policy 4A.24 on ‘Existing provision – capacity, intensification, re-use and protection’ states that Boroughs should protect existing waste sites and facilitate the maximum use of existing waste sites, particularly waste transfer facilities and existing landfill sites. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required that normally meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.

4.27 Policy 4A.27 on ‘Broad locations for recycling and waste treatment facilities states that DPDs should identify adequate provision for the scale of waste use identified. The broad locations for these facilities are: Strategic Industrial Locations (Preferred Industrial Locations & Industrial Business Parks – see Map 4A & Table 4A.8) Local Employment Areas, and Existing Waste Management Sites.

4.28 Full details of London Plan policies are set out in the Scoping Table (Appendix 2).

Draft Replacement London Plan

4.29 After a consultation in 2008, the Mayor decided to create a replacement Plan rather than amend the previous London Plan. The Draft Replacement London Plan, published in October 2009, subsequent minor alterations published in December 2009 and Consolidated in 2010, states that London should manage as much of London’s waste within its boundaries as practicable, enabling London and Londoners to receive environmental and economic benefits from its management. Likewise, the Mayor believes that boosting recycling performance and recovering energy from biomass will deliver environmental and economic benefits to London.

4.30 Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5. 16 on ‘Waste self-sufficiency’ states that the Mayor will work with London boroughs and waste authorities, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWaRB), the Environment Agency, the private sector, third sector groups, and neighbouring regions and authorities to:

- (a) manage as much of London’s waste within London as practicable
- (b) create positive environmental impacts from waste processing
→ (c) work towards zero waste to landfill by 2031. This will be achieved by:
→ (a) minimising waste
→ (b) encouraging the reuse of and reduction in the use of materials
→ (c) exceeding recycling/composting levels in municipal solid waste (MSW) of 45 per cent by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and aspiring to achieve 60 per cent by 2031
→ (d) exceeding recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020
→ (e) exceeding recycling and reuse levels in construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste of 95 per cent by 2020
→ (f) improving London’s net self-sufficiency through reducing the proportion of waste exported from the capital over time
→ (g) working with neighbouring regional and district authorities to co-ordinate strategic waste management across the greater South East.

4.31 Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 on ‘Waste Capacity’ states that the Mayor supports the need to increase waste processing capacity in London. He will work with London boroughs and waste authorities to identify opportunities for introducing new waste capacity, including strategically important sites for waste management and treatment, and resource recovery parks/consolidation centres, where recycling, recovery and manufacturing activities can co-locate. For ‘Planning decisions’:

A. Proposals for waste management should be evaluated against the following criteria:
→ (a) locational suitability (see LDF preparation F and G below)
→ (b) proximity to the source of waste
→ (c) the nature of activity proposed and its scale
→ (d) a positive carbon outcome of waste treatment methods and technologies (including the transportation of waste, recyclates and waste derived products) resulting in greenhouse gas savings, particularly from treatment of waste derived products to generate energy
→ (e) the environmental impact on surrounding areas, particularly noise emissions, odour and visual impact and impact on water resources
→ (f) the full transport impact of all collection, transfer and disposal movements, particularly maximising the potential use of rail and water transport using the Blue Ribbon Network

The following will be supported:
→ (g) developments that include a range of complementary waste facilities on a single site
→ (h) developments for manufacturing related to recycled waste
→ (i) developments that contribute towards renewable energy generation, in particular the use of technologies that produce a renewable gas
→ (j) developments for producing renewable energy from organic/biomass waste.

C. Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to provide combined heat and power and combined cooling heat and power.

D. Developments adjacent to waste management sites should be designed to minimise the potential for disturbance and conflicts of use.

E. Suitable waste and recycling storage facilities are required in all new developments.
F. Boroughs must allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in this Plan. Boroughs preparing joint waste LDFs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.

G. Land to manage borough waste apportionments should be brought forward through:
→ (a) protecting and facilitating the maximum use of existing waste sites, particularly waste transfer facilities and landfill sites
→ (b) identifying sites in Strategic Industrial Locations (see Policy 2.17)
→ (c) identifying sites in Locally Significant Employment Areas (see Policy 4.4)
→ (d) safeguarding wharves (in accordance with policy 7.25) with an existing or future potential for waste management.

H. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required that normally meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.

4.32 Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.18 on ‘Construction, excavation and demolition Waste’ states that for planning decisions:

A. New construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste management facilities should be encouraged at existing waste sites, including safeguarded wharves, and supported by:
→ (a) using mineral extraction sites for CE&D recycling
→ (b) ensuring that major development sites are required to recycle CE&D waste on-site, wherever practicable, supported through planning conditions.

B. Waste should be removed from construction sites, and materials brought to the site, by water or rail transport wherever that is practicable.

C. LDFs should require developers to produce site waste management plans to arrange for the efficient handling of CE&D waste and materials.

4.33 Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.19 on ‘Hazardous Waste’ states:

A. The Mayor will work in partnership with the boroughs, the Environment Agency, industry and neighbouring regional and local authorities to identify the capacity gap for dealing with hazardous waste and to provide and maintain direction on the need for hazardous waste management capacity.

B. LDFs should:
→ (a) make provision for hazardous waste treatment plants to achieve, at regional level, the necessary waste management requirements
→ (b) identify suitable sites for the storage, treatment and reprocessing of certain hazardous waste streams
→ (c) identify sites for the temporary storage, treatment and remediation of contaminated soils and demolition waste during major developments.

4.34 Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.20 on ‘Aggregates, contaminated land and hazardous substances’ states that:
A. The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure an adequate supply of aggregates to support construction in London. This will be achieved by:
   → 1 encouraging re-use and recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste within London
   → 2 extraction of land-won aggregates within London
   → 3 importing aggregates to London by sustainable transport modes.

B. The Mayor will work with strategic partners to achieve targets of:
   → (a) 95 per cent recycling/re-use of construction, demolition and excavation waste by 2020
   → (b) 80 per cent recycling of that waste as aggregates by 2020.

C. London should provide for an output of 1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of land won aggregates until 2020.

D. LDFs should meet the requirement to provide for an output of 1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of land won aggregates until 2020 by an apportionment of:
   → (a) 50 per cent (0.5mtpa) to the East London boroughs of Havering & Redbridge
   → (b) 50 per cent (0.5 mtpa) to the West London boroughs of Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond-upon-Thames.

E. Mineral planning authorities in London should:
   → a aim to maintain a minimum land bank equivalent to at least seven year’s production at the 1 mtpa rate
   → b identify and safeguard aggregate resources in LDFs
   → c support the development of aggregate recycling facilities, subject to local amenity conditions.

F. To reduce the environmental impact of aggregates, LDFs should;
   → a safeguard wharves and/or railheads with existing or potential capacity for aggregate distribution
   → b minimise the movement of aggregates by road and maximise the movement of aggregates via the Blue Ribbon Network
   → c develop policies that support the protection and enhancement of aggregates recycling facilities

4.35 Full details of Draft Replacement London Plan policies are set out in the Scoping Table (Appendix 2). It has been decided that the waste apportionments will be based on the figures in the Adopted London Plan. Further details are available in Section 5 of this report and ‘Evidence Base Study 4: Technical Report’.

Mayor’s SPG on Sustainable Design and Construction (2006)

4.36 The Mayor’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (2006) sets various essential standards that must apply to all buildings and a second tier of ‘preferred’ standards. The essential standards are minima based on Building Regulations, the targets set out in the Mayor’s strategies and current good practice. The Mayor’s preferred standards, many of which have been incorporated in this guidance, are not yet policy requirements but address a range of more exemplary approaches that can be followed. The standards in the SPG are currently being reviewed to reflect the amended London Plan and to clarify the relationship with the Code for Sustainable Homes.
**Sub-Regional Context**

**South London Sub-Regional Development Framework**

4.37 The South London Sub-Regional Development Framework (SRDF) (2006) was approved in consultation with key stakeholders across South London, including the South London Partnership and the four SLWP Boroughs, to provide further guidance on the delivery of the Mayor’s priorities for the South London sub-region.

4.38 Action 1F (point ii) states that “Stakeholders should work collaboratively towards identifying and safeguarding land and sites for an appropriate range of recycling and waste treatment facilities in suitable locations across the sub-region to provide sufficient capacity to meet London’s 85% self-sufficiency target”.

**South London Waste Partnership**

4.39 All Councils within the SLWP area have committed to the formation of the South London Waste Partnership. This Partnership is responsible for procuring waste disposal contracts, to enable the Partnership to:

- maximise diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste from landfill;
- achieve diversion targets of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme;
- achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting; and
- establish shared infrastructure within the region.

4.40 All boroughs are both waste collection and disposal authorities. Each has a waste management strategy which guides the development of their services and identifies targets for recycling and composting. A Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) is in development. The boroughs’ individual waste management strategies also identify activities to encourage waste minimisation. Waste Minimisation is at the top of the waste management hierarchy and although the SLWP will be limited in its ability to influence waste minimisation, it is important that the evidence base of the Plan considers the efforts being made to reduce waste within the Plan’s area. Waste minimisation activities will influence the predicted growth rates of municipal and commercial waste arisings within the boroughs and monitoring of the success of these activities will be an important aspect of the Joint Waste DPD monitoring regime.

4.41 The Partnership has set a target through the JMWMS to recycle or compost 50% of municipal waste arisings across the four Boroughs by 2020.

**Local Context**

**Municipal Waste Management Strategies**


4.42 Waste minimisation is central to Croydon’s waste policy, with two of the Waste and Recycling Plan 2008-11 objectives being to, “reduce the growth of waste in Croydon,” and, “to improve promotion and raise waste awareness.” Croydon’s overarching recycling target is to recycle or compost 40% of its municipal waste by 2010.

*Kingston-upon Thames: Municipal Waste Management Strategy, August 2004*

4.43 Kingston’s MWMS and its annual Implementation Plans have a strong focus on waste minimisation. One of the five objectives of Kingston’s MWMS is to develop and deliver a comprehensive waste awareness and waste minimisation programme encompassing a wide ranging communication strategy engaging with all of Kingston’s residents. One of Kingston’s key policies is to achieve a recycling and composting rate of
4.44 The first objective of Sutton’s MWMS is to reduce waste growth by raising awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings. Sutton Council has agreed an overall target of recycling or composting 40% of its municipal waste by 2010.

4.45 The first Objective in Merton’s MWMS is to reduce waste growth through a programme of education and engagement with the local community and continued lobbying at a regional and national level to highlight producer responsibility. The borough’s has a recycling target of 29% by 2009 is stated in their latest MWMS Implementation Plan (July 2006 – August 2008).

Unitary Development Plans and Local Development Frameworks

LB Croydon UDP: The Croydon Plan (July 2006)
4.46 Croydon’s core UDP policy, from which all other policies in the Plan directly flow, is that development in Croydon is expected to be sustainable (Policy SP1). This is demonstrated in Environmental Protection Policy SP13, which seeks to minimise the energy requirements of new development and will expect the use of renewable energy technologies and sustainable materials. Furthermore, Environmental Protection Policy SP11, in which the Council will use development opportunities to secure the objectives of the waste hierarchy and the proximity/regional self-sufficiency principle.

4.47 To meet future needs of the Borough Policy EP8 provides scope for the development of waste management facilities in a range of locations across the Borough, including Strategic Employment Locations, Employment Areas, existing industrial and warehousing sites and existing waste management facilities, provided that the proposal meets a number of criteria, including sustainable transport to and from the site. The Policy also particularly encourages waste management facilities that minimise the quantity of waste requiring disposal by landfill and maximise waste recovery.

4.48 In addition, Policy EP9 protects appropriately located existing waste management facilities, to guard against the loss of this resource.

LB Croydon Local Development Framework
4.49 Regarding the development of their LDF, Croydon Council consulted on their Core Strategy ‘Towards a Preferred Core Strategy’ up to 20 March 2010, with adoption currently anticipated in 2012. The preferred Core Strategy states that The Joint South London Waste Plan (JSLWP) is in preparation has a life up to 2021, this thematic strategy must put forward how the Core Strategy will deal with elements not covered by the JSLWP and also the period between 2021 – 2031.

Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames: UDP (August 2005)
4.50 Provides policies to govern waste management development in the borough. Overarching strategic policy STR10 encourages sustainable methods of minerals transportation, waste disposal and transportation, energy generation and use.

4.51 This policy echoes national and regional policy which requires waste treatment development to drive waste up the hierarchy. To this end, the Council’s UDP encourages
the appropriate development of recycling and composting facilities (Policy MW1) and encourages opportunities for energy recovery from waste treatment plants (Policy MW4). The UDP encourages waste to be managed as near as possible to its place of production, to minimise the environmental impacts of transportation (Policy MW2), echoing the London Plan’s proximity principles.

4.52 The UDP does not identify sites for waste management development, aside from the waste transfer station site at Villiers Road, which is in existing waste management use. The UDP does, however, state some constraints on the siting of new facilities, in that apart from composting facilities, new waste management facilities will not be permitted in green belt, metropolitan open land and areas of local open space (Policy MW1).

Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames: Local Development Framework

4.53 Regarding the development of their LDF, Kingston Council consulted on their Core Strategy ‘Preferred Options’ between November 2009 and January 2010, with publication of the ‘Proposed Submission’ anticipated for January 2011. The preferred options report states that the Council supports the objectives of sustainable waste management set out in PPS10 and the London Plan and will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring boroughs of Croydon, Merton and Sutton to maximize self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated within the four boroughs (preferred policy TP16 ‘Waste Reduction and Management’).

Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames: Local Development Framework

4.54 The Core Strategy states that preferred policy TP16 is the only realistic approach to address the issues of waste. It complies with EU, national and London Plan requirements and is supported by feedback received during the Issues and Options consultation. It is consistent with the approach taken by Merton, Sutton and Croydon in their Core Strategies and it is important that Core Strategy Waste policies are consistent across the partner boroughs.

LB Merton: UDP (October 2003)

4.55 Policy PE9 of Merton’s UDP seeks to ensure that major new industrial, commercial and retail developments minimise their waste arisings in line with the waste hierarchy and dispose of it in a sustainable manner. These developments will be encouraged to adopt environmental management schemes for the treatment and disposal of waste and planning obligations may be sought in respect of these where appropriate. To facilitate the collection of recyclables, Policy PE.11 expects new residential, retail, leisure and business developments to provide recycling collection facilities.

4.56 Merton’s Proposals Map identifies two sites suitable for the development of waste treatment facilities at Benedicts Wharf, Mitcham and Garth Road Depot.

Merton’s Local Development Framework

4.57 Regarding the development of their LDF, Merton’s Core Planning Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2010, with adoption anticipated for 2011.

4.58 With specific regard to waste, the Preferred Core Strategy states that Merton is working with the adjoining boroughs of Croydon, Sutton and Kingston to prepare a joint waste plan. Policy CS7 ‘Waste Management’ states that the Council will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring south London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames and Sutton to maximise self-sufficiency and meet the apportionment tonnages required by the London Plan for south London. In addition to new
sites being identified, in line with criteria laid out in PPS10, existing sites will be protected unless compensatory provision is made and redevelopment of existing sites will be encouraged, where appropriate, to maximise throughput.

**LB Sutton UDP (April 2003)**
4.59 Regarding the siting of waste-related development, Sutton’s UDP encourages these to be located within contaminated or previously developed derelict sites, or on sites which already have planning permission for a complementary waste facility (Policy PNR20). This policy also gives preference to sites which have good access to the strategic rail network and encourage sites to have good access to the strategic road network. Regarding treatment technologies, the UDP opposes proposals for a waste to energy plant at their Beddington Landfill site, which is currently in waste management use.

**LB Sutton: Local Development Framework**
4.60 Following the Examination in Public of Sutton’s Core Planning Strategy in June 2009 the plan was formally adopted in December 2009.

4.61 Core Policy BP6 on ‘One Planet Living’ identifies reducing waste, promoting sustainable waste management and recycling as key actions by which Sutton will achieve the aims of One Planet Living and environmental sustainability.

4.62 Core Policy BP8 on ‘Waste Reduction and Management’ states that the Council will manage its waste in a sustainable manner and will identify the necessary capacity and develop facilities in collaboration with London Boroughs of Kingston-upon-Thames, Croydon and Merton, to meet the Mayor’s target of 85% self sufficiency across all waste streams, the Mayor’s waste apportionment figures and to meet the Mayor’s minimum targets for recycling, recovery and re-use. This policy conforms that that detailed policies about how to achieve this will be set out in a Joint Waste DPD (i.e. the SLWP) to be prepared by Sutton and its partner South West London authorities.

4.63 Policy CP8 states that the Joint Waste DPD will safeguard existing waste management sites, unless compensatory provision is made, and allocate additional land within strategic industrial locations for future waste management facilities to meet the joint needs of the Joint Waste DPD area.

**Superseded policies**
4.64 The policies eventually adopted as part of the SLWP will supersede any borough-level policies which still exist within the partner borough’s UDPs (see above). Table 4.4 below identifies the existing borough policies which the proposed policies of the South London Waste Plan intend to replace.

**Table 4.4: UDP policies which are to be superseded by policies of the SLWP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Policy Reference</th>
<th>Policy description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>SP11: Opportunities for waste management facilities</td>
<td>Strategic policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>EP8: Waste and recycling</td>
<td>Strategic policy governing the location of waste management facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>EP9: Waste and recycling</td>
<td>Safeguarding against loss of existing waste management facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>Policy MW1: Development of Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>Strategic policy governing the location of waste management facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>Policy PE9: Waste Minimisation and Waste Disposal</td>
<td>Requires major new industrial developments to minimise waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>PNR20: Sites for waste related development</td>
<td>Policy identifying the location of waste management facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sustainable Community Strategies**

4.65 Common themes emerging from corporate priorities and each Borough’s Community Strategy are highlighted below.

- → Creating sustainable communities; → Safer communities;
- → Value for money; → Customer focus;
- → Supporting community involvement; → Encouraging enterprise and employment;
- → A cleaner, greener borough; → Improving housing;
- → Achieving better outcomes for children & young people; → Improving health & wellbeing;
- → → Inclusive communities

4.66 All four Borough’s Community Strategies consider recycling as key to achieving a greener borough. Recycling targets for each Borough are currently set out in Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies. Although the four South London Boroughs have yet to set targets up to 2021, Boroughs are already making significant progress. Existing recycling targets are as follows: Merton: 33% by 2013 (under review); Croydon: 40% by 2010; Sutton: 40% by 2010; and Kingston: 40% by 2010 and 47% by 2020.
5 Baseline (Task A2)

Collecting Baseline Information

5.1 Baseline information establishes the current state of the area covered by the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) and identifies the key environmental, social and economic trends likely to be affected by the plan. Together with the review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives established in Section 4, the baseline presented in this Section provides the basis for identifying key sustainability issues and for predicting and monitoring the effects of implementing the plan.

5.2 Government guidance states that sufficient information about the current and future state of the area needs to be collected to allow effects to be adequately predicted, focusing on the characteristics of the area that relate to the issues to be tackled in the plan. Baseline data should address the following key questions:
→ How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
→ How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
→ Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the receiving environment affected (e.g. people, resources, species, habitats)?
→ Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
→ How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damages?
→ Have there been significant cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects over time? and
→ Are there expected to be such effects in the future?

5.3 This Section updates of the current baseline situation within the SLWP area both in terms of current waste management trends across the four Boroughs and data on key environmental, social and economic indicators included in the SA Framework previously established in the Interim SA Report (see Section 7) and set out in Annex 1 (f) of the SEA Directive, namely biodiversity; population and human health; flora and fauna soil; water; air; climate; material assets; cultural heritage; landscape; and waste. This information provides the basis for monitoring the implementation of the SLWP in accordance with the proposed monitoring regime set out in the Proposed Submission Report 16 and the Monitoring Framework its impacts on sustainability objectives on an ongoing basis.

Sources of Baseline Information

5.4 With regard to current waste management trends across the Plan area, much of the baseline information set out in this Section updates supporting information and data gathered at previous stage, building upon the evidence base prepared by Mouchel consultants on behalf of the four Boroughs in May 2008 17 and Evidence Base Study 4: Technical Report. This provides data on (i) current arisings for all significant waste streams in the Plan area and forecasts to the year 2021 (ii) existing waste treatment capacity within the plan area; and (iii) the capacity gap which south London needs to plan for annually until 2021. Further information on existing waste facilities and future land requirements up to 2021 is provided in the Technical Report for which has been published alongside the

16 See section 4
17 ‘Building the Evidence Base for Issues and Options’ (Mouchel, May 2008)
Proposed Submission Report.

5.5 Both Technical Reports can be obtained from civic offices, Boroughs' websites and the Project Manager.

5.6 The main sources of baseline information in relation to the key environmental, social and economic trends likely to be affected by plan implementation include:

→ Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) prepared for LB Croydon, Merton, Sutton and the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames;
→ Borough UDPs, Sustainable Community Strategies and emerging Local Development Frameworks.
→ Census 2001 and Office for National Statistics (http://www.statistics.gov.uk);
→ Greater London Authority (GLA) publications prepared by the Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG);
→ The South London Partnership Prospectus; and
→ South London Sub-Regional Development Framework (SRDF, 2006).

The Plan Area

5.7 The SLWP area, consisting of the South London Waste Partnership Boroughs of Kingston-upon-Thames, Sutton, Merton and Croydon is shown in Figure 5.1. Together with Richmond, Wandsworth and Lambeth, the four SLWP Boroughs form part of the newly defined 18 South West London sub-region, which has a population of 1.6 million and provides 730,000 jobs. The sub-region has been characterised by strong residential development in recent years and is expected to accommodate 43,000 additional homes by 2016 and is projected to provide 70,000 more jobs by 2026.

Figure 5.1: The South London Waste Plan Area.

18 The South West London Sub-Region supersedes the former 'South London Sub-Region' identified in both the original London Plan 2004 and South London Sub-Regional Development Framework (SRDF, 2006), which consisted of the seven Boroughs of Bromley, Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Richmond, Sutton and Wandsworth (see consolidated London Plan, February 2008). The Draft Replacement London Plan proposes a South London Sub-Region that includes Sutton, Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Richmond Wandsworth, Croydon and Bromley.
5.8 South West London as a whole is a relatively prosperous sub-region, noted for its high environmental quality, with a strategic office location in Croydon town centre, three strong Metropolitan centres in Croydon, Kingston and Sutton and the economic benefits of proximity to Gatwick Airport. Significant growth in consumer expenditure could lead to demand for 170,000 to 260,000 sq m more comparison goods floorspace to 2016, which should be accommodated in the town centres of South West London.

5.9 Many businesses, particularly in the Wandle Valley, are in a supply-chain relationship with the central London economy. There are also important local economies in services such as retail, leisure and logistics and in new industrial sectors. Although development opportunities within the ‘outer’ part of the South West London sub-region are mostly small scale by comparison with the other London sub-regions, and are concentrated in the town centres, the Wandle Valley corridor offers major and diverse regeneration potential, including the ‘area for intensification’ in Colliers Wood/South Wimbledon. There are important links with the areas to the south of the London boundary and especially to Gatwick airport and its surroundings. There are also important links to the east and west, where improved public transport connections to Heathrow will be beneficial for places to the west of South West London.

5.10 The South West London sub-region contains 14% of London’s industrial land including ten Strategic Industrial Locations, as well as numerous smaller sites, some of local significance. The London Plan (February 2008) considers that South West London can make a considerable contribution to accommodating further economic development, particularly where transport infrastructure improvements are proposed and notably in the SME sector, which is strong in the sub-region. The continued decline in manufacturing employment will need to be managed to secure appropriate release of land for other priority uses, recognising that much of this decline will be offset by the anticipated growth in waste management and warehousing facilities. In particular, the London Plan highlights the need for DPDs (i.e. the South London Waste Plan) to take into account the need to make provision for waste management facilities in line with the principle of self-sufficiency and to meet some of central London’s needs, while releasing surplus land to other priority uses.

Kingston-upon-Thames
5.11 The Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames (3,866 ha) is situated on the south-western edge of London and shares common borders with Richmond-upon-Thames, Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth and the Surrey boroughs of Epsom and Ewell. The River Thames runs along part of the north-west boundary. Kingston Town Centre, on the north-west edge of the Borough, is a ‘metropolitan centre’, as defined in the London Plan, with a catchment extending into south-west London and north-east Surrey. It enjoys a high ranking for comparison goods; second in London only to the West End. There are three district centres: New Malden in the east, Surbiton just south of Kingston, and Tolworth close to the A3. Kingston’s predominant character is of leafy suburbs with relatively low density development of two or three-storey houses with gardens, though there are some higher density neighbourhoods, mainly around Kingston and Surbiton town centres and along major roads.

LB Sutton
5.12 The London Borough of Sutton (4,453 ha), which borders Croydon, Merton, Kingston and Richmond, as well as the Surrey Boroughs of Epsom and Ewell, and Reigate and Banstead, forms an important part of the Wandle valley, the key regeneration
corridor within South London. The existing character of the built environment in LB Sutton can be expressed as a predominantly low-rise, two and three storey residential townscape, with a diversity of characteristics from higher density areas in the north to low-density residential areas with substantial properties in the south. Sutton Town Centre, defined as a Metropolitan Centre within the London Plan, forms the focus of commercial and entertainment activity in the Borough. The south of the Borough consists mainly of relatively affluent low-density residential areas. In contrast, significant pockets of social deprivation exist within the Northern Wards, including Rosehill, St Helier and Wrythe, and parts of Roundshaw, South Beddington and Wallington to the south-east.

**LB Merton**

5.13 Merton (3,700 ha), which is one of the smaller London Boroughs, extends from Wandsworth and Lambeth in the north to Sutton and Croydon in the south and east. Wimbledon is the dominant centre in the borough both for shopping and transport. Other centres include Morden and Mitcham. A number of estates were built in the 1960s including Pollards Hill and Ravensbury Park and also a number of parks were developed including the recent Wandle Meadow Nature Park.

**LB Croydon**

5.14 Like all the boroughs in the SLWP, Croydon (9,000 ha) is an outer London Borough located on the southern perimeter of Greater London, extending from Upper Norwood in the north to Coulsdon in the south and boarded by the London boroughs of Bromley in the east, Lambeth in the north, Sutton and Merton in the west, and the Surrey boroughs of Reigate and Banstead, and Tandridge to the south. Approximately one quarter of the borough is designated Metropolitan Open Land. It is conveniently located near to Gatwick Airport and within easy reach of central London and the south coast.

**Population**

**Kingston-upon-Thames**

5.15 According to the latest Government mid-year estimates published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)\(^\text{19}\), the total resident population of Kingston is 166,742, the smallest of all the London Boroughs except for the City of London. In terms of population density, there are 45 residents per hectare. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Demographic Projections published by the GLA’s Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) in August 2010 predicts that the Borough’s resident population will increase from a total of 155,293 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 158,962 by 2016 and 162,536 by 2021.

**LB Sutton**

5.16 Based on Government mid-year estimates, the total resident population of Sutton is currently 192,218, equating to 44 persons per hectare. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Demographic Projections, published by DMAG in August 2010, predicts that the Borough’s resident population will increase from a total of 185,857 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 186,417 by 2016 and 187,865 by 2021.

**LB Merton**

5.17 Based on Government estimates, the total resident population of Merton is currently 206,418, equating to 55 persons per hectare. This is the highest population

\(^{19}\) ONS Mid-Year Projections 2009 (published in 2010). The difference between the population estimates of ONS and the GLA is due to a difference in Methodologies.
density of the four SLWP Boroughs. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Demographic Projections, published by DMAG in August 2010, predicts that the Borough’s resident population will increase from a total of 198,690 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 200,569 by 2016 and 202,598 by 2021.

**LB Croydon**

5.18 Based on Government estimates, the total resident population of Croydon is currently 342,816, making it the largest London Borough. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Demographic Projections, published by DMAG in August 2010, predicts that the Borough’s resident population will increase from a total of 342,923 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 350,634 by 2016 and 359,054 by 2021.

**Table 5.1: Population Projections for SLWP Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>155,293</td>
<td>158,962</td>
<td>162,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>192,218</td>
<td>186,417</td>
<td>187,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>198,690</td>
<td>200,569</td>
<td>202,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>342,923</td>
<td>350,634</td>
<td>359,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLWP Total</td>
<td><strong>889,124</strong></td>
<td><strong>896,582</strong></td>
<td><strong>912,053</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GLA’s 2009 Round of Demographic Projections August 2010

**Households**

**Kingston-upon-Thames**

5.19 Based on the latest household projections prepared by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) there are currently 65,000 households in Kingston and total stock of dwellings is 62,982. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Household Projections, published by DMAG, in August 2010, predicts that the number of households living within the Borough will increase from a total of 65,100 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 66,900 by 2016 and 68,800 by 2021.

**LB Sutton**

5.20 There are currently 80,000 households in Sutton and the total stock of dwellings is 77,998. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Household Projections predict that the number of households living within the Borough will increase from a total of 81,000 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 82,100 by 2016 and 83,100 by 2021.

**LB Merton**

5.21 There are currently 84,000 households in Merton and the total stock of dwellings is currently 81,064. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Household Projections predict that the number of households living within the Borough will increase from a total of 84,100 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 85,700 by 2016 and 87,300 by 2021.

**LB Croydon**

5.22 There are currently 144,000 households in Croydon and the total stock of dwellings is currently 139,385. The GLA’s 2009 Round of Household Projections predict that the number of households living within the Borough will increase from a total of 149,600 at the

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20 CLG Revised 2006-based Projections of Households in England to 2031, published by the GLA’s Data Management and Analysis Group (Demography Update 04-2009 (March 2009)
start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 156,300 by 2016 and 162,900 by 2021.

Table 5.2: Households Projections within the SLWP Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Round GLA Demographic Projections – Low Scenario</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>65,100</td>
<td>66,900</td>
<td>68,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>81,000</td>
<td>82,100</td>
<td>83,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>84,100</td>
<td>85,700</td>
<td>87,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>149,600</td>
<td>156,300</td>
<td>162,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLWP Total</td>
<td>379,800</td>
<td>391,000</td>
<td>402,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GLA’s 2009 Round of Household Projections Published August 2010

Ethnicity

5.23 According to the GLA’s latest ethnic group projections published by DMAG projections, 70.6% of residents within the four SLWP Boroughs are white, 12.9% are Asian, 12.0% are Black, 1.0% are Chinese and 3.4% are ‘other’ (including mixed race). Details of the ethnic breakdown within Kingston, Sutton, Merton and Croydon are provided below in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Ethnic Breakdown for SLWP Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough Residents by Ethnic Group in 2009</th>
<th>Kingston</th>
<th>Sutton</th>
<th>Merton</th>
<th>Croydon</th>
<th>SLWP Area (no./%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White 120,243</td>
<td>155,674</td>
<td>139,205</td>
<td>203,161</td>
<td>618,283 70.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black 4,587</td>
<td>9,481</td>
<td>20,494</td>
<td>70,201</td>
<td>104,763 12.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian 16,970</td>
<td>14,565</td>
<td>26,822</td>
<td>54,759</td>
<td>113,116 12.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese 3,008</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>2,998</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>9,221 1.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 9,332</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>7,972</td>
<td>8,865</td>
<td>30,119 3.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residents</td>
<td>154,140</td>
<td>185,020</td>
<td>197,491</td>
<td>338,851</td>
<td>875,502 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GLA ‘Round of Ethnic Group Projections 2009 (DMAG, August 2010)

Social Deprivation

5.24 The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) published by CLG in March 2008 consist of three separate but related indices: the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD2007); the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP). The first of these, the IMD2007, is based on the concept of measuring the following seven ‘domains’ of deprivation separately and then combining these to produce overall scores for Super Output Areas (SOAs) across the whole of England. These are then used to rank areas according to their relative level of deprivation.

→ Income deprivation;
→ Employment deprivation;
→ Health deprivation and disability;

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21 GLA ‘Round of Ethnic Group Projections 2009 (DMAG, August 2010)
22 The ID2007 update and replace the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) as the Government’s official measure of deprivation from the CLG
Education, skills and training deprivation;
Barriers to housing and services;
Living environment deprivation; and
Crime.

Table 5.4 sets out overall rankings for each of the four SLWP Boroughs compared to the 354 local authorities in England for a range of summary measures of deprivation based on IMD2007 scores.

When scores for individual SOAs are averaged to enable each Borough to be ranked against local authorities throughout England, it can be seen that, overall, Croydon (ranked 125th out of the 354 local authorities in England) is relatively deprived compared to the London Boroughs of Merton (ranked 222nd), Sutton (234th) and Kingston (245th). Unlike Kingston, Sutton and Merton, Croydon is one of 20 London Boroughs which rank inside the top 50 nationally for at least one of the summary measures below (in terms of average scores, Croydon ranks 25th for income deprivation and 41st for employment deprivation).

Table 5.4: Borough Ranks on Summary Measures of IMD2007: LAs across England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank of Average Score (354 LAs in England)</th>
<th>Rank of Average Rank</th>
<th>Rank of Extent</th>
<th>Rank of Local Concentration</th>
<th>Rank of Income Scale</th>
<th>Rank of Employment Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>245 244</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>234 240</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>215 213 89</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>129 144 25</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DMAG Briefing 2008-21 ‘Indices of Deprivation – A London Perspective’

When average IMD2007 scores are used as the basis for comparing London Boroughs, Croydon is ranked 20th out of the 33 Boroughs (where a ranking of 1 indicates the highest level of deprivation), while Merton, Sutton and Kingston are ranked 28th, 30th and 31st respectively.

Table 5.5: Borough Ranking on Average IMD2007 Scores:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank of Average Score (33 London Boroughs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.2 provides a London-wide picture of relative levels of deprivation in different parts of London based on average IMD2007 scores for individual Wards ranked into quintiles (i.e. ranked within the 0-20% most deprived in London, 20-40% most deprived, 40-60% most deprived, 60-80% most deprived and Wards within the 20% least deprived). It can be seen that over all, the SLWP area is relatively unaffected by social deprivation by comparison with the rest of London.

23 DMAG Briefing 2008-21 ‘Indices of Deprivation – London Perspective’
Employment

Kingston-upon-Thames

5.29 According to the latest economic data prepared by NOMIS, 76.8% (89,500) of Kingston’s total working age population aged between 16 and 64 are economically active, above the London average. This figure is below the SLWP average of 79.2%. As of October 2010, the proportion of Job Seekers’ Allowance claimants in Kingston was 1.7%, a decrease from 2.3% in May 2009 but well below both the figures for South London (2.7%) and London as a whole (4.0%).

5.30 Employment in Kingston is dominated by professional occupations (21.59%), associate professional & technical occupations (18.2%) and managers and senior officials (20.2%). Each of the remaining occupations makes up less than 10% of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Kingston is currently £623.60 compared to the London average of £598.60.

5.31 In 2007, the number of VAT registered businesses in Kingston was 6,045.

Sutton

5.32 82.8% (107,100) of Sutton’s total working age population (16-64 years) are economically active, greater than the London average of 74.9% but lower than the SLWP average of 79.2%. As of October 2010, the proportion of Job Seekers’ Allowance claimants in Sutton was 2.6%, a decrease from 3% in May 2009 and below the corresponding figures for South London (2.7%) and London as a whole (4.0%).

5.33 Employment in Sutton is dominated by managers and senior officials (17.6%), associate professional & technical occupations (17.4%), professional occupations (14.9%), administrative & secretarial occupations (13.1%) and skilled trade occupations (12.4%).

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24 National Online Manpower Information System (data for April 2009 - March 2010)
Each of the remaining occupations makes up 10% or less of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Sutton is currently £572.60 compared to the London average of £598.60.

5.34 In 2007, the number of VAT registered businesses in Sutton was 5,605.

**Merton**

5.35 78.0% (113,600) of Merton’s total working age population (16-64) are economically active. This figure is below the SLWP average (79.2%) but higher than the London average of 74.9%. As of May 2009, the proportion of Job Seekers’ Allowance claimants in Merton was 2.5%, a decrease from 2.8% in May 2009 but below the corresponding figures for South London (2.7%) and London as a whole (4.0%).

5.36 Employment in Merton is dominated by professional occupations (23.2%), managers and senior officials (17.9%), associate professional & technical occupations (14.5%), and administrative & secretarial staff (10.5%). Each of the remaining occupations makes up less than 10% of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Merton is currently £613.60 compared to the London average of £598.60.

5.37 In 2007, the number of VAT registered businesses in Merton was 6,685.

**Croydon**

5.38 Croydon is the sixth largest commercial office centre in England outside central London and this provides significant employment opportunities for Croydon. 79.1% (189,400) of Croydon’s total working age population (16-64 years) are economically active. Although higher than the London average (74.9%), this figure is below the SLWP average of 79.2%. As of October 2010, the proportion of Job Seekers’ Allowance claimants in Croydon was 4.2%, an increase from 4.1% in May 2009 but well above the average for South London (2.7%) and only just over the figure for London as a whole (4.0%).

5.39 Employment in Croydon is dominated by professional occupations (23.2%), managers and senior officials (17.9%), associate professional & technical occupations (14.5%), administrative & secretarial staff (10.5%). Each of the remaining occupations makes up less than 10% of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Croydon is currently £613.60 compared to the London average of £598.60.

5.40 In 2007, the number of VAT registered businesses in Croydon was 9,435.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Economically Active</th>
<th>Economically Inactive</th>
<th>% Economically Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>89,500 26,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>107,100 21,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>82.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>113,600 31,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>189,400 48,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>79.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLWP Total</td>
<td>499,700 115,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>79.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>74.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: NOMIS 2010*
Table 5.7: Employment by Occupation within SLWP Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage in each Occupation</th>
<th>Kingston</th>
<th>Sutton</th>
<th>Merton</th>
<th>Croydon</th>
<th>London Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managers and senior officials</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate professional &amp; technical</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative &amp; secretarial</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled trades occupations</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal service</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and customer service</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process plant &amp; machine operatives</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary occupations</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NOMIS

Employment Locations

Kingston-upon-Thames

5.41 There are 2 Strategic Industrial Locations with the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames. These are the Chessington industrial estate which is identified in the Kingston UDP as a Preferred Industrial Area (suited to B2, B8 and B1(c) uses) and Barwell Business Park which is identified as an Industrial Business Park especially suited to B1(b),(c) and high value added B2 uses which require a higher quality environment. In addition there are a number of other significant locally designated employment sites

→ Red Lion business Centre, Red Lion Road, Tolworth;
→ St George’s industrial estate, Richmond Road, Kingston;
→ St John’s Industrial Area, New Malden;
→ Silverglade Business Park, Leatherhead Road, Malden Rushett;
→ Fairfield Industrial Estate, Villiers Road, Kingston;
→ Canbury Park, Kingston.

5.42 According to the Kingston Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2007-08, there is 278,000 sq metres of industrial floorpace within all these sites, of which 37,150 sq. metres is vacant. In addition, approximately 70 sites have been identified as suitable for industrial purposes comprising a total of 51,000 sq. metres, of which 8,600 sq. metres is vacant.

LB Sutton

5.43 There are 3 Strategic Industrial Areas in the Borough at Beddington (106 ha), Kimpton (18 ha) and Imperial Way/Purley Way (mostly within LB Croydon) which are each located close to key radial road transport routes into London and to the M25. Both areas form an important part of the Wandle Valley, the key regeneration corridor within South London identified in the London Plan.
5.44 There are also a number of established industrial areas, including the Restmor Way/ Felnex industrial estate, which has been identified as a priority for achieving regeneration and improved access as part of a wider package of proposed transport and environmental improvements to Hackbridge local centre. Other established industrial areas identified in the Sutton UDP include Gander Green Lane and Abbotts Road, East Side of London Road, Hackbridge Station, Oldfields Road Trading Estate, Payne’s Chocolate Works, St Andrew’s Road/ Plumpton Way and the Wandle Trading Estate. The total amount of employment floorspace within the borough is 465,014 sq. metres, of which 58,024 sq. metres is vacant.

LB Merton

5.45 There are four Strategic Industrial Locations within Merton. In 2007, the total area of strategic industrial land in Merton was 127.4 ha. According to GLA data, this total has decreased by 18.6 ha (or 12.7%) since 2000 when the total area was 146.0 ha. Towards the south of the Borough the Willow Lane industrial estate employs over 2,500 people in 220 businesses. The other locations are Morden Road Factory Estate and Prince George’s Road, North Wimbledon (part) and Beverley Way Industrial Area. Most of the industrial accommodation provides consists of light industrial, warehousing and distribution units, although a large number of these units are ageing. Typical industries for these estates include food processing and manufacture, electricals, printworks and car workshops. There are other smaller estates across the borough, which generally suffer from limited parking facilities and on-site facilities for workers.

LB Croydon

5.46 There are 2 Strategic Industrial Locations within LB Croydon, at Marlpit Lane and Purley Way (partly in LB Sutton). In 2006, the total area of strategic industrial land in Croydon was 121 ha. According to GLA data, this total has decreased by 33 ha (or 21.4%) since 2000 when the total area was 154 ha.

5.47 Table 5.8 shows that there is currently a total of 422.1 ha of strategic industrial land within the SLWP area. A detailed breakdown is provided of the area of strategic industrial land within each of the four Boroughs and how this has changed in the period 2000 to 2006. It should be noted that these figures include some land in waste management, utilities and transport functions as well as industrial uses.

Table 5.8: Strategic Employment Land in South London Waste Plan Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Total Strategic Employment Land 2006 (ha)</th>
<th>Total Strategic Employment Land 2000 (ha)</th>
<th>Absolute Change 2000-06 (ha)</th>
<th>% Change 2000-06</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>42.0&lt;sup&gt;25&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>-0.5 ha</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>131.7</td>
<td>147.0</td>
<td>-15.3 ha</td>
<td>-10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>127.4</td>
<td>146.0</td>
<td>-18.6 ha</td>
<td>-12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>121.0</td>
<td>154.0</td>
<td>-33 ha</td>
<td>-21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLWP Total</td>
<td>422.1</td>
<td>489.5</td>
<td>-67.4</td>
<td>-13.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: South London Sub-Regional Development Framework 2006

<sup>25</sup> includes 7.4 ha designated as an Industrial Business Park
Wandle Valley

5.48 The Wandle Valley is characterised by a discontinuous range of older industrial areas and relatively small industrial sites. There is potential to improve the quality of the environment through the creation of a regional park as an integrated part of the wider regeneration of the valley. The proposed Regional Park has the potential to provide improved access to a linked network of open space, including parkland, wild life areas, riverside walks and facilities for children and young people, increasing the quality of the environment and contributing to the identity of the valley as a place to live, work and visit.

5.49 Taken as a whole it represents a strategic opportunity for the whole sub-region and a co-ordinated approach to its future should form a key part of the Sub-Regional Implementation Framework. Traditional manufacturing remains important but newer activities are emerging, including some related to the media and aviation. Improved sub-regional and local transport links could help to rejuvenate the Wandle Valley. These opportunities would be accessible to deprived inner London communities as well as residents elsewhere within the sub-region.

Town Centres

Kingston-upon-Thames

5.50 Kingston Town Centre on the north-west edge of the Borough is a metropolitan centre, as defined in the London Plan. There are three district centres: New Malden in the east, Surbiton just south of Kingston, and Tolworth close to the A3. These centres serve an important role locally, as do a number of smaller centres and parades with local convenience and other outlets. Kingston and Surbiton town centres were boosted by their rail connections, especially Surbiton on the main line from Waterloo to Portsmouth and Southampton.

LB Sutton

5.51 Sutton Town Centre, one of only 4 Metropolitan Centres in South London, is identified as an ‘Area of Intensification’ in the South London Sub-Regional Development Framework (2006). Sutton Town Centre offers a high level of attractive and accessible shopping, employment and leisure activities with good public transport links. The town centre has over 430 retail outlets and with over 170,000 m² of office floorspace, Sutton Town Centre is also a significant office location within South London. The district centres of Wallington, Rosehill, Carshalton, Cheam, North Cheam and Worcester Park provide a good range of local services and facilities. Wallington is the second largest centre in the Borough with around 150 retail outlets. In addition, there are numerous local centres.

LB Merton

5.52 The main district centres within Merton are Wimbledon, Mitcham and Morden, with Wimbledon being the primary shopping centre in the Borough employing up to 3,000 people. There are five local centres at Raynes Park, Colliers Wood, South Wimbledon, Wimbledon Park and Pollards Hill and a further 34 neighbourhood shopping parades.

LB Croydon

5.53 Croydon’s Metropolitan Centre is one of London’s biggest and most important business and commercial centres. It is also one of the biggest shopping, services, leisure and entertainment centres outside Central London. The London Plan identifies Croydon town centre as London’s largest Metropolitan Centre which serves a wide sub-regional catchment area covering parts or all of several London boroughs and extending into Surrey.
5.54 Croydon is already recognised as London’s largest ‘Metropolitan’ centre and one of the capital’s two strategic office centres outside central London. Because of the scale of the opportunities it offers, the strategic challenges which it faces and the need for integrated action it is also recognised as an Opportunity Area.

**Transport Network**

*LB Sutton*

5.55 Sutton’s road network (380 km) includes 3 strategic ‘Red’ Routes (17.5 km) which link central London to the M25 (A24 and A217) and provide an east-west route across the Borough (A232). The remainder of the network, which consists of 12.0 km of other ‘A’ roads, 24.9 km of ‘B’ roads, 17.5 km of ‘C’ roads and 308.2 km of local access roads.

5.56 There are 9 railway stations within the Borough serving the London termini of Victoria, London Bridge and Waterloo, with the Thameslink service providing a cross-London rail link towards Kings Cross and Luton.

5.57 There is an extensive network of bus services within the Borough, mainly using the roads in the upper tiers of the road hierarchy and serving key destinations. Ultimate responsibility for coordinating and operating the bus network lies with London Buses (LB) and the bus operators. Over recent years, the Council has also initiated a number of ‘Hoppa’ bus routes to penetrate residential areas, which are poorly served by conventional buses. These have subsequently been incorporated and extended by LB as part of its network. Currently around 85% of the urban area falls within 400 m of a bus service.

*LB Croydon*

5.58 Croydon is an important focus for communications by road and rail. The foundation of much of the centre’s development was based upon its high accessibility. Connections to London Victoria, London Bridge, Gatwick Airport and Brighton has influenced travel to work destinations for residents of Croydon and other towns en route. Links with the M23 and M25 have influenced businesses to locate in Croydon, particularly those which need a convenient location for the distribution of goods and services to South London.

5.59 The central Area is the focus for a large number of overground train services with two railway stations, West Croydon and East Croydon, a major part of South London’s bus network, the main road network, and is the hub for the Croydon Tramlink Light Rail System. Tramlink has greatly improved east/west and orbital links in and through the Borough and has proved to be one of the most successful systems in the country with annual passenger movement of around 22 million boardings. These services have in effect influenced travel to work destinations for residents of Croydon and other towns en route and opened up north/south links. Indirect road links to the M23 and M25 have influenced businesses to locate in Croydon, particularly those which need a convenient location for the distribution of goods and services to South London.

**Road Traffic Levels**

5.60 According to the Department for Transport traffic data, overall traffic levels within the SLWP area have remained relatively static over the last ten years from a total of 3,820 million vehicle-km in 1999 to a slight decrease of 3,694 million vehicle-km in 2009. Although overall traffic levels appear to have fallen by 4.5% during this time, there are still

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26 Department for Transport (DfT) traffic data can be obtained [http://www.dft.gov.uk/matrix/default.aspx](http://www.dft.gov.uk/matrix/default.aspx)
major issues associated with congestion, air pollution, noise, visual intrusion, car parking and costs to the local economy from delays.

Table 5.9: Traffic Levels in SLWP Boroughs in Million Vehicle Km 1999-2009

<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>-3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>-3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>-3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department for Transport 2009

5.61 According to recent surveys, the percentage of Croydon residents who think that in the past 3 years the level of traffic congestion in the Borough has “got better or stayed the same” is 34%, is the highest of the four Boroughs. The corresponding figures are 27%, 25% and 23% for Merton, Sutton and Kingston respectively.

Distance Travelled to Work and Modal Split

5.62 Tables 5.10 and 5.11 present comparative data on distance travelled to work and modal split for the residents who work within each of the SPWP Boroughs.

Table 5.10: Mode of Travel to Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Car</th>
<th>Train/ tram</th>
<th>Bicycle</th>
<th>Foot</th>
<th>Motorcycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.11: Distance travelled to Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>&lt; 2 km</th>
<th>2-5 km</th>
<th>5-10 km</th>
<th>10-20 km</th>
<th>&gt; 20 km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Road Safety

5.63 Table 5.12 shows that during 2008, the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads within the four Boroughs was 335, down by 46% overall since 1994-98.
Table 5.12: Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on the Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>127 63</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td>-49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>115 66</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td>-36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>127 71</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>246 158</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLWP Total</td>
<td>615 358</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air Pollution

5.64 The UK’s national air quality strategy sets standards for eight of the main air pollutants, based on the findings of the most up-to-date scientific and medical studies on their effects. Air quality standards are set at levels at which there should be no significant risks to health, even for the most sensitive individuals. The main pollutants of concern within the SLWP area are particulates (PM10s) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) arising mainly from road transport. The corresponding national air quality targets are as follows:

→ no more than 35 days per year where PM10 levels exceed 50 µgm⁻³;

→ no more than 18 days per year where NO₂ levels exceed 200 µgm⁻³.

Kingston-upon-Thames

5.65 Kingston’s air quality is generally good. However, at present the Borough is unlikely to meet all national air quality standards. The main cause of air pollution in the Borough is from vehicles emissions. The standards that are likely to be exceeded are the permitted “annual average” for NO₂ (40 mg/m³) and for the 24-hour mean for PM10s (50 mg/m³). Predicted exceedances correspond with the Borough’s major roads particularly the A3, A308, A240, A2043, A307, A238 and A243. The percentage of residents who think that the level of pollution within the Borough has ‘got better’ or ‘stayed the same’ over the past three years is 45.56%. To monitor air quality, the whole borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). In 2007/08 the annual mean for NO2 emissions was 60 mg/m³. 2.4% of readings for PM10 were above the target.

LB Sutton

5.66 The Council has declared the whole borough as an AQMA s. In some locations, PM10 and NO2 annual objectives are currently at risk of being exceeded. These are mainly along the length of the busy and congested A232, A217, A24 and A237 routes together with the length of the B272 (Beddington Lane) in the north east of the Borough. During 2005-06, the council opened a new air quality monitoring station in Beddington Lane bringing the total to 3 in the Borough. In 2008-09, NO2 levels, as measured at the Wallington site, exceeded the 200 µg/m³ limit on 219 days, well above the Council’s target of not more than 18 times a year but lower than the 248 days the year before. PM10 levels exceeded the national standard of 50 µg/m³ on 32 days at Wallington, thus meeting the Council’s target of no more than 35 days per annum, down 19 days from 2007-08. The Beddington site exceeded the national standard on 20 days, thus meeting the Council’s target. The Borough has remained within national air quality standards with respect to all other air pollutants. The percentage of residents who think that the level of pollution within the Borough has ‘got better’ or ‘stayed the same’ over the past three years is 45.98%.
5.67 The biggest contributor to air pollution within the Borough is road transport. In July 2008, the Mayor introduced a Low Emission Zone covering the whole of Merton which aims to improve air quality by deterring the most polluting vehicles from driving in the area. Of the pollutants produced by road traffic NO₂ and particulates have been identified as exceeding national target levels in the borough. These two groups of pollutants are the focus of objectives in both Merton's Air Quality Strategy and the national air quality standards. In 2007/08, NO₂ levels exceeded the annual mean target of less than 40 mg/m³ at 8 out of 11 monitoring sites. For PM10s there are two permanent monitoring sites in the borough. The Borough has designated an Air Quality Management Area that covers the major roads in the Borough. The percentage of residents who think that the level of pollution within the Borough has ‘got better’ or ‘stayed the same’ over the past three years is 47.4%.

5.68 Within Croydon on average, air pollution levels rise to ‘moderate’, ‘high’ or ‘very high’ on 15 days per year, triggering alerts to vulnerable individuals such as people with asthma, bronchitis and heart disease. In addition, annual average levels of NO₂, one of the main pollutants caused by road traffic, exceed Government air quality objectives along most of the Borough’s road network. The Council’s computer predictions show that this will continue to be the case as far ahead as 2010 with a ‘business as usual’ scenario.

5.69 In 2002 the Council declared the whole Borough an Air Quality Management Area and published an action plan aimed at reducing pollution as far as possible towards the Government’s air quality objective levels. In the town centre there is an automatic monitoring station on the junction of George Street and Wellesley Road measuring sulphur dioxide, NO₂ and particulate matter.

5.70 Croydon’s new draft Air Quality Action Plan 2007-2010 will set out further measures aimed at improving air quality in Croydon until 2010. The air pollution monitoring network shows that, despite the many measures taken to improve air quality since 2002, Croydon did not meet the NO₂ air quality objective which came into force at the end of 2005. Almost all London boroughs face similar problems. The percentage of residents who think that the level of pollution within the Borough has ‘got better’ or ‘stayed the same’ over the past three years is 44.10%.

**Conservation Areas and Historic Environment**

**Kingston-upon-Thames**

5.71 Kingston enjoys a high quality townscape and a rich heritage. There are 26 designated Conservation Areas of special architectural or historic interest, covering a total of 277 ha or 7.4% of the Borough. There are over 260 listed buildings in Kingston of which 12 are grade I and grade II*, and 3 historic buildings are identified as ‘at risk’. In addition there are approximately 700 locally designated ‘Buildings of Townscape Merit’, of which around 400 are located within Conservation Areas. There are also 6 scheduled ancient monuments but no Registered Parks and Gardens of Historical Importance. In addition there are 19 Areas of Archaeological Significance.

**LB Sutton**

5.72 There are 14 Conservation Areas with Sutton. The Council has also identified 18 Areas of Special Local Character (ASLCs) on the basis of their high quality townscape,
architecture and landscape. A further 4 areas have been recommended for designation through the LDF process. There are 2 Special Policy Areas in South Cheam, and Carshalton Beeches & South Sutton. There are 176 statutory listed buildings (Grade I, Grade II or Grade II*) and 35 locally listed buildings within the Borough. There is also one Registered Park or Garden of Historic Importance. In addition, there are 21 Archaeological Priority Areas and 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. 

**LB Merton**

5.73 Much of the heritage that has been conserved within Merton is architecturally based, being protected by Conservation Areas and local listing. This is focussed mainly in the historically more affluent west of the borough and is typically based on Victorian housing. The heritage value of some of the open spaces in the Borough is also recognised. There are 28 designated Conservation Areas covering 16% of the total area of the Borough. There are 3 Grade 1 and 231 Grade II or II* statutorily listed buildings, with a further 850 buildings on the local list. In addition, there are 20 Archaeological Priority Zones, 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 4 historic parks and gardens.

**LB Croydon**

5.74 Croydon’s historic environment consists of 21 Conservation Areas (9 of which were designated in 2008), 43 Areas of Special Local Character (19 new designations in 2008 although will not be formally adopted until 2011 as part of the LDF process), around 150 statutory listed buildings and structures of special historic or architectural interest (Grade I, II or II*) with 6 of these on the ‘Buildings at Risk’ Register, around 1,000 locally listed buildings. There are 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 2 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historical Importance. In addition, there are 53 Archaeological Priority Zones.

5.75 To date Croydon has undertaken Conservation Area Appraisals and produced Management Plans for the South Norwood and Webb Estate and the Upper Woodcote Village Conservation Areas.

**Nature Conservation**

**Kingston-upon-Thames**

5.76 0.3 ha of the Richmond Park Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) fall within the boundaries of Kingston. This area, which is also ‘European site’ designated as Special Areas for Conservation, plays an important role in meeting the needs of Kingston’s population for access to natural green space. In addition, there are 10 Local Nature Reserves, occupying 102.4 ha of the Borough and 62 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (which overlap some of the LNRs). 4 new Sites of Nature Conservation Importance were designated in 2006-07. There are 6 sites of Metropolitan Importance, 29 Sites of Borough Importance (14 Grade I and 15 Grade II) and 11 Sites of Local Importance. There are also 653 tree preservation orders.

**LB Sutton**

5.77 The Borough contains several important habitats, including important chalk grassland sites such as Roundshaw Downs and Woodcote Park Golf Course. A number of sites, for example Cuddington Way Grassland require on-going management to maintain and enhance their biodiversity value. The Wandle supports many excellent plant communities with several rare species. Areas of low accessibility to nature conservation sites exist to the south of Wallington and in the north-west of the Borough. There are 49
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in the Borough, including 5 Sites of Metropolitan Importance. In total Sutton has 0.2 ha designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population.

**LB Merton**

5.78 Wimbledon Common is an SSSI and a ‘European site’ designated as Special Areas for Conservation (360 ha). In total Merton has 0.36 ha designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population.

**LB Croydon**

5.79 Within Croydon, there are 18 nature conservation sites of Metropolitan Importance, 47 sites of Borough Importance (Grades I and II) and a further 18 sites of Local Importance. In total Croydon has 0.48 ha designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population. Key habitat areas within the Borough include grassland (184 ha), heath (8.3 ha) and native woodland 639 ha.

**Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Public Open Space**

**Kingston-upon-Thames**

5.80 Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) cover almost a third of the Borough and there are also many other parks and smaller open spaces.

5.81 Kingston’s Open Space Study (2006) shows that there were 318 open spaces exceeding 0.25 ha within the Borough, occupying a total of 851 ha. This equates to an overall level of open space provision of 5.7 ha per 1,000 population. At present there is public park provision of 1.12 ha per 1000 population which does not represent an overall deficiency overall, but there are some areas with a deficiency, i.e. more than 800m from a public park. These areas are within the wards of Coombe Hill, Coombe Vale and Surbiton. There are currently no parks with Green Flag status, though most parks score well against most Green Flag criteria. The Borough is under-served with formal opportunities for children’s play within public parks and the need has been identified to ensure that all residents are within 400m of children’s play facilities. There are some 41.7 ha of actively managed allotment land on 23 sites containing 980 plots. 14.3 ha of additional allotment land is needed by 2016 to meet anticipated growth in demand for allotments.

**LB Sutton**

5.82 616 ha of the open space within Sutton is designated as Green Belt, consisting of 2 areas: Little Woodcote (510 ha) and Cuddington (106 ha). A further 530 ha of open space is MOL, consisting of 21 sites designated on the basis of their strategic significance for openness, leisure, recreation, sport, landscape, nature conservation or heritage:

5.83 The Sutton Open Space Study (Scott Wilson, 2005) identified a total of 518 ha of public open space (with unrestricted access) on 24 sites within the Borough. These consist of 2 Metropolitan Parks (totalling 5.99 ha), 3 District Parks (80.3 ha), 36 local parks (217.8 ha) and 203 small areas of public open space providing 93.9 ha. 6 of these sites (19.5 ha) are located within the Green Belt, and 23 sites (281.39 ha) are located within MOL. Since 2003 an additional area of public open space (approx. 9.3 ha) has been created at the former Worcester Park Sewage Treatment Works towards the north-west of the Borough.

5.84 The overall Borough-wide provision of unrestricted public open space is 2.88 ha per 1000 population, well in excess of the National Playing Fields Association’s ix acre
standard' of 2.43 ha. However, the amount of open space varies widely in different parts of the Borough, the lowest quantity being found in Wallington South and Sutton South with 0.13 and 0.14 ha per 1000 respectively. At the upper end of the scale, Beddington North, Beddington South and Carshalton South & Clockhouse have over 6 ha per 1000. Two-thirds of Sutton’s wards fall below the Borough average. There are an additional 45 sites (68.25 ha) which have restricted public access identified as Urban Green Space.

5.85 The Borough has a rich mix of open landscape character areas such as downland, river corridors, woodland and parkland. The quality of these areas ranges from mature parkland of very good to exceptional quality e.g. parts of Beddington Park, Roundshaw Downs and areas of Green Belt), to poor quality e.g. parts of Beddington Farmlands.

**LB Merton**

5.86 The variety of public open spaces in Merton varies considerably. Designated MOL within the Borough includes major open spaces such as Wimbledon Common, Mitcham Common, Wimbledon Park, Merton and Sutton Cemetery, Morden Park and playing fields and Morden Hall Park, often adjacent to sections of river corridor along the Wandle.

5.87 According to Merton’s Strategic Open Space Assessment, there is a total of 677 ha of public open space within the Borough. This consists of 2 Metropolitan Parks (325 ha), 4 district parks (129 ha), 33 local parks (166 ha) and 28 small local parks (35 ha). The overall level of open space provision within the Borough equates to 4.0 ha per 1000 population, comfortably meeting the National Playing Fields Association standard of 2.43 ha per 1000. However this figure hides the fact that the distribution of open space varies across the borough. For example, identifies Graveney Ward as being in particular need of additional public open space. There is a variety of other types of open green space within the Borough, including cemeteries, allotments, school playing fields, private sports grounds and unique sites of wildlife value. These additional areas of open space occupy a total area of 467 ha.

**LB Croydon**

5.88 The Borough has extensive areas of open land, with over 300 open spaces and parks covering a total area of more than 1,750 ha. These areas range from the urban areas of Thornton Heath to the countryside around Coulsdon. Over one quarter of the Borough is designated as Green Belt and a further 3% is MOL. The Borough average of unrestricted Open Space provision per 1000 population is currently 4.30 ha. However Croydon’s Open Space Strategy has set a minimum target of 4.40 ha.

**Flood Risk**

5.89 The River Wandle extends northwards to wards the River Thames from LB Sutton and LB Croydon in the south via Merton and Wandsworth. Within LB Sutton, the River Wandle extends from its sources to the south-east of the Borough at Wand Ponds (Beddington branch) and Carshalton Ponds (Carshalton branch) to the confluence of the two branches at Wilderness Island before running northwards through Hackbridge local centre, then alongside Beddington Farmlands and the Wandle Trading Estate before reaching the Borough boundary.

5.90 The Wandle catchment area within South London is highly urbanised, with between 50% and 80% of the floodplain already developed. In many locations development has encroached right up to the edge of river channels. According to the
Environment Agency (EA), the Wandle catchment is extremely “flashy” with the risk of surface water, sewer and fluvial flooding occurring within minutes of heavy rainfall. Maintaining the river channels along the Wandle is becoming increasingly difficult, with the removal of blockages a continuous activity. Within LB Sutton alone, there are approximately 45,000 properties at risk from flooding in a 1 in 100 year flood event. Furthermore, over 40% of local residents within the Wandle catchments are in socially deprived areas. Outside of the Wandle Catchment area, the number of properties at risk from flooding within Kingston, located within EA Flood Zone 3 is currently 4,221.

5.91 The EA considers that the current levels of flood risk within the Wandle catchment area will necessitate the introduction of stronger planning policies in order to reduce or mitigate additional flood risks arising from new development within the floodplain. There is need to re-create river corridors so that there is more space for the river to flow and flood naturally which could only be achieved through widespread changes in the policies in the emerging LDFs. In addition, there is need to take an integrated approach to managing flood risk so that management of fluvial, surface water and sewer flooding is complementary. The EA also highlights the need to maintain buffer zones and riverine green corridors along the length of the Wandle due to the benefits they provide for flood defence, biodiversity and public amenity.

5.92 In accordance with PPS25 on ‘Development and Flood Risk’ (2006), the Boroughs of Croydon, Sutton, Merton and Wandsworth commissioned Scott Wilson consultants to prepare a joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the Wandle catchment area in order to:

→ provide an assessment of the impact of all potential sources of flooding in accordance with PPS25, including an assessment of any future impacts associated with climate change and sea level rise;
→ enable planning policies to be identified to minimise and manage flood risks for the whole of each Borough;
→ provide the information needed to apply the ‘Sequential Test’ for identification of land suitable for development in line with the principles of PPS25;
→ provide baseline data to inform the SA of DPDs (including the SLWP) with regard to catchment-wide flooding issues which affect the study area;
→ allow each Borough to assess the flood risk for specific development proposal sites, thereby setting out the requirements for site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs);
→ enable each Borough to use the SFRA as a basis for decision making at the planning application stage; and
→ where necessary, to provide technical assessments and assistance to the authorities to demonstrate that development located in flood risk areas are appropriate in line with the requirements of the ‘Exception Test’

5.93 The finalised SFRA ‘Level 1’ and ‘Level 2’ Reports, taking account of updated EA modelling data for the River Wandle, were produced in December 2008 and February 2009 respectively. However, both reports were updated to take account of revised EA modelling data for the Beverley Brook made available by the EA in June 2009.

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27 Kingston is not located within the Wandle catchment and is therefore not a partner Borough in the joint SFRA
28 see http://www.sutton.gov.uk/environment/suttondevelplan/SPandPlanning/Joint+Strategic+Flood+Risk+Assessment.htm

5.94 EA Flood Risk boundaries\textsuperscript{29} in relation to existing waste management facilities, strategic industrial locations and local employment areas within the SLWP area are shown in Map 5.3 of the SA Scoping Report. In preparing the SLWP, the four Boroughs will take into account the findings of the joint SFRA (and flood risk data for Kingston) in order to ensure that the identification of new sites for waste management facilities accords with the PPS25 Sequential Test (see Evidence Base Study 1).

**Hydrogeology and Groundwater**

5.95 As identified in the joint SFRA (see above) the solid and drift deposit geology of the south London area at the southern extent, giving rise to the Lambeth Group and London Clay to the North. Due to local geology, the south of the area has extensive aquifers, with many used for potable and/or industrial water supply. Most of the watercourses are spring-fed, indicating that groundwater levels are very close to the surface in some locations.

**Water Quality**

5.96 Table 5.13 presents the latest EA assessments of water quality within the SLWP area.

*Table 5.13: EA Assessments of Rivers within the SLWP area*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>% of River length assessed as “good biological quality”</th>
<th>% of River length assessed as “good chemical quality”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>8.54 0.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>21.09 76.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>0 34.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>0 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source Environment Agency 2007-08*

**Contamination Land**

5.97 As of the end of the 2007-08 financial year, there were 360 'sites of potential concern' within Kingston with respect to contaminated land\textsuperscript{30}. The corresponding figures for Sutton, Merton and Croydon were 78, 54 and 5,872 respectively.

**Consumption of Gas, Electricity and Water**

5.98 The average annual domestic consumption of gas within LB Croydon is around 20,533 kWh per capita, the highest of the four Boroughs, compared to 19,957 kWh in LB Sutton, 20,245 kWh in Kingston and 18,925 kWh in Merton.

5.99 The average annual domestic consumption of electricity within LB Sutton is around 4,649 kWh per capita, the highest of the four Boroughs, compared to 4,675 kWh in Kingston, 4,558 kWh in Croydon and 4,345 kWh in Merton.

5.100 Daily domestic water use in LB Sutton, at 185 litres per capita, is higher than the average for the other three SPWP Boroughs (161 litres per capita).

\textsuperscript{29} EA Flood Risk boundaries shown on Map 5.3 are ‘Functional Floodplain Zone 3b, High Risk Zone 3a and Medium Risk Zone 2

Climate Change

5.101 Climate change is widely recognised as the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)\(^71\), published in September 2007, confirmed that global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO\(_2\)) in 2005 exceeded by far the natural range over the last 650,000 years, and that most of the warming observed in the last 50 years is attributable to human activity. Global surface temperatures continue to rise, with 11 of the last 12 years (1995-2006) ranking among the 12 warmest years recorded since the mid 19th century. According to the latest scenarios, unabated greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activities risk raising average global surface temperatures by up to 6.4°C by the end of the 21st century compared to the 1980-99 average. In the UK, the Stern Report on the Economics of Climate Change (October 2006) highlighted the need for urgent action to address the causes and potential impacts of climate change, including profound and rising costs for global and national prosperity, people’s health and the natural environment.

5.102 The most recent Defra estimates\(^31\) of the per capita production of CO\(_2\) from industrial, domestic, road transport and land-use sources within each of the four SLWP Boroughs set out in Table 5.14 shows that the per capita production of CO\(_2\) from all sources within each of the four SLWP Boroughs is already well below the London and national averages.

Table 5.14: Estimated CO2 Emissions per Capita from all Sources in 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Per Capita CO2 Emissions (k tonnes)</th>
<th>London Ranking (33 Boroughs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>17(^{th}) highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>28(^{th}) highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>25(^{th}) highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>20(^{th}) highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Defra 2010

Ecological Footprint

5.103 The Ecological Footprint seeks to measure how much nature we have, how much nature we use, and who uses what. EF represents the amount of biologically productive land and water (lakes, rivers and sea) we use to live our life. We use land for the natural resources it can provide, such as food and timber, for its ecological services, such as absorbing wastes, and to build and live on. Stockholm Environment Institute’s exhaustive study of UK Ecological Footprint undertaken during 2006, shows that although the national EF for the UK is 3 times the sustainable ‘one-planet’ level, the average Ecological Footprint for each of the SLWP Boroughs together with Bromley and Richmond, is even higher (Figure 5.3). This places a challenge for South London Boroughs in terms of continuing to deliver economic growth and well-being while reducing their overall EF\(^32\).  

---

\(^{31}\) AEA Energy & Environment on behalf of Defra, 2010

\(^{32}\) In 2003 Global biocapacity was 14.1 billion global hectares (gha), so with a population of 6.5 billion this gives us a per capita fair share of 1.8 gha. If we allow 30% of biocapacity for wild species our per capita fair share is reduced to 1.5 gha. To be sustainable and globally equitable at current population level, Sutton residents, for example, would need to reduce from an Ecological Footprint of 5.32 gha to 1.5 gha.
Waste Management

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Arisings
5.104 The South London Boroughs produced a total of 403,808 tonnes of MSW in 2009-10\textsuperscript{33}, a 12,000 tonne (3\%) decrease from the year before. Of this total, Croydon’s MSW arisings accounted for approximately 167,800 tonnes, compared to 85,796 tonnes in Merton, 88,600 tonnes in Sutton and 61,500 tonnes in Kingston. Merton had the greatest reduction in MSW arisings between 2008/09 and 2009/10 at 4.21%.

5.105 Kingston achieved the highest recycling rate of the 4 Boroughs at 47\% (28,858 tonnes), compared to 38\% in Sutton (32,973 tonnes), 32\% in Merton (27,320 tonnes) and 33\% in Croydon (55,279 tonnes). At 36\%, the recycling rate for the four Boroughs combined is higher than that for London as a whole (27\%).

5.106 64\% of MSW arisings within the South London Boroughs is disposed of by landfill compared to 49\% for London as a whole, although this has reduced from 70\% in 2008/09.

5.107 There is a negligible quantity of waste from the South London boroughs treated by energy from waste plants.

Table 5.15: Total Municipal Waste Arisings 2009/10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>63,169</td>
<td>61,561</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>88,427</td>
<td>88,618</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>89,568</td>
<td>85,796</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>174,798</td>
<td>167,833</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLWP Total</td>
<td>415,962</td>
<td>403,800</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>3,946,947</td>
<td>3,792,801</td>
<td>4% 2</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{33} Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2009/10)
5.108 MSW arisings for England have shown a slowly declining trend from almost 30 million tonnes in 2006/7, to approximately 26.5 million tonnes in 2009/10 (DEFRA, 2010). London, the South East and the North West regions generate larger quantities of municipal waste than the other regions. In 2009/10, London’s MSW Arisings of 3.8 million tonnes accounted for 14.4% of England’s total MSW arisings. Like the regions, the amount of municipal waste produced in London has been declining in recent years, reducing from 4.2 million tonnes in 2006/07 to 3.8 million tonnes in 2009/10 (Defra, 2010). This downward trend over this period is mirrored in all London authorities, including those within the South London Waste Plan area.

5.109 The trend over the last few years shows a decline in MSW within the South London boroughs which produced 404,000 tonnes of MSW in 2009/10, declining from 457,000 tonnes in 2006/07. Waste minimisation remains a key priority throughout the plan period for all partner boroughs. It features strongly in the partner boroughs’ 2010 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) which describes how they will manage waste more sustainably. In ‘Target 6’ of the JMWMS, the Partnership has set two key recycling targets in line with the Waste Strategy for England 2007. These are to recycle and compost 45% of all municipal waste arisings within the Waste Plan area by 2015 and achieve 50% by 2020.

5.110 Whilst the last few years have shown a decline in MSW Figure 5.4 shows the projected MSW waste arisings, as listed in Table 5.2 of the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan (2010). The Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan shows a steady growth rate in MSW due to predicted household growth.

*Figure 5.4: Projected MSW arisings (000s) tonnes*

![Graph showing projected MSW arisings](source.png)
Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings

5.111 Environment Agency (EA) data from 2002-03\(^{34}\) reports that South London produced nearly 850,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste in that year. Unfortunately, this dataset includes Bromley and therefore it is not possible to understand exactly how much was produced in the four South London boroughs. However, by subtracting the estimated proportion of this waste attributed to Bromley (using the methodology detailed in the paragraph overleaf), it is possible to estimate that 644,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was produced in the Joint Waste Plan area.

5.112 The GLA’s C&I arisings projection in the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan 2010 is based on the 2003 EA data (the most recent survey data available at the time). The results show a relatively constant amount of C&I waste being produced over the period of the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan.

5.113 The DEFRA ‘Survey Of Commercial And Industrial Waste Arisings in 2009’ (published in 2010) estimates that within the South London partner boroughs 378,006 tonnes of C&I waste was treated in 2009. It estimated that 51% of C&I waste with the Waste Plan areas was recycled and re-used.

5.114 Nationally, Defra indicates that without action C&I waste will grow from 57.9 million tonnes in 2002-03 to approximately 70.5 million tonnes in 2019-20, almost entirely driven by growth of commercial waste.

London Plan Apportionment

5.115 The Adopted London Plan identifies an ambition for the equivalent of 85% of London’s waste to be managed within the capital by 2010. The Draft Replacement London Plan (2009) seeks to move beyond this and become self-sufficient by 2031. Within South London, the capacity required to be managed by each of the four Boroughs has been apportioned as shown in Table 5.16, although the London Plan stresses that the meeting of the apportionment should be seen as a minimum requirement and all boroughs should strive to maximise self-sufficiency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>C&amp;I</td>
<td>MSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>179,000</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>77,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>171,000</td>
<td>113,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246,000</td>
<td>608,000</td>
<td>403,000</td>
<td>730,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>854,000</td>
<td>1,133,000</td>
<td>1,332,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{34}\) Strategic Waste Management Assessment London (2002/03) Environment Agency
Table 5.17: Draft London Plan Apportionment figures for the South London boroughs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>C&amp;I</td>
<td>MSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>79,218</td>
<td>140,944</td>
<td>96,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>45,653</td>
<td>81,227</td>
<td>55,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>76,171</td>
<td>135,524</td>
<td>92,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>63,145</td>
<td>112,347</td>
<td>78,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>264,187</td>
<td>470,041</td>
<td>321,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>734,228</td>
<td>834,011</td>
<td>941,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although beyond the lifetime of the plan, the total combined apportionment for 2026 is 1,055,667 tonnes and for 2031 is 1,176,302."

5.116 Table 5.18 compares all total apportionments extracted from the tables above. Figure 2.9 shows that the greatest total apportionment is attributed to the Adopted London Plan, whilst the Draft Replacement London Plan represents the lowest total apportionment. The difference between the two at 2021 is 381,000 tonnes per year.

5.117 Given the Plan is required to provide sufficient sites in a timely manner, it is important to understand the need which must also be accommodated at 2011 (i.e. year one of the Plan) and 2016 (i.e. by the end of year five of the Plan). Table 5.18 shows that to meet the need identified in the Apportionment, the South London boroughs must identify sufficient sites to enable the management of 734,228 tonnes of waste within its boundaries at 2011, 834,011 tonnes by 2016 and 941,024 tonnes by 2021.

Table 5.18 Summary of apportionments for the South London Waste Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apportionment, by waste stream</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>C&amp;I</td>
<td>MSW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>264,187</td>
<td>470,041</td>
<td>321,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Apportionment</td>
<td>734,228</td>
<td>834,011</td>
<td>941,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings

5.118 Although data is not available at the sub-regional level, the total quantity of CD&E waste arisings across London increased to 8 million tonnes in 2005, of which only 1 million tonnes was used or disposed of at landfill, the rest being recycled or spread on exempt sites. In 2003, 85% of London’s CD&E waste was reused and recycled, mostly involving the crushing of waste materials for use as bulk or engineered infill, but better alternatives are available for reusing and recycling CD&E waste into higher value products.

Hazardous Waste Arisings

5.119 During 2004 the Hazardous Waste arisings in the four South London boroughs amounted to 13,957 tonnes, over half of which was classified as ‘C&D Waste and

35Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, CLG
36Special Waste Database (SWaT), 2004, Environment Agency
asbestos’. The most recent EA data\(^{37}\) reports arisings of 15,668 tonnes of hazardous waste from the four South London Boroughs in 2006. 85% of this waste stream went for final disposal in the South East, East of England and, East Midlands and London regions. As detailed in the Technical Report, overall hazardous waste arisings in South London has decreased between 1999 and 2002 before rising to just over 30,000 tonnes in 2003 (attributed to the need to dispose of hazardous waste before the Landfill Regulations came into effect). The arisings decrease again after 2004.

**Agricultural Waste Arisings**

5.120 EA data\(^{38}\) indicates that in 2003 agricultural waste arisings within the London Region, from farming, forestry, horticulture and similar activities, amounted to only 35,000 tonnes and less than two thirds of the 1998 total. The majority of these wastes were compostable and/or digestible. Agricultural waste has been reclassified under the Waste Management Regulations 2006 and is now under the same controls as commercial and industrial waste.

**Waste Management Capacity and Land Area Requirements**

5.121 Data about existing waste operations is held by the EA. Data was originally gathered from the EA in 2007 to inform Technical Report 1 (Building the Evidence Base for Issues and Options) published in July 2008. At this time, it was reported that the South London Waste Plan had a total of 745,000 tonnes of existing management capacity in 2008. The data was subsequently updated in March 2009 to inform Technical Report 2 (Potential Sites Technical Report) published in July 2009.\(^{39}\) At this time, it was found that the number of facilities licensed to handle waste in the Plan are had reduced. Between 2007 and 2009, 3 transfer stations, 3 metal recycling sites (vehicle dismantlers) and 1 composting facility had surrendered their licences. This left a total of 695,000 tonnes of licensed management capacity.

5.122 Table 5.19 identifies those facilities which already manage waste within the South London Waste Plan area, including one new management facility. The table identifies the Plan area’s existing management capacity as 376,187 tonnes per year.

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\(^{37}\) Special Waste Database (SWaT), 2003, Environment Agency  
\(^{38}\) Agricultural waste and by-products in England 2003, Environment Agency  
\(^{39}\) See page 1 for an explanation of these Technical Reports.
Table 5.19: Existing facilities which currently manage waste within the South London Waste Plan area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licensed capacity</th>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>Licence number</th>
<th>Facility Code</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Site Reference</th>
<th>Site Size (hectares)</th>
<th>Throughput (tonnes)</th>
<th>Borough</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metal recycling sites</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500</td>
<td>E &amp; S B Davis, Bishops Place, Sutton</td>
<td>83492 A19a</td>
<td>ELV</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1,875</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73000</td>
<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son</td>
<td>83476 A19a</td>
<td>ELV</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>Merton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500</td>
<td>5 Star Japanese Autospares Ltd</td>
<td>83488 A19a</td>
<td>ELV</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Merton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>572</td>
<td>Croydon Car Spares Ltd</td>
<td>83161 A19</td>
<td>Metal Recycling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>149</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74999</td>
<td>EMR</td>
<td>83314 A20</td>
<td>Metal Recycling</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>56,953</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Selsdon Car Pound</td>
<td>83477 A19</td>
<td>Metal Recycling</td>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2,154</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>Youngs Motors</td>
<td>83170 A19</td>
<td>Metal Recycling</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household waste and recycling sites</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15125</td>
<td>Fishers Farm HRRC</td>
<td>83164 A13</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>4,874</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12535</td>
<td>Purley Oaks HRRC</td>
<td>83169 A13</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>6,103</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24999</td>
<td>Kimpton Road HRRC</td>
<td>83617 A11</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>8,041</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical treatment sites</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150000</td>
<td>Viridor</td>
<td>83441 A22</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>119,985</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372600</td>
<td>777 Recycling Centre</td>
<td>83473 A15</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>27,758</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99999</td>
<td>Vertal</td>
<td>A22</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td></td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>Merton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total existing capacity:** 376,187
5.123 Table 5.20 identifies the capacity gaps associated with the three target years for the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan Apportionments.

**Table 5.20: Capacity Gaps at 2011, 2016 and 2021 based on the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan Apportionments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>C&amp;I</td>
<td>MSW</td>
<td>C&amp;I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A = Apportionments by waste stream</td>
<td>264,187</td>
<td>470,041</td>
<td>321,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B = Recycling targets</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B% of A = C</td>
<td>132,093</td>
<td>329,029</td>
<td>160,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D = Total Apportionment</td>
<td>734,228</td>
<td>834,011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Total C = E</td>
<td>461,122</td>
<td>519,542</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F = Existing management capacity</td>
<td>376,187</td>
<td>376,187</td>
<td>376,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – F = G</td>
<td>84,935</td>
<td>143,355</td>
<td>206,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – E = H</td>
<td>273,106</td>
<td>314,469</td>
<td>358,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Other' capacity needed to manage waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.124 To convert the ‘capacity gaps’ into land take, it is necessary to make assumptions about: The number and range of facilities needed to treat waste in the Plan area; The ‘typical’ footprints for the types of modern facility the South London Waste Plan encourages.

5.125 Although the South London Waste Plan is not required to identify the exact number of each technology type required to manage this capacity gap, guidance indicates that as much information as possible should be provided about the range of facilities likely to be required to treat waste.

5.126 Table 5.21 considers the existing waste management capacity within the Waste Plan area (376,187 tonnes); it considers the additional recycling/composting capacity needed to meet the 50% and 70% recycling/composting target for MSW and C&I waste respectively; it considers the re-orientation of 3 existing waste transfer stations to treatment capacity and it is calculated that 1.30 hectares of new sites are needed by 2016 and 3.08 hectares of new land is needed to meet the apportionment in 2021.
Table 5.21 Calculating the land take needed to meet the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan (2010) Apportionment target years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MSW C&amp;I</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apportionments by waste stream</strong></td>
<td>264,187</td>
<td>470,041</td>
<td>321,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling targets</strong></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>132,093</td>
<td>329,029</td>
<td>160,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Apportionment</strong></td>
<td>734,228</td>
<td>834,011</td>
<td>941,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Recycling/composting capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>461,122</td>
<td>519,542</td>
<td>582,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing management capacity</strong></td>
<td>376,187</td>
<td>376,187</td>
<td>376,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross additional recycling/composting capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>84,935</td>
<td>143,355</td>
<td>206,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed new recycling facilities on existing transfer site with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan</strong></td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net additional recycling capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>4,935</td>
<td>63,355</td>
<td>126,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum land take needed for recycling/composting facilities (average throughput per hectare used: 59,245)</strong></td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other (non-recycling/composting) capacity need to manage waste</strong></td>
<td>273,106</td>
<td>314,469</td>
<td>358,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed new 'other' treatment facilities on existing transfer site with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan</strong></td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net additional 'other' needed</strong></td>
<td>-26,894</td>
<td>14,469</td>
<td>58,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land take required for remaining capacity (average throughput per hectare used: 61,951)</strong></td>
<td>-0.43</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capacity shortfall (in tonnes) to meet the apportionment</strong></td>
<td>-21,959</td>
<td>77,824</td>
<td>184,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total land take (in ha) required to meet the apportionment</strong></td>
<td>-0.35</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.127 Table 5.22 shows the calculations for the land take requirements needed to meet 100% of the waste arisings provided in the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan (2010). The calculations show that at 2021, 4.34 hectares of land is needed to meet 100% of waste arisings.

Table 5.22: Calculating the land take needed to strive to meet the equivalent of 100% of C&I and MSW waste arisings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arisings by waste stream</strong></td>
<td>438,416</td>
<td>556,187</td>
<td>453,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling targets</strong></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70% 50%</td>
<td>70% 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycling capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>219,208</td>
<td>389,331</td>
<td>226,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Arisings</strong></td>
<td>994,604</td>
<td>1,004,350</td>
<td>1,017,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Recycling/composting capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>608,539</td>
<td>612,267</td>
<td>618,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing management capacity</strong></td>
<td>376,187</td>
<td>376,187</td>
<td>376,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross additional recycling/composting capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>232,352</td>
<td>236,080</td>
<td>242,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed new recycling facilities on existing transfer site with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan</strong></td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net additional recycling capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>152,352</td>
<td>156,080</td>
<td>162,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum land take needed for recycling/composting facilities (average throughput per hectare used: 59,245)</strong></td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other (non-recycling/composting) capacity need to manage waste</strong></td>
<td>386,064</td>
<td>392,083</td>
<td>399,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed new ‘other’ treatment facilities on existing transfer site with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan</strong></td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net additional ‘other’ capacity needed</strong></td>
<td>86,064</td>
<td>92,083</td>
<td>99,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land take required for remaining capacity (average throughput per hectare used: 61,951)</strong></td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capacity shortfall (in tonnes) to meet the arisings</strong></td>
<td>238,417</td>
<td>248,163</td>
<td>261,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total land take (in ha) required to meet the arisings</strong></td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>4.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Existing Waste Facilities

5.128 Figure 5.5 shows the location of existing waste management facilities which are currently used to manage waste arisings within each of the four SLWP Boroughs. Most of the waste arising is currently transported to landfill sites outside the Boroughs and the only waste disposal site currently operational within the SLWP area is the Beddington Lane landfill site.

Figure 5.5: Existing Transfer Stations and Landfill Facilities in South London

5.129 Within the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames, the Villiers Road site currently operates as a combined Materials Recycling Facility (MRF), Waste Transfer Station (WTS) and Reuse and Recycling Centre (RRC) providing facilities for householders to recycle and dispose of household waste. Currently recycling materials collected in Kingston are taken to a number of different destinations.

5.130 Within LB Merton, the Garth Road RRC provides facilities for householders to recycle and dispose of household waste. Paper and glass collections are sent to the RRC for bulking up before being transported to different reprocessors. Plastics and cans that are collected are sent straight to the reprocessors.

5.131 Within LB Croydon, Factory Lane provides a large combined Waste Transfer Station (WTS) and RRC. Two further RRCs at Fishers Farm and Purley Oaks are available to the public to recycle and dispose of their waste. The Central Nursery Composting Site is used by the appointed landscape and grounds main tenance contractor on behalf of the LB of Croydon and the second user is the Council operated green waste and wood waste recycling operation. Stubbs Mead Depot Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) takes materials collected from kerbside recycling service for bulking up. Recycling material is collected by Cleanaway and the contractors arrange for the reprocessing of the collected materials.

5.132 Within LB Sutton, the Council's new Kimpton Park Way RRC within the Kimpton Strategic Industrial Area (replacing the former Civic Amenity site on Oldfields Road) offers facilities for householders to dispose of household waste and for recycling. Destinations for recyclables in Sutton may change on a week to week basis depending on where the contractor wants to send them.
5.133 The Beddington Farmlands landfill site and recycling centre operated by Viridor on Beddington Lane occupies a large area of Metropolitan Open Land within the north east of the Borough, extending from Beddington Park in the south to Mitcham Common in the north. In 1995, planning permission was granted for mineral extraction and landfilling on 92 hectares (ha) of the site, and operations began in 1998 (void capacity 4.4 million m$^3$). The wider area, which is identified as a Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation, is safeguarded for the creation of the proposed Wandle Valley Country Park following completion of the landfill and site restoration in around 2023.

5.134 A 110,000 tonnes per annum DANO drum Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility commenced operation in 2007. This facility, which mechanically separates mixed municipal waste before aerobic biological treatment (in-vessel composting), recycles approximately 5% of its total waste inputs and diverts 35% of its total biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) inputs from landfill.

5.135 Apart from LB Sutton, the other 3 SLWP Boroughs will be sending a proportion of their residual waste to the facility up to and including 2008-09. Green waste composting and skip waste recycling plants have also been introduced on the site. The proposed Anaerobic Digestion plant will entail extending waste management activities at Beddington Farmlands beyond 2015.

5.136 Current contractual arrangements for Sutton runs up to 31 August 2014, whereas for the other 3 SLWP Boroughs it is up to 2008-09. After 2008/09, should they require it, the other 3 London Boroughs will have first refusal on any spare capacity afforded by the DANO drum, after taking all Sutton’s residual waste (excluding Sutton’s RRC waste).
6 Key Sustainability Issues (Task A3)

Identifying Key Sustainability Issues

6.1 The identification of sustainability issues in relation to managing South London’s waste arisings up to 2021, incorporating the topics covered by the SEA Directive, is an opportunity to define the key environmental, social and economic issues which need to be taken into account in developing the SA Framework (Section 7), site assessment criteria (Section 8) and sustainable plan objectives, policy criteria, indicators and targets for inclusion in the South London Waste Plan (SLWP).

6.2 The sustainability issues identified in this Section have been derived from:

→ the requirements of other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to or likely to be affected by the SLWP as set out in Section 4 and the Scoping Table included as Appendix 2;

→ the response to public consultation on the SLWP Issues and Options (Stage 1), ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ (Stage 2) and ‘Additional Sites’ (Stage 2a). Previous consultation response is available online at http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk;

→ common sustainability themes emerging from corporate priorities and Community Strategies developed by each of the 4 partner Boroughs;

→ problems, constraints and opportunities identified through consideration of the environmental, social and economic baseline and future trends; and

→ key sustainability issues identified in Government guidance40, recent examples of best practice (e.g. SA of the North London Waste Plan) and sustainability criteria developed for the purpose of appraising LB Sutton’s emerging LDF.

6.3 A number of additional issues are included which were highlighted by statutory consultees and other stakeholders in response to the SA Scoping and Interim Reports.

SA Issue 1: Sustainable Waste Management

Self-Sufficiency

6.4 The key sustainability issues in relation to self-sufficiency and the combined London Plan apportionment are identified as follows:

→ The extent to which sufficient land for waste management should be allocated within South London to meet the combined Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionments of 734,228 tonnes by 2011, 834,011 tonnes by 2016 and 941,024 tonnes by 2021;

→ What level of contingency the Plan should allocate to waste.

→ The extent to which the plan should seek to manage future projected construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings up to 2021 by including extra land allocations and/or specific policy provisions.

→ The extent to which the plan should seek to manage future hazardous waste or future agricultural waste arisings up to 2021 by including extra land allocations and/or specific policy provisions.

→ The need to provide for sufficient processing facilities within South London to deal with certain waste types, such as discarded batteries, which would otherwise be collected or handled outside the plan boundary for export outside the UK.

40 ‘SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents’ (ODPM, November 2005)
6.5 At the ‘Issues and Options’ stage, views were sought on whether the SLWP should allocate sufficient suitable sites for waste management to meet either the apportionment in 2021 (the equivalent of 97% of the municipal, commercial, industrial anticipated to arise in the Plan area in 2021) or whether the SLWP should allocate sufficient suitable sites for waste management to manage the equivalent of 100% of the waste generated in 2021 (which is anticipated to be 40,000 tonnes more per year at 2021 than the apportionment).

6.6 Feedback was received supporting both options. However, slightly more respondents providing written responses though the Waste Plan should plan to manage the equivalent of 100% of waste arisings. This would build flexibility into the plan by providing a number of contingency sites above the apportionment requirement, should some sites not come forward for development. At the following stage of consultation, Stage 2 ‘Potential Sites and Policies’, the proposed policy WP1 proposed “Sufficient planning permissions will be granted to meet the apportionment requirements of the London Plan and go beyond this and seek to maximise self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs”. The SA, published alongside the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ consultation report concluded that this policy would have larger sustainability benefits than the alternative policies option of: (a) only allocating sufficient land to meet apportionment in 2021; and (b) making assumption on arisings of construction, demolition and excavation, hazardous and agricultural waste and including some extra land allocation to manage this.

6.7 It is considered that striving for self-sufficiency would have greater sustainability benefits than simply planning to meet our apportionment. Self-sufficiency would eliminate the need for disposal either within or outside the plan area, avoid the need for longer waste-related trips, provide greater flexibility within the plan (i.e. thus allowing for the inherent uncertainty in waste forecasts) and encourage local communities to take a greater responsibility for their own waste.

6.8 However, the Proposed Submission states that it is critical that the SLWP does not unnecessarily designate land for waste planning purposes which will decrease the overall supply of land for other businesses and industry and stifle these important growth areas. As set out in Evidence Base Study 4 ‘Technical Report’, this would now involve allocating 3.08ha of land by 2021 to waste management facilities, in addition to existing waste management sites within the Plan area to meet the apportionment and 4.34ha by 2021 to meet 100% waste arisings. In summary, the waste facilities within the Plan area currently managing over 376,000 tonnes of waste per year. At 2011, an additional 358,000 tonnes of capacity per year will be required to meet the apportionment, rising to an additional 458,000 tonnes of capacity by 2016 and 565,000 tonnes of capacity by 2021.

Waste Minimisation

6.9 The key sustainability issues in relation to waste minimisation, are identified as follows:

→ The influence of the SLWP in reducing the amount of waste produced.
→ The need to assess the impact of waste reduction and removal projects on the plan and whether the plan should be aiming to promote reduction/resource efficiency in terms of overall provision.
→ Contribution of Boroughs to targets to reduce packaging and increase the recycled content of packaging through the Government’s Waste Resource Action Plan.
Programme (WRAP).

→ awareness-raising and encouraging a change in behaviour towards waste;
→ the role of the planning system in reducing waste arisings for example by encouraging a reduction in the quantities of waste generated through the construction process, encouraging re-use of construction materials and by securing the storage space necessary in new developments to enable occupiers to separate materials ready for collection to be recycled;
→ sustainable design and construction standards to be applied to waste management facilities

6.10 At the previous stages, a strong theme at workshops and in written responses was for the SLWP to address the prevention of waste. Retailers, notably supermarkets were frequently identified as needing to do more to minimise the mount of waste arising in the first instance by reducing unnecessary packaging. Many respondents felt the Plan needs to identify the links between waste planning and the work of partners in reducing the quantities of waste produced in the first instance.

6.11 Further issues in relation to waste recycling and composting are as follows:
→ The London Plan target to recycle or compost 45% of South London’s municipal waste arisings by 2015.
→ The emerging Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy target to recycle or compost 50% of South London’s municipal waste arisings by 2020.
→ The London Plan target to recycle or compost 70% of South London’s commercial & industrial waste arisings by 2020.
→ The London Plan target to recycle 95% of South London’s construction and demolition waste on-site by 2020.
→ The Landfill Directive targets to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.

Suitable Locations for Waste Management Facilities

6.12 The key issues in relation to where waste facilities should be located in order to deliver the waste management capacity needed in the Plan area while avoiding negative impacts on local communities and the environment are as follows:
→ The need to consider a wide range of factors and develop appropriate site assessment criteria when locating waste management facilities in order to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health, without harming the environment and which protect green belts, but recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities, such as:
  - the need for the proposed development;
  - impacts to people, the environment or natural resources;
  - energy from waste;
  - location in relation to nature conservation areas protected by current international and national policy;
  - features of international and national historic importance;
  - the need to prioritise the use of previously developed land;
  - suitability of designated industrial areas for waste management facilities;
  - flood risk;
  - openness of strategic open land;

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41 criteria based on Government guidance in PPS10
- EA Source Protection Zones 3 (sites furthest from protected aquifers)
- access to the strategic road network;
- location in relation to archaeological features;
- potential to transport materials entering and leaving the site by rail or means of sustainable transport;
- opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.

The need to ensure a sufficient supply of deliverable site to accommodate the waste apportionment and to strive to meet the equivalent of 100% waste arising, whilst recognising that unnecessary designation of land for waste planning purposes would decrease the overall supply of land for other businesses and industry.

6.13 At the Issues and Options stage, there was a general consensus that all of the proposed locational criteria set out in the Issues and Options document are important. Local stakeholders were particularly keen to ensure that waste management facilities have no negative impacts on local communities and the environment. Key criteria include likely impact of development on amenity, proximity to the strategic road network, proximity to nature conservation areas, proximity to residents and many more factors.

6.14 These site assessment criteria, together with a number of additional issues raised by consultees, formed the basis for the establishment of a 'long list' of criteria against which all potential sites have been objectively assessed by Mouchel consultants for the purpose of the Draft Sites and Policies Consultation report (see Section 8 and Section 3 of the 2nd Technical Report). These also formed the basis for developing draft policy criteria in relation to the control of waste related developments on unallocated sites.

6.15 In addition to providing feedback on the suitability of sites and policies, potential waste management sites were put forward by respondents that had not been previously considered. The 8 new suggested sites put forward during the Stage 2 consultation were published in the ‘South London Waste Plan: Additional Sites Consultation Document’ (8 February and 22 March 2010).

6.16 A survey of the availability of potential sites and discussions with waste operators and site owners has revealed a paucity of sites (apart from those already in waste management use) available for waste to use during the lifetime of the plan. Therefore, instead of allocating specific sites for the development of waste management facilities, it is proposed that the plan will safeguard existing waste sites for their continued use. It is also anticipated that a number of these sites will intensify their waste management activities and that a number of waste transfer stations will convert to waste management facilities, thereby contributing to meeting the land take requirements in the plan. The plan will allow the development of waste management facilities on up to a further 4.34 hectares of land, at 2021, from amongst the industrial estates identified in Appendix 2, to strive to meet 100% of waste arisings. These are considered to be the most suitable and most likely areas for waste management facilities to be developed.

Development Criteria

6.17 The key sustainability issues in relation to ensuring that the construction and operation of waste facilities avoid giving rise to unacceptable impacts on the amenity of residents and on the local and wider environment are identified as follows:
The range of information to be provided by developers in support of planning applications;

The need for assessment in relation to the construction phase and the entire operation of the proposed facility;

Appropriate mitigation measures to minimise or avoid any significant adverse impacts;

Visual intrusion, transport, noise, fumes, vibration, glare, litter, odour and vermin and birds;

Impacts on green belt, metropolitan open land, recreation land or similar land;

Release of substances to the atmosphere (including dust) or land arising from facilities and transport;

Greenhouse gases produced;

Impacts on biodiversity and habitats;

Impacts on archaeological sites, the historic environment and built heritage (including conservation areas);

Impacts on ground water (including stores) and surface water;

Flood risk and climate change adaptation issues;

Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network;

Access to and from the strategic road network;

Good urban design (including designing out crime);

Impact on views and landscape.

Energy from Waste and Climate Change Mitigation:

6.18 The key sustainability issues in relation to waste minimisation are identified as follows:

The role of energy recovery facilities in both the future management of London's waste within the context of the waste hierarchy and the future provision of London's energy needs;

The need to secure progress against the UK's carbon reduction targets by reducing the quantity of waste sent to landfill and thereby reducing the emission of climate changing gases from landfill but by also reducing the need to extract and burn virgin fossil fuels to produce energy;

The objectives of the Mayor’s Energy Strategy for improving energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy used generated from renewable sources as well as supporting the partner borough’s energy strategies.

The requirement in PPS1 for development to be planned to limit carbon emissions and to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable production of low carbon energy;

Opportunities for local renewable energy generation supported by the Renewables Obligation Certificates system and the Government’s Energy White Paper

The role of some waste management treatment options in providing heat and power and advanced thermal treatment (or advanced conversion) technologies including gasification, pyrolysis and anaerobic digestion are particularly supported in the London Plan.

The use of heat and power arising from waste treatment processes by local users proximate to the source of energy production; and

London Plan support for advanced conversion techniques including anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis.
6.19 In previous consultations, feedback was sought on how the Waste Plan should support the production of energy from waste. On the question of whether the Plan ought to support the production of energy from waste facilities, there was general consensus across all stakeholder groups for supporting the production of energy. The GLA in their response identified the London Plan’s requirements for the provision of CHP / CCHP to accommodate various waste-related facilities on a single site.

**Issue 2: Transport**

6.20 The key sustainability issues regarding the transport of waste materials are:

→ The extent to which the plan minimises overall traffic levels, congestion, greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, noise and vibration associated with waste-related transport by:
  - locating facilities close to where waste is produced;
  - co-location of facilities to support manufacturing from waste or generation of renewable energy;
  - promoting a ‘decentralised’ or ‘clustered’ distribution of waste management facilities, with each facility likely to be closer to the source of waste and less likely to import waste from outside the plan area;
  - enabling ‘linked trips’ (where vehicles collecting more than one waste type could deliver to different facilities on the same site) by ensuring that waste management sites support a diverse range of facilities; and
  - locating facilities close to sustainable forms of transport.

→ The extent to which the plan minimises the adverse impacts of waste-related transport on local roads and sensitive receptors such as dwellings, schools and recreation areas, by locating facilities close to the strategic road network.

→ The extent to which the adverse impacts of waste-related transport are dispersed across the South London area or concentrated within limited areas.

→ The role of alternative methods of transport, such as rail or barges etc, in dealing with South London’s waste, and the potential environmental benefits in terms of road traffic reduction.

→ The need to protect Public Rights of Way.

**Issue 3: Pollution and Natural Resources**

6.21 The key sustainability issues in relation to pollution and natural resources are identified as follows:

**Air Quality**

→ The extent to which the plan limits the impacts of air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health by:
  - setting locational criteria for assessing the suitability of sites in terms to the proximity of sensitive receptors (e.g. residential properties, schools, workplaces and recreation areas) to potential sources of air pollution associated with waste facilities;
  - controlling polluting emissions to acceptable levels through policy criteria;
  - ensuring that national air quality standards are met throughout the South London area, particularly within identified Area Quality Management Areas;
  - minimising the impacts of air pollution associated with waste-related transport (see Issue 2 above).

**Water Quality and Resources**
The extent to which the plan limits the impacts of water pollution and conserves water resources by:
- ensuring that waste facilities and related activities do not adversely affect the quality of watercourses or groundwater within South London;
- minimising the number of water pollution incidents arising from waste related developments within South London; and
- promoting water efficiency measures in existing and new waste facilities having regard to the proximity of vulnerable natural water stores.
- The extent to which the plan limits any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution arising from waste activities on the River Wandle and other rivers within the plan area, including Hogsmill, Beverley Brook and Pyl Brook.

Soil Contamination and Re-Use Previously Developed Land
- The extent to which the plan assists in reducing the number and total area of contaminated sites within South London requiring remediation.
- The extent to which the plan prioritises the re-use of previously-developed (‘brownfield’), derelict or underused land/ premises for waste facilities.

Issue 4: Climate Change Mitigation
6.22 The key sustainability issues in relation to climate change mitigation are as follows:
- The extent to which the plan contributes to reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions from waste management activities by:
  - promoting the recovery of heat and power from ‘residual’ waste (that which cannot be recycled or composted) through modern thermal treatment facilities such as gasification and pyrolysis and the use of waste as renewable source of energy to power waste management or other industrial processes;
  - promoting co-location of waste facilities close to existing combined heat and power (CHP) infrastructure and decentralised heat and power networks;
  - maximising energy efficiency and the proportion of carbon dioxide reductions achieved in new waste management facilities through the use of renewable sources of energy generated on-site;
  - maximising in waste related development Percentage reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared to the Target Emission Rate (TER) set under Part L of the 2006 Building Regulations; and

6.23 At the ‘Issues and Options’ consultation stage, feedback was sought on how the SLWP should support the production of energy from waste. On the question of whether the Plan ought to support the production of energy from waste facilities, there was general consensus across all stakeholder groups for supporting the production of energy.

Issue 5: Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation
6.24 The key sustainability issues in relation to avoiding, reducing and managing flood risk either affecting, or arising from, waste related developments are as follows:

42 Building Research Establishment
The extent to which plan avoids locating new waste related development in higher flood risk areas through application of the 'sequential test' as outlined in PPS25 and the joint SFRA for South London 43.

Ensuring that any waste related development that is located within a higher flood risk area is demonstrated to be safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall in line with the PPS25 ‘exceptions test’.

The extent to which the plan promotes sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures (including flood resilient design) in new and existing waste developments.

**Issue 6: Local Environmental Quality**

6.25 The key sustainability issues in relation to minimising the potentially adverse impacts of waste facilities the quality of the local environment and the well-being of local communities are as follows:

**Air Quality**

- The extent to which the plan limits the impacts of air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health by:
  - setting locational criteria for assessing the suitability of sites in terms to the proximity of sensitive receptors (e.g. residential properties, schools, workplaces and recreation areas) to potential sources of air pollution associated with waste facilities;
  - controlling polluting emissions to acceptable levels through site development policies;
  - ensuring that national air quality standards are met throughout the South London area, particularly within identified Area Quality Management Areas.
- minimising the impacts of air pollution associated with waste-related transport (see Issue 2 above).

**Noise, Vibration and Odour**

- locational criteria for assessing the suitability of sites in terms of the proximity of sensitive receptors (e.g. residential properties, schools, workplaces and recreation areas) to potential sources of noise, vibration and odours associated with waste related facilities;
- the need to control noise levels, vibration levels and odour to acceptable levels and minimising the area affected through site development policies.

**Light Pollution**

- The extent to which the plan limits light pollution and its potentially adverse impacts on neighbouring uses (e.g. glare) associated with the operation of waste facilities by ensuring that all waste developments incorporate appropriate measures to minimise the adverse effects of light pollution;
- The need for the plan to give consideration to local complaints about the poor siting or design of existing waste facilities, particularly from new residential development adjacent to such facilities, as the basis for assessing the need for new or upgraded waste facilities.

**Mitigation Measures**

Securing measures to mitigate any adverse environmental impacts arising from waste management facilities and associated transport movements.

**Issue 7: Open Environment**

6.26 The key sustainability issues in relation to protecting and enhancing South London’s open environment are as follows:

- The extent to which the plan safeguards the permanence, integrity and openness of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land designations.
- The extent to which the plan minimises the loss of public open space and ensures that there is no increase in the area of public open space deficiency as a consequence of waste related development.
- The extent to which the plan maximises opportunities to create, restore, enhance the quality of and access to public open space within South London;
- The need to minimise potential visual intrusion of waste related developments on nationally or locally important landscapes within South London.
- The need to ensure that waste related developments do not adversely affect strategic views and landmarks from within and from outside the South London Boroughs.

**Issue 8: Biodiversity and Habitats**

6.27 The key sustainability issues in relation to nature conservation designations and priority habitats and species within South London are as follows:

- The need to ensure that waste management facilities and associated activities have no adverse impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature conservation sites (the Habitats Regulations [Appropriate Assessment] Screening Report identifies all European or ‘Natura 2000’ sites within 10 km of the Plan area which may potentially be affected by the Waste Plan. These consist of Wimbledon Common SAC44, Richmond Park SAC, Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC and Ockshama and Wisley Commons SSSI);
- The need to minimise potentially adverse effects on regionally or locally designated wildlife sites, including Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) of local/metroplitan importance and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs);
- The need to ensure that the plan has no adverse impacts on local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets in relation to priority habitats and species within each of the 4 South London Boroughs.
- The potential for maximising the area of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste development (ha) and opportunities for enhancing local green corridor networks.

**Issue 9: Built and Historic Environment**

6.28 The key sustainability issues in relation to protecting and enhancing the quality of South London’s built and historic environment are as follows:

- The need to ensure that new waste management facilities are constructed to high quality design principles that respect local character and do not adversely affect local townscape.
- The need to ensure that the siting of waste facilities has no adverse impacts on the number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London.

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44 Special Area of Conservation
The need to ensure that the plan preserves and enhances the quality, distinctiveness and setting of South London’s historic environment and cultural assets, including scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets.

The need to ensure that waste management development and associated activities have no adverse impacts upon areas of designated landscape value.

The requirement for proposed locations for waste management facilities and any associated transport routes to be assessed beforehand in accordance with PPG15 on ‘Planning and the Historic Environment’ and PPG16 on ‘Planning and Archaeology’ in order to ensure that the historic environment is fully considered as a material consideration of any planning decision”.

**Issue 10: Local Economy and Employment**

6.29 The key sustainability issues in relation employment and the local economy are identified as follows: as follows:

- The extent to which the plan promotes investment, growth and local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London, particularly by promoting new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy e.g. Anaerobic Digestion with energy/ heat generation and increasing the number of new businesses involved in waste management in South London.

- The effectiveness of the plan in meeting Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets for the Amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill within the South London area for 2010, 2013 and 2020 and thus minimising the potential costs incurred by the South London WDA under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

- The need to participate in co-ordination initiatives with London Remade and other partners to develop a London ‘Trading Hub’ to ensure that sufficient volumes of recyclable materials are amassed to make domestic manufacturing from waste viable;

- The need for the plan to assess the likely availability of alternative markets for waste related products if existing export markets drop during the plan period 2011-21, based on an evaluation of business resilience and flexibility.

- The potential impact on fuel vulnerability, in particular oil, on the economics of waste and the viability of energy from waste technologies over the plan period 2011-21).

**Issue 11: Population and Human Health**

6.30 The key sustainability issues in relation to population, human health and quality of life are as follows:

- The need to protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near new and existing waste management facilities (see Issues 4 and 6 above).

- The need to minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health.

- The need to reduce the incidence of waste-related crime.

- The need to achieve a decrease the number of accidents involving staff or visitors to waste management facilities.

- The need to reduce accidents involving waste vehicles and ensure the safe operation of waste management facilities for employees and visitors.
Issue 12: Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education

6.31 The key sustainability issues in relation to enhancing access to waste facilities and promoting equalities, community engagement and awareness are as follows:

→ The need to enhance public access to and the quality of Reuse and Recycling Centres accepting household waste within South London.

→ The need to promote social inclusion by addressing potential inequalities arising as a result of current waste management arrangements in South London.

→ The potential for addressing fuel poverty through promoting co-location of waste facilities close to existing combined heat and power (CHP) infrastructure.

→ Ensuring that waste facilities and local employment opportunities are accessible to everyone;

→ The potential for increasing the overall extent of ongoing public involvement in the waste planning process.

→ The potential contribution of the plan to achieving an increase in public awareness of sustainable waste management issues.
Developing Sustainability Objectives, Indicators and Targets

7.1 A wide range of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets has been developed for the purpose of appraising and comparing South London Waste Plan options, taking into account the relationship of the Plan with other relevant policies, plans, programmes (Task A1), the baseline review (Task A2), the identification of key sustainability issues and problems (Task A3) and additional sustainability issues highlighted by statutory consultees and other stakeholders in response to consultation on the SA Scoping Report.

7.2 The context for the identification of sustainability objectives is also provided by recent SA/SEA work undertaken at national level (PPS10 on ‘Sustainable Waste Management’ and Waste Strategy 2007, London level (SA of London Plan), sub-regional level (SA/SEA of North London Waste Plan) and at Borough level (e.g. SA of LB Sutton’s emerging Core Planning Strategy).

7.3 The SA Framework developed for the South London Waste Plan consists of 40 sustainability objectives arranged under the following 12 environmental, social, and economic topics:

1. Sustainable Waste Management;
2. Sustainable Transport;
3. Pollution and Natural Resources;
4. Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
5. Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
6. Local Environmental Quality;
7. Open Environment;
8. Biodiversity and Habitats;
9. Built and Historic Environment;
10. Sustainable Economic Growth;
11. Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life;
12. Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

7.4 A number of sustainability indicators and targets are identified in relation to each SA objective which will provide the basis for monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan in order to measure its performance against sustainability objectives and to inform future policy revisions. In line with Government guidance, it is the primary mechanism of reporting on the impacts of the SLWP on sustainability objectives, indicators and targets will be the preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) prepared by the individual Boroughs.

7.5 It should be recognised that there is likely to be significant overlap between emerging plan aims and objectives – particularly in relation to strategic waste management indicators and targets for South London that the Plan must address (e.g. targets for self-sufficiency, the apportionment and recycling) – and SA objectives which seek to address the full range of potentially significant environmental, social and economic effects of implementing the plan. Table 7.1 provides a summary of the SA Framework.

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45 ‘LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide’ (ODPM, 2005)
Table 7.1: SA Objectives for South London Waste Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Sustainable Waste Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities(^{46}) to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment.</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy in order to maximise landfill diversion</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</td>
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<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Sustainable Transport</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Pollution and Natural Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses within the plan area.</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land.</td>
<td>•</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources.</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Energy and Climate Change</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Local Environmental Quality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{46}\) including sufficient processing facilities within the South London to deal with certain waste types, such as discarded batteries, which would otherwise be collected or handled outside the plan area export outside the UK.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses.</td>
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<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Open Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL(^{47}).</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><strong>Biodiversity And Habitats</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><strong>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each of the four Boroughs.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>Sustainable Economic Growth</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>To reduce waste related crime within South London.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><strong>Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>To improve public access to waste management facilities.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>To promote community involvement in waste planning.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{47}\) Metropolitan Open Land
8 Identifying and Assessing Potential Waste Management Sites (Task B2)

Introduction

8.1 This Section describes the process by which the of sites suitable for waste management facilities were identified and demonstrates how the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets previously established in the SA Framework fed into the identification of site assessment criteria. Full details of each of the following stages, including the results of the assessment, are set out in the Mouchel Technical Report on ‘Preferred Sites’ (the Technical Report) and in ‘Evidence Base Study 4: Technical Report’.

→ Land Area Requirements.
→ Identifying Sites at Previous Stages
→ Existing Waste Management Sites
→ Establishing site assessment criteria.

Land Area Requirements to meet the ‘Capacity Gap’

8.2 In total, the Plan area’s existing waste management facilities are capable of treating 376,187 tonnes of waste per year. Given that the Plan area already produces in the region of 995,000 million tonnes of waste each year, there is currently insufficient capacity to manage the equivalent tonnage that is produced. The difference between the Plan area’s existing capacity and the waste apportionment is 358,000 tonnes at 2011, 458,000 tonnes at 2016 and 565,000 tonnes at 2021. The technical report calculates that 1.30 hectares of new sites are needed by 2016 and 3.08 hectares of new land is needed to meet the apportionment in 2021. To meet 100% of waste arisings 4.34 hectares of land is needed by 2021. Full details of how these land area calculations were made are set out in the Technical Report ‘Evidence Base Study 4A’.

8.3 A report on the deliverability of sites has been prepared (Evidence Base Study 3: Deliverability) and identifies a scarcity of available new site within the Plan period. It is critical that the South London Waste Plan does not unnecessarily designate land for waste planning purposes which will decrease the overall supply of land for other businesses and industry and stifle these important growth areas. Only land which is needed to meet the partner boroughs’ waste management needs is allocated for waste purposes. Over provision would result in a decreasing supply of land for growing businesses. The supply of land needed for waste management purposes identified in this initial Plan period for the South London Waste Plan reflects the boroughs’ waste management needs over the next 10 years. In order to ensure that supply is always related to need, this will require monitoring in line with policies WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4 and WP5.

Identifying Potential Sites at Previous Stages of Consultation

8.4 The Issues and Options document identified the following ‘areas of search’ for potential waste management sites as:

→ Strategic Industrial Locations (Preferred Industrial Locations and Industrial Business Parks);
→ Local employment areas (local industrial areas identified in each borough’s UDP...
8.5 The London Plan identifies 9 Preferred Industrial Locations and Industrial Business Parks within the Plan area which are considered to be broadly suitable for waste management facilities. All 9 of these broad locations are included on the Long List and set out in Table 2.1 of the previous stage ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Technical Report.

8.6 A total of 40 ‘local employment areas’, consisting of areas suitable for industrial employment uses designated in each borough’s UDP and emerging LDF together with a number of additional UDP proposals sites with potential for waste management uses, were identified. A list of all licensed waste management facilities within the SLWP area was obtained from the Environment Agency (EA) and relevant exempt facilities handling large quantities of waste and recycled aggregates were also included on the list. All existing waste management facilities to be safeguarded in line with London Plan Policy 4A.24 and thus included on the Long List are set out in Table 2.3 of the previous stage ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Technical Report. In addition, a number of respondents at the Issues and Options stage identified other sites or areas which ought to be considered for waste management uses. These additional sites have been added to our ‘areas of search’ where appropriate.

8.7 Over 140 sites were identified in the areas of search and included in the Long List. The suitability of each site for hosting waste management facilities was then assessed by Mouchel through a combination of site visits and desk studies.

8.8 The site assessment criteria developed for the purpose of determining suitable sites for waste management within South London were derived from:

→ PPS10 (Paragraphs 20 and 21) which provides guidance on the range of issues that need to be considered in identifying and assessing sites for waste management use (see Para. 3.1.1. of the Technical Report);

→ London Plan Policy 4A.23 which sets out further criteria for the selection of sites for waste management and disposal (see Para. 3.1.2 of the Technical Report);

→ Sustainability objectives, indicators and targets previously established in the SA Framework (see Section 7) and the proposed SLWP Monitoring Framework (see Appendix 3);

→ Responses to consultation on Issues and Options;

→ Discussions with Borough planning officers and Members (including identification of ‘opportunistc’ criteria.

8.9 Each site was objectively scored against a list of assessment criteria in a 3 stage process.

Absolute constraints:

8.10 The land designations and features identified as absolute constraints are protected by National and/or European/International policies. The successful development of waste management facilities within these land designations is considered unlikely. Therefore, the location of a site within one of these areas resulted in the site being immediately excluded from the site selection process. However for the purposes of maintaining an audit trail all sites were taken through the complete assessment process.
Constraints assessment (using GIS)

8.11 The sites were then assessed against proximity to the list of constraints using a GIS\textsuperscript{48} approach. The site boundaries and GIS layers relevant to each criterion were entered into a GIS which scored each site against the criterion according to the agreed scoring system.

Site based assessment

8.12 To further assess the suitability of the site a site based assessment was conducted where a number of criteria were assessed. This involved a physical inspection of the site and evaluation of its potential against a number of scored criteria.

8.13 Table 8.2 shows how the site assessment criteria were derived by reference to the sustainability objectives and indicators previously established in the SA Framework and the policy justification in PPS1 0, other DPDs and the London Plan. Appendix 4 sets out the scores of all the sites considered at the previous stage.

\textsuperscript{48} Geographical Information System
### Table 8.1: Absolute Constraints: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria/Scoring</th>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Objectives (Section 7)</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) | Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are statutorily designated sites which show the best examples of our natural heritage of wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms. A SSSI is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Areas designated as SSISIs should receive the highest possible planning protection as outlined in PPS9. | **Biodiversity And Habitats** 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity. | - Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs)  
- Number of waste management facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations |
| Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) | SACs are areas which have been given special protection under the European Union’s Habitats Directive. All terrestrial SACs in England are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The additional SAC designation is recognition that some or all of the wildlife and habitats are particularly valued in a European context. | **Biodiversity And Habitats** 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity. | - Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs)  
- Number of waste management facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations |
| Special Protection Area (SPA) | Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC), also known as the Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. All SPAs hold a SSSI status and are therefore afforded extra protection. | **Biodiversity And Habitats** 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity. | - Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs)  
- Number of waste management facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations |
<p>| Ramsar sites | Wetlands of International Importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971. As a matter of policy, Ramsar sites in England are protected as European sites (as set out in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). The vast majority is also classified as SPAs and all terrestrial Ramsar sites in England are also notified as SSSIs. | <strong>Biodiversity and Habitats</strong> 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity. | n/a |
| National Nature Reserve | Natural England is the body empowered to declare NNRs in England, the Reserves being a selection of the very best parts of England’s Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It is this underlying designation which gives NNRs their strong legal protection. The majority also have European nature conservation designations. Natural England | <strong>Biodiversity And Habitats</strong> 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity. | n/a |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria/Scoring</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site of International or National Historic Importance:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• World Heritage Sites</td>
<td>World Heritage Sites are places of ‘outstanding universal value’ selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Sites can be selected because they contain important cultural or natural features.</td>
<td><strong>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment</strong> 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Scheduled Ancient Monument | The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) protects monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. | **Built, Historic and Cultural Environment** 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas. | • Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets;  
• Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London; |
| • Conservation Area | Local Authorities have the power to designate as conservation areas in any area of ’special architectural or historic interest’ whose character or appearance is worth protecting or enhancing. English Heritage can designate conservation areas in London, in consultation with the relevant London Borough Council. In exceptional circumstances the Secretary of State can also designate - usually where the area is of more than local interest. | **Built, Historic and Cultural Environment** 9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.  
9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each Borough.  
9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas. | • Number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals)  
• Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of Conservation Areas  
• Number of new waste management facilities located within areas of high townscape quality |
| • Listed Buildings | Listed buildings have statutory protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listing identifies only those buildings which are of national ‘special interest’. | **Built, Historic and Cultural Environment** 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas. | • Number and condition of Listed Buildings within South London  
• Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London; |


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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered Historic Battlefields</td>
<td>The English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields identifies forty-three important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to promote a better understanding of their significance.</td>
<td>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance Sth London’s historic environment and cultural heritage… etc</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Parks and Gardens</td>
<td>English Heritage is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 to compile the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. To help ensure that the features and qualities which make the landscapes so listed of national importance are safeguarded….</td>
<td>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including … historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</td>
<td>Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets; Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenfield sites located within Flood Zone 3b</td>
<td>PPS25 requires Local Authorities to take a risk based approach to proposals for development in or affecting flood-risk areas. Flood Zone 3b is the Functional Floodplain and comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local Authority contracted surveys and site inspections</td>
<td>Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments. 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</td>
<td>waste related developments within Flood Zones 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) &amp; 3b (Functional Floodplain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources</td>
<td>Sites less than 0.9 hectares in area were deemed to be less than optimal for waste management uses. Table A4.7 of the London Plan gives indicative footprints for waste management facilities, the smallest of which is 0.9 hectares.</td>
<td>Sustainable Waste Management 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London. 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities “to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment. 1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with waste hierarchy. 1.4 To promote recycling or composting 1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</td>
<td>tonnage of municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste managed within South London in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 and proportion of total arisings (%)  Number, site area (ha) and capacity (tonnes) of existing and new licensed waste management facilities within South London by facility type and waste stream  proportion of South London’s municipal waste recycled or composted by 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (%) waste management facilities co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry  the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49 including sufficient processing facilities within the South London to deal with certain waste types, such as discarded batteries, which would otherwise be collected or handled outside the plan area export outside the UK
### Table 8.2: Constraints: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Greenbelt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 5 Site not located in Greenbelt or MOL | Paragraph 3 of PPS10 recommends that Greenbelts are protected but recognises that particular locational need may justify development of certain waste facilities. Policy 3D.9 of the London Plan recognises that development should not be approved in the greenbelt except in very special circumstances. Policy 3D.10 affords MOL the same level of protection as Greenbelt and states that essential facilities for appropriate uses will only be acceptable where they do not have an adverse impact on the openness of the MOL. Scoring is based on the approach set out in Table 3-2. | **Open Environment**  
7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL. | - Number of waste related developments (a) not located within Greenbelt or MOL (b) located in Greenbelt or MOL, but not impacting on the openness of surroundings, and (c) located within Green Belt or MOL |
| 3 Site in Greenbelt or MOL, but development would not impact on openness | | **Sustainable Transport**  
2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access. | - Total area, integrity, ‘openness’ and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London |
| 1 Site located in Greenbelt or MOL | | | |
| **Open Space** |
| 5 Site is 100m or greater from open space | Open space includes the boroughs’ designated open space, public open space, green chains, green corridors, educational open space, allotments and caravan sites. These areas provide a valuable local amenity area which is particularly important within urban areas. Policy 3D.11 of the London Plan encourages the protection of such land. | | **Open Environment**  
7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL.  
7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.  
7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views. **Population Human Health and Quality Of Life**  
11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities.  
11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health. | - Number of waste related developments (a) located within 100m or greater from open space, and (b) located on or partly located on open space |
| 1 Site or part of site is in open space | | | - Total area of public open space within South London (hectares)  
- Provision of public open space per 1,000 population  
- Areas of public open space deficiency (ha) (i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance (ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and (iii) 400 m + from any public open space |
| **Environment Agency Flood Zone** |
| 5 Within flood zone 1 | PPS25 states that ‘in areas at risk of river or sea flooding, preference should be given to locating new development in Flood Zone 1. If there is no reasonably available site in Flood Zone 1, the flood vulnerability of the proposed development can be taken into account in locating development in Flood Zone 2 and then Zone 3.’ Accordingly, sites which have lower risk of flooding are therefore given a higher score to reflect the fact that these are more suitable for the development of waste facilities. | **Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation**  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.  
5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation. **Population Human Health & Quality Of Life**  
11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments… on health. | - Waste developments within Flood Zones 1 (Low Risk), 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) and 3b (Functional Floodplain)  
- The number of waste developments that met the ‘sequential’ and ‘exception’ test in PPS25 and SFRA  
- Number of waste developments which incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures including flood resilient design  
- Degree of peak-time attenuation achieved through SUDS measures and level of run-off from waste related sites |
| 3 Within flood zone 2 | | | |
| 1 Within flood zone 3a or is a Brownfield site flood zone 3b | | | |

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50 Metropolitan Open Land
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ground Water Source Protection Zones (SPZs)</strong></td>
<td>PPS10 states ‘considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater.’ In accordance with this, sites were scored using the criteria defined in table 3-5.</td>
<td>3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of ‘brownfield’ land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- The number of waste developments on ‘brownfield sites’  
- Number and proportion of new waste-related developments located (a) within SPZ1 (b) within SPZ2, and (c) within the catchment area (SPZ3) or is not located in any SPZ area  
- Number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or sites of ‘potential concern’)  
- Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as proportion of all ‘sites of potential concern’  
- Number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste related development  |
| 5 Site is located in inner core (SPZ1) | 3 Site located in outer core (SPZ2) | 1 Site is located within catchment area (SPZ3) or not located in any SPZ |  |
| **Population Human Health & Quality Of Life** | PPS10 paragraph 20 requires that when identifying suitable sites for waste management, opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities and reprocessing should be considered. 3.3.7 The London Plan states in Policy 4A.23 that wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to include provision for Combined Heat and Power and Combined Cooling Heat and Power and to accommodate various related facilities on a single site. When scoring sites the areas used were; town centres, commercial and residential areas of intensification and regeneration, hospitals, schools and universities Distances were chosen to reflect the positive benefits of co-locating sites when considering the transportation of heat and power. | 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities  
11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on health. |  |
| **Sustainable Waste Management** | PPS10 requires that when identifying suitable sites for waste management, opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities and reprocessing should be considered. 3.3.7 The London Plan states in Policy 4A.23 that wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to include provision for Combined Heat and Power and Combined Cooling Heat and Power and to accommodate various related facilities on a single site. When scoring sites the areas used were; town centres, commercial and residential areas of intensification and regeneration, hospitals, schools and universities Distances were chosen to reflect the positive benefits of co-locating sites when considering the transportation of heat and power. | 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/ apportionment.  
1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.  
1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion  
1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled. |  
- The number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/ regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area  
- The number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry  
- The number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste  
- Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London  
- The proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources  
- Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks  
- Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector by site and type of facility  
- Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste disposal  |
<p>| 5 Site is within a major development/ regeneration area. | 3 Site is 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area. | 1 Site is greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area. |  |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Economic Growth</strong></td>
<td>4.3 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.</td>
<td>• Economic output per capita per annum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Economic Growth</strong></td>
<td>10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in waste management sector.</td>
<td>• Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Economic Growth</strong></td>
<td>10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector.</td>
<td>• Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy e.g. Anaerobic Digestion with energy/heat generation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Economic Growth</strong></td>
<td>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste</td>
<td>• Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education</strong></td>
<td>12.1 To improve public access to waste facilities.</td>
<td>• Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sustainable Transport**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site has established access to railhead</th>
<th>PPS10 states that any site assessment should assess sites against the proximity to existing transport infrastructure to support sustainable movements of waste. In the development of the SLWP this has been interpreted as access to railheads or potential railheads. There are no navigable waterways within the SLWP area.</th>
<th>Sustainable Transport</th>
<th>Number and proportion of waste management sites (a) with established access to railhead (b) less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access, and (c) 500m or greater from a railhead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Site has established access to railhead</td>
<td>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</td>
<td>• total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site is less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access.</td>
<td>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods e.g. rail and water freight.</td>
<td>To maximise the proportion of waste transported other than by road (rail or river) by waste stream.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site is 500m or greater from a railhead</td>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources</td>
<td>• monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site is less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access.</td>
<td>3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on environment and health.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site is 500m or greater from a railhead</td>
<td>Local Environmental Quality</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site is less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access.</td>
<td>6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site is 500m or greater from a railhead</td>
<td>Population Human Health &amp; Quality Of Life</td>
<td></td>
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<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site is less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access.</td>
<td>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site is 500m or greater from a railhead</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments...on health.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Criteria/Scoring</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TfL Road Network</strong> (TLRN)/ Strategic Road Network (SRN)</td>
<td>PPS10 states ‘Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads.’ Sites nearer to major trunk roads are considered more favourably than sites further away from such routes so that routing of vehicles to and from sites is more likely to be on suitable roads and less likely to impact on local or residential roads. The distances chosen reflect the urban environment in south London.</td>
<td><strong>Sustainable Transport</strong>&lt;br&gt;2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.&lt;br&gt;2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</td>
<td>• Number and proportion of waste management sites located (a) less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN (b) between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN, and (c) greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN;&lt;br&gt;• total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal&lt;br&gt;• monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs)&lt;br&gt;• total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal&lt;br&gt;• monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs)&lt;br&gt;• monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dBA in the vicinity of waste related developments and transport routes&lt;br&gt;• Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment&lt;br&gt;• Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Site is less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Site is between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Site is greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Rights of Way (PROW)</strong></td>
<td>Public Rights of Way (PROW) are protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Site scores are determined on the basis that a site containing a PROW will present more difficulty in deliverability as the PROW may have to be diverted and/or access granted to the site to maintain the PROW.</td>
<td><strong>Open Environment</strong>&lt;br&gt;7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.</td>
<td>• Number and proportion of waste management sites affecting Public Rights of Way;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 There are no Public Rights of Way across the site</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 There are Public Rights of Way across the site</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Conservation Areas (LCA)</strong></td>
<td>12 Local planning authorities have a duty, in exercising their planning powers, to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. The distances used reflect the urban environment within south London.</td>
<td><strong>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment</strong>&lt;br&gt;9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard distinctive character of each of the 4 Boroughs</td>
<td>• Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) 100m or greater from a conservation area (b) within 100m of a conservation area, and (c) within or partly within a conservation area&lt;br&gt;• Number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Site is 100m or greater from a LCA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site within 100m of a LCA.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Site or part of site is in LCA</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature Conservation areas</strong></td>
<td>PPS10 states ‘considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature</td>
<td><strong>Biodiversity And Habitats</strong>&lt;br&gt;8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the</td>
<td>• Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within 500m (b) greater than 500m and less</td>
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<td>5 Site &gt; 1km from internat/nationally designated site</td>
<td>conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).</td>
<td>integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.</td>
<td>than 1km, and (c) less than 500m, from sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations  • Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site &gt; 500m &amp; &lt; 1km from int/ nationally designated site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site is &lt; 500m from int/ nationally designated site</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Locally important nature conservation areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Scoring</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Site is 100m or greater from a locally important nature conservation area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site is within 100m of a locally important nature conservation area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site or part of site is in a locally important nature conservation area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The use of these designations and the scoring reflects their local importance. Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) have no statutory protection and development on or near SINCs may require mitigation to protect the SINC. Local Nature Reserves are a statutory declaration and must be managed to maintain their special features. Ancient woodland is not a South London Waste Plan Preferred Sites and Policies © Mouchel 2009 18 statutory designation. Distances chosen reflect the need to protect and/or mitigate against negative impact on such areas.

**Biodiversity And Habitats**

8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Scoring</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Site contains no known archaeological sites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Site contains known archaeological site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site contains nationally or regionally important archaeological site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planning Policy Guidance 16 – Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) states 'Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.'

**Built, Historic and Cultural Environment**

9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Scoring</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Site is not within a protected view</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site is within a protected view</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where boroughs have adopted locally important views within their UDPs, these have been included as a constraint to preserve the view.

**Open Environment**

7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Scoring</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Site not within a protected view</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Site is within a protected view</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number and proportion of waste management facilities which are (a) located within a protected view, and (b); not located within a protected view  • Strategic views from within and from outside the South London Boroughs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Site Configuration**   | An assessment was made of the layout of the site with regard to suitability of the ground surface and whether the land had been previously developed.                                                              | **Sustainable Waste Management**  
1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment.  
1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.  
1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion  
1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled. | **• tonnage of municipal (MSW) and commercial & industrial (C&I) waste managed within South London in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%)**  
**• the proportion of South London’s municipal waste arisings recycled or composted by 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (%)**  
**• waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry**  
**• proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%)**  
**the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies**  
**• the number and proportion of waste management facilities with ‘clean’ technology**  |
| 5 Site requires no change to existing layout |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3 Site requires only minor modifications to existing layout |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1 Site requires significant changes to site layout |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                           |
| **Existing uses/buildings on site** | An assessment was made on the type, size and layout of existing buildings on site and whether they were compatible with waste uses e.g. an industrial warehouse would be compatible with waste use.                                      | **Sustainable Waste Management**  
1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment.  
1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.  
1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion  
1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled. | **• Number and footprint of existing buildings on potential waste sites (a) compatible with feasible waste development (b) requiring only minor modifications, and (c) incompatible**  
**• tonnage of municipal (MSW) and commercial & industrial (C&I) waste managed within South London in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%)**  
**• proportion of South London’s municipal waste arisings recycled or composted by 2010, 2015, 2020 & 2021 (%)**  
**the number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry**  
**proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%)**  
**the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies**  
**the number and proportion of waste management facilities with ‘clean’ technology**  |
<p>| 5 Existing uses/buildings compatible with feasible waste development |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3 Existing uses/buildings require only minor modifications to be compatible with feasible waste development |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1 Existing site uses/buildings incompatible with feasible waste development |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proximity to residential areas, schools and hospitals</td>
<td>An assessment was made on the impact of the site on local sensitive receptors. If the site was very close to residential areas an assessment was made on whether mitigation measures would reduce any potential impact on residents e.g. screening of site from sensitive receptors.</td>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td>• Proximity of waste management facilities to residential areas schools and hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td>• monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.</td>
<td>• Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste related developments and transport routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents.</td>
<td>• Total area potentially affected by odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses.</td>
<td>• Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.</td>
<td>• Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes (see air quality below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Population Human Health &amp; Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments...on health.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicular Routing e.g. conflict with schools, residential areas and local amenity</td>
<td>Access to the site was assessed in terms of whether the site was currently accessed via residential roads or roads past other sensitive receptors e.g. schools</td>
<td>Sustainable Transport 2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</td>
<td>Number and proportion of waste management sites located (a) less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN (b) between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN, and (c) greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on environment and health.</td>
<td>• Proximity of waste management facilities to residential areas schools and hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality</td>
<td>• monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste related developments and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria</td>
<td>Policy Justification</td>
<td>Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)</td>
<td>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3 Given physical site access, the development of the site for waste use could impact negatively on surrounding uses | and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. | transport routes • Total area potentially affected by odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities • Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment • Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes (see air quality below) • Number of people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents involving waste management vehicles • Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation |}
| 1 Given physical site access, the development of the site for waste use would impact negatively on surrounding uses | 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities. | |}
| | Population Human Health and Quality Of Life | |}
| | 11.1 To protect and enhance quality of the local environment for residents living near waste t facilities. | |}
| | 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on health. | |}
| | 11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities. | |}
| | Population Human Health &Quality Of Life | |}
| | 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities. | |}
| | 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health and quality of life. | |}
| 6 Development for waste use would not have any negative impact | The visual intrusion on the immediate surrounding area was assessed on the basis of the land use in the area e.g. if the area is largely industrial the visual impact would be less than if the area was residential. | |}
| 3 Development for waste use would have some negative impact, but this could be mitigated through appropriate design solutions | Local Environmental Quality | |}
| 1 Development for waste use would have a negative visual impact on surrounding area | 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. | |}
| | Open Environment | |}
| | 7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views. | |}
| | Built, Historic and Cultural Environment | |}
| | 9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles. | |}
| | 9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each of the four Boroughs. | |}
| | 9.3 To preserve and enhance South | |}
| | Proximity of waste management facilities to residential areas schools and hospitals | |}
| | Quality of open landscape within South London based on landscape appraisal survey data within each of the four Boroughs | |}
| | Strategic views from within and from outside the South London Boroughs | |}
| | The number and proportion of new waste facilities constructed to high quality design principles | |}
| | Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment | |}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>because it might be that it would not be practicable to mitigate through design</td>
<td></td>
<td>London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</td>
<td>• the number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/ regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Human Health &amp; Quality Of Life</td>
<td>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Waste Management</td>
<td>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Waste Management</td>
<td>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Waste Management</td>
<td>1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Waste Management</td>
<td>1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion</td>
<td></td>
<td>• The proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Waste Management</td>
<td>1.5 To promote energy from waste etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Transport</td>
<td>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Proportion (%) of carbon dioxide reductions achieved through renewable sources of energy generated on-site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Transport</td>
<td>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector within South London by site and site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources</td>
<td>3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Proportion of personnel employed in the waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The potential for co-location was based on whether there were existing industrial or commercial uses surrounding the site and on the size of the site itself. For example if the site was large then it could be feasible that waste facilities and industrial facilities could co-locate on the site.

The development of the site offers some potential for feasible co-location

The development of the site offers no feasible potential for co-location
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of ‘brownfield’ land.</td>
<td>Sustainable Economic Growth</td>
<td>management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/recycle) compared to waste disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustainable Economic Growth</td>
<td>10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.</td>
<td>• Economic output of Gross Value Added per capita per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustainable Economic Growth</td>
<td>10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.</td>
<td>• Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustainable Economic Growth</td>
<td>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste</td>
<td>• Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy e.g. Anaerobic Digestion with energy/heat generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</td>
<td>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments...on public health.</td>
<td>• Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access, Equalities, Comm. Engagement &amp; Education</td>
<td>12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising.</td>
<td>• Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites (Policy WP3)

8.14 The loss of appropriate sites to other development will make waste, recycling, diversion and recovery targets harder to achieve. Therefore, national and regional policy recognises local authorities have a responsibility to safeguard existing waste sites and allocate appropriate sites for the development of new and/or enhanced future waste management facilities. Table 8.2 identifies existing waste management sites within the Plan area.

8.15 London Plan Policy 4A.24 and Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 both seek to protect existing waste sites. Existing sites have established waste uses and contribute to the existing waste management capacity within the plan area. The loss of these sites would decrease the existing level of waste management capacity within the plan area, resulting in the need for more new sites to meet the plan’s objective of self-sufficiency. In recognition of this, London Plan Policy 4A.24 and Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 state that if, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required normally meeting the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.

8.16 In addition, London Plan Policy 4A.24 and Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 both require the safeguarding of existing landfill sites. The plan area has one landfill site at Beddington (Sutton) and this is licensed for the lifetime of this plan. It is included in Table 8.2 which is a list of sites to be safeguarded.

Table 8.4 Existing Licensed Waste Management Sites in the Waste Plan Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Ref</th>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Likely timescale for development of the site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metal Recycling Facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>European Metal Recycling Ltd</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Waste and Recycling Sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites Hosting Household Waste and Recycling Sites and Borough Transfer Stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Villiers Road HWRC</td>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Garth Road HWRC, Morden</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Treatment Facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vertical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (Also known CIC)</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Transfer Stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sloane Demolition</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities (WP4)

8.17 Planning Policy Statement 10 “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management” requires the South London Waste Plan to identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities, in accordance with the broad locations identified in the Mayor’s London Plan.

8.18 London Plan Policy 4A.27 and Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 identify the broad locations suitable for recycling and waste treatment facilities as strategic industrial locations, local employment areas and existing waste management sites. These categories formed the area of search for sites at the start of the development of the South London Waste Plan in 2008. Additional sites were also identified through the 2008 and 2009 consultations. Details of this process can be found above.

8.19 In addition to the site evaluation, other factors were also considered such as responses to earlier consultations, further evidence gathering and the likelihood of deliverability. Additional evidence, which is available in the supporting documents, includes the evaluation of sites against the sequential test in Planning Policy Statement 25: “Development and Flood Risk”, a consideration of the environmental impacts which the development of a site could cause and the Sustainability Appraisal. In addition, all the potential sites were evaluated for deliverability based on the criteria of:

- Suitability – whether there are constraints which would make development inappropriate
- Availability – whether there are any ownership limitations to development
- Achievability – whether there are any financial or other limitations to development

8.20 The sites allocated in Policy WP4, and listed in Table 8.5 below, result from the site evaluation, consultation and further consideration in light of the findings within the additional evidence compiled. They are the sites which are considered most deliverable for the development of new and/or enhanced future waste management facilities. The total area of these sites meets the land take requirement set out in Policy WP1 of the proposed submission.
Table 8.5 – Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site ref</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Likely timescale for development of the site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Willow Lane Industrial Area</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Croydon Purely Oaks Highway Depot</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Factory Lane Industrial Estate</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Croydon Factory Lane (South Side)</td>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351/352</td>
<td>Chessington Industrial Area</td>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>491</td>
<td>Kimpton Industrial Estate</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641, 642</td>
<td>Durnsford Road Industrial Area</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>Garth Road Industrial Area Merton</td>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td>The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of)</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>2011 - 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5312/532/533/534/535/539</td>
<td>Beddington Industrial Area</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>2017 - 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.21 Assessment of existing waste management sites, safeguard for waste management facilities in Policy WP3 (Schedule 1 of the Proposed Submission document) and new sites for waste management facilities identified in Policy WP4 (Schedule 2 of the Proposed Submission document) have been assessed using the following information:

- Evidence Base Study 1: Sequential Test for Flood Risk
- Evidence Base Study 2: Source Protection Zones
- Evidence Base Study 3: Deliverability Report
- Evidence Base Study 4 Technical Report
- Evidence Base Study 5: Environmental Health Considerations
- Evidence Base Study 6: Traffic Considerations
- Evidence Base Study 7: Nature Conservation Considerations
- Appendix 4 of this Sustainability Appraisal

8.22 The site assessment Matrix can be found in Appendix 6.
Developing the South London Waste Plan Policies (Task B2)

Background

9.1 The objectives for the Waste DPD are set out in the four partner Boroughs emerging Core Strategies. The common objectives set out in each emerging Core Strategy document are that.

→ By working in partnership, the four boroughs will seek to maximise self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs;
→ The boroughs will identify sufficient land to enable this;
→ That, with regard to the location of sites, the boroughs will be guided by regional and national policy and the broad locations of strategic industrial locations, local employment areas and existing waste management sites;
→ That the boroughs will safeguard existing waste management sites and seek to intensify their development where appropriate;
→ That the boroughs will support the recycling and composting of waste by requiring new developments to provide space to enable the storage and collection of recyclables.

9.2 To address these objectives, the partner boroughs have identified a Vision and Objectives for the SLWP which was originally consulted upon at the Issues and Options stage. Feedback received during that time has been incorporated into the proposed Vision and Objectives identified in Table 4.1 of the Proposed Submission Report.

Vision

9.3 The proposed SLWP Vision is as follows:

At 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.

Objectives

9.4 The proposed objectives of the SLWP seek to:

1. Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.
2. Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.
3. Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.
4. Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.
5. Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making
Key Policy Areas

9.5 As discussed in the Proposed Submission Report, the partner boroughs have identified the following key policy areas affecting the development of sustainable waste management facilities across the Plan area and the success of the SLWP in achieving the Plan’s Vision for 2021:

- **Key Issue 1:** Cross boundary issues;
- **Key Issue 2:** How much waste must the SLWP accommodate?;
- **Key Issue 3:** What number and range of waste facilities are needed?
- **Key Issue 4:** Scarcity of available land;
- **Key Issue 5:** Waste Transfer Stations;
- **Key Issue 6:** Climate Change.

Policies for Appraisal

9.6 The Proposed Submission Report sets out the following proposed policies for guiding development to specified areas or sites and set criteria that must be taken into account by the Boroughs when determining proposals for waste management facilities. At the second consultation stage of the Waste Plan’s production, the consultation document included seven policy issues on which stakeholders could comment. Following the receipt of responses and in order to make the document more user friendly, the policies have been amended and reordered. There are now two strategic policies dealing with waste demand and land supply across the four boroughs (WP1 & WP2). Three policies deal with site safeguarding and development (WP3-WP5) and four policies are concerned with development management issues (WP6-WP9).

9.7 The likely significant impacts of Proposed Policies WP1 to WP9 on the environmental, social and economic objectives of sustainable development (as defined in the SA Framework) are assessed in the sustainability appraisal matrix included in Section 10.

### STRATEGIC PLANNING WASTE POLICIES

**Policy WP1: Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste**

The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:

- a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.
- a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.
The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes.

9.8 Strategic Waste Policy WP1 relates to the first part of Preferred Options Policy WP1 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ consultation stage with amendments following consultation and additional technical data.

9.9 PPS10 “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management” (para 17) requires that the South London Waste Plan identifies sites and areas suitable for the waste management facilities that support the apportionment for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste as set out in the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS); in this case the London Plan (2008). Therefore, boroughs must allocate enough land to meet the apportionment figure, as stated in the London Plan.

9.10 As stated in the Proposed Submission Report new lower apportionments have been identified in the Draft Replacement London Plan (Minor Alteration to the Draft Replacement London Plan issues in December 2009). It is the partner boroughs’ view that the apportionment identified in the Draft Replacement London Plan for commercial and industrial waste is too low. Until evidence confirms these lower figures, the SLWP is based upon the Adopted London Plan Apportionments.

9.11 In order to meet the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan Apportionments the SLWP must safeguard existing waste sites and identify 3.08 additional hectares of new sites at 2021, and 4.34 hectares by 2021 to strive to meet the equivalent of 100% of the Waste Plan areas waste arisings. The SLWP encourages the re-development of existing waste transfer sites to facilities that actually manage waste onsite. It is a priority of the plan that more waste is treated locally, so fewer waste transfer facilities will be required to transfer waste out of the plan area. This reduces the amount of additional land need to meet the London Plan apportionments and to meet self sufficiently. Given the scarcity of land available to businesses and industry, it is considered critical that the SLWP does not facilitate the over provision of waste management facilities. In order to safeguard land for a wide range of economic activity, it is critical that proposals for waste management development are related to the plan area’s need for waste management facilities.
Policy WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste
Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:

(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,
(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.

9.12 Strategic Waste Policy WP2 ‘Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste’ was developed from the second part of Preferred Options Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ stage.

9.13 The Potential Sites and Policies SA Report concluded that by providing for sufficient facilities to deal with all waste streams within the Plan area up to 2021, including all municipal, commercial and industrial waste arisings, Proposed Policy WP1 would promote a wide range of sustainability objectives by eliminating the need for disposal either within or outside the plan area, avoiding the need for longer waste-related trips, providing greater flexibility within the plan and encouraging local communities to take a greater responsibility for their own waste. Further beneficial impacts on key sustainability objectives would stem from the commitment in Policy WP1 to manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible whilst safeguarding communities and the environment in accordance with all policies of the Plan.

SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites
Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.
9.14 Following consultation Site Location Waste Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites’ was developed from Preferred Options Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ stage.

9.15 At the Potential Sites and Policies stage, there was a general support for the protection of existing waste management sites. In seeking to safeguard existing waste management sites for their existing permitted level of use and ensuring that additional compensatory site provision will be provided where existing sites are lost to non-waste use, proposed Policy WP3 satisfies the requirements of the London Plan.

9.16 The SA at Stage 2 concluded that the loss of existing waste sites to other forms of development would have a number of adverse impacts on both waste management and sustainability objectives including greater difficulty in achieving waste targets, rising costs associated with the policy requirements to reduce waste sent to landfill and the possibility of new sites being allocated that could be less suitable.

Policy WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities
Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

9.17 Site Location Waste Policy WP4 relates to ‘Preferred Options Policy’ WP4 and amendments following consultation.

9.18 The approach to developing an initial ‘Long List’ of potential waste management sites on the basis of the ‘areas of search’ 51 established at the Issues and Options stage was used to create a shortlist of ‘preferred sites’ on the basis of assessing the suitability of each site against a range of criteria. Following consultation on preferred sites a further 8 sites were identified and consulted. The sites allocated in Policy WP4 result from the site evaluation, consultation and further consideration in light of the findings within the additional evidence compiled.

9.19 The sites have been identified on the basis of their general suitability, availability and achievability but do not allocate specific types of waste management facilities. In addition to site evaluation, other factors were considered such as responses to earlier consultations, further evidence gathering and the likelihood of deliverability. Further details of the methodology and rationale are provided in Section 8 of this SA and Sections 2 and 3 of ‘Evidence Base Study 4: Technical Report’. A detailed analysis of the relationship between the sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework and site assessment (absolute constraints, constraints and criteria for site-based assessment) of sites allocated in this policy is provided in section 8.

51 i.e. Strategic Industrial Locations, local employment areas, and existing waste sites
**Policy WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development**

Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:

(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;

(b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;

(c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; and,

(d) The following locational criteria are met:

(i) The site is not within, or will have an adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations;

(ii) The site does not contain features, or will have an adverse effect on features, identified as being of international or national historic importance; and

(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 “Development and Flood Risk” and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.

Priority will be given to sites which:

- are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;

- do not adversely affect the openness of strategic open land (e.g. the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land);

- are located more than 100 metres or more from open space;

- are identified as having a low risk of flooding;

- are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);

- 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;

- have direct access to the strategic road network;

- have no Public Rights of Way;

- do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites or strategic views;

- are close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of combined heat and power (and combined cooling heat and power) and areas of growth, regeneration and mixed use development; and,

- offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.

- appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability.
9.20 Strategic Waste Policy WP5 ‘Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development’ was developed from Preferred Options Policy WP5 ‘Waste related development on unallocated sites’ from the previous ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Stage.

9.21 As discussed in the Proposed Submission document, the development must be related to need, as identified in Policy WP1 and must be appropriate to the site in question. An objective site selection process was carried out to identify the allocated sites and these are considered to be the most suitable sites for the development of new/enhanced waste facilities and the partner boroughs of the South London Waste Plan are seeking development on these sites before other sites are considered. Policy WP5 therefore requires developers to consider if the sites identified in Policy WP4 are available and achievable and then consider the areas in Policy WP4 before proposing unallocated sites.

9.22 Table 9.1 shows how each of the above locational criteria for assessing the suitability of unallocated sites relates to the sustainability objectives and indicators making up the SA Framework.
Table 9.1: Relationship between the locational criteria for assessing the suitability of windfall sites and the sustainability appraisal framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria/Scoring</th>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The site is not within, will have any adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international and national policy</td>
<td>PPS10 states ‘considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).’</td>
<td>Biodiversity And Habitats 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.</td>
<td>• waste management facilities located (a) within 500m (b) greater than 500m and less than 1km, and (c) less than 500m; from sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations  • Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs)  • waste management facilities located (a) 100m or greater from a locally important nature conservation area, and (b) within 100m of a locally important nature conservation area, and (c) within or partly within a locally important nature conservation area  • Number, area and condition of regionally or locally designated wildlife sites, including Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) of local/municipal importance and LNRs  • Change in priority habitats and population of local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species  • Number of waste related developments which have impacted priority habitats and/or BAP species  • Amount of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste facility development  • quality and extent of local green corridor networks in South London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The site does not contain features, or will have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international and national historic importance</td>
<td>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).</td>
<td>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, ASSCs, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</td>
<td>• Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets;  • Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London;  • Number and quality of CAs (character appraisals)  • Number of new waste management facilities located within areas of high townscape quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on flood risk, meet the Sequential Test and where appropriate the Exceptions Test.</td>
<td>PPS25 ‘Development and Flood Risk’</td>
<td>Flood Risk &amp; Climate Change Adaptation 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments. 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation. Population Health &amp; Quality Of Life 11.2 To minimise the adverse impacts of waste developments... on health. Pollution and Natural Resources 3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of ‘brownfield’ land.</td>
<td>• Waste developments within Flood Zones 1 (Low Risk), 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) and 3b (Functional Floodplain)  • The number of waste related developments that met the ‘sequential’ and ‘exception’ test as outlined in PPS25 and SFRA  • Number of waste developments which incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures including flood resilient design  • degree of peak-time attenuation achieved through SUDS measures and level of run-off from waste related sites  • The number of waste related developments located on ‘brownfield sites’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously Developed land</td>
<td>PPS10 (Para 3)  London Plan Policies 3D.9, 3D.10 and 3D.11.</td>
<td>Open Environment 7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL. 7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space. 7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</td>
<td>• Number of waste related developments (a) not located within Greenbelt or MOL (b) located in Greenbelt or MOL, but not impacting on the openness of surroundings, and (c) located within Green belt or MOL  • Total area, integrity, ‘openness’ and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London Number of waste related developments (a) located within 100m or greater from open space, and (b) located on or partly located on open space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria/ Scoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priority will be given to sites which are designated by the plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill</td>
<td><strong>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</strong> 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities. 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</td>
<td>• Total area, integrity, ‘openness’ and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London  • Total area of public open space within South London (hectares)  • Provision of public open space per 1,000 population  • Areas of public open space deficiency (ha) (i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance (ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and (iii) 400 m + from any public open space</td>
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| Priority will be given to sites which are identified as having a | **Sustainable Waste Management** 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London. 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment. 1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced. 1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion 1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled. **Energy and Climate Change** 4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development. 4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks 4.3 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables. **Sustainable Economic Growth** 10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London. 10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London. 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste. **Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education** 12.1 To improve public access to waste facilities. | • the number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/regeneration area  • the number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry  • the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste  • Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London  • The proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources  • Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks  • Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector by site and site of facility  • Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/recycle) compared to waste disposal  • Economic output per capita per annum  • Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy  • Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy e.g. Anaerobic Digestion with energy/heat generation  • Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks  • Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation |  |

<p>| Priority will be given to sites which are designated by the plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill | <strong>Flood Risk &amp; Climate Change Adaptation</strong> 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related | |  |</p>
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<tr>
<td>low risk of flooding</td>
<td>To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation. <strong>Population Health &amp; Quality Of Life</strong> To minimise the adverse impacts of waste developments... on health. <strong>Pollution and Natural Resources</strong> To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of ‘brownfield’ land.</td>
<td>‘exception’ test as outlined in PPS25 and SFRA. Number of waste developments which incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures including flood resilient design; degree of peak-time attenuation achieved through SUDS measures and level of run-off from waste related sites; The number of waste related developments located on ‘brownfield’ sites.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Priority given to sites which do not impact on the openness of strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt and MOL)</td>
<td>PPS10 Para 3, London Plan Policies 3D.9, 3D.10 <strong>Open Environment</strong> To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL. <strong>Sustainable Transport</strong> To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</td>
<td>Number of waste related developments (a) not located within Greenbelt or MOL (b) located in Greenbelt or MOL but not impacting on the openness of surroundings, and (c) located within Green belt or MOL. Total area, integrity, ‘openness’ and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Priority will be given to sites located 100 metres or more from open space</td>
<td>London Plan Policy 3D.11 <strong>Open Environment</strong> To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL. To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space. To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views. <strong>Population Health and Quality Of Life</strong> To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities. To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</td>
<td>Number of waste related developments (a) located within 100m or greater from open space, and (b) located on or partly located on open space. Total area, integrity, ‘openness’ and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London. Total area of public open space within South London (hectares). Provision of public open space per 1,000 population. Areas of public open space deficiency (ha) (i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance (ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and (iii) 400 m + from any public open space.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priority will be given to sites that are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);</td>
<td>PPS10. <strong>Pollution and Natural Resources</strong> To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land. <strong>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</strong> To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities. To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health.</td>
<td>Number and proportion of new waste-related developments located (a) within SPZ1 (b) within SPZ2, and (c) within the catchment area (SPZ3) or is not located in any SPZ area. Number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or sites of ‘potential concern’). Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a proportion of all ‘sites of potential concern’ (%). Number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste related development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority will be given to sites which have direct access to the strategic road network</td>
<td>PPS10 <strong>Sustainable Transport</strong> To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</td>
<td>Number and proportion of waste management sites located (a) less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN (b) between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN, and (c) greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN; total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment.</td>
<td></td>
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52 Metropolitan Open Land
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria/Scoring</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>access. 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</td>
<td>and/or disposal monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs) total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs) Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste related developments and transport routes Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Population Human and Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities. 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, on public health.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority will be given to sites which do adversely affect conservation areas, nature conservation areas, archaeological sites or strategic views</td>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 16 on ‘Archaeology and Planning’ (PPG16)</td>
<td>Built, Historic &amp; Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, ASLCs, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</td>
<td>Number and proportion of waste management facilities which (a) contain no known archaeological sites (b) contain a known archaeological site, and (c) contain a nationally or regionally important archaeological site; Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority will be given to sites with access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outcoming materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access to staff to cycle or walk</td>
<td>PPS10.</td>
<td>Sustainable Transport 2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access. 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</td>
<td>Number and proportion of waste management sites (a) with established access to railhead (b) less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access, and (c) 500m or greater from a railhead total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal To maximise the proportion of waste transported other than by road (rail or river) by waste stream; monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from waste facilities and related activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Population Health and Quality Of Life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Criteria/Scoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments...on public health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sustainable Waste Management

1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment.
1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.
1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion.
1.5 To promote energy from waste etc.

### Sustainable Transport

2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.
2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.

### Pollution and Natural Resources

3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.
3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of ‘brownfield’ land.

### Sustainable Economic Growth

10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.
10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and increasing viability of energy from waste.

### Population Health and Quality Of Life

11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments...on public health.

### Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)

- The number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/ regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area
- The number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry
- Proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%)
- Proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies
- Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal
- Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London
- The proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources
- Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks
- Proportion (%) of carbon dioxide reductions achieved through renewable sources of energy generated on-site
- Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector within South London by site and site
- Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste disposal
- Economic output of Gross Value Added per capita per annum
- Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy
- Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy e.g. Anaerobic Digestion with energy/ heat generation
- Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks
- Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria/ Scoring</th>
<th>Policy Justification</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)</th>
<th>Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Priority will be given to sites that are close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of combined heat and power (and combined cooling heat and power) and areas of growth, regeneration and mixed-use development; and, | • Supplement to PPS1 on Planning and Climate Change  
• London Plan Policies 4A.1, 4A.3, 4A.4, 4A.5 | Access, Equalities, Comm. Engagement & Education  
12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising. | • the number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/ regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area  
• the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry  
• proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%)  
• the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies  
• total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal  
• Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London  
• The proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources  
• Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks  
• Proportion (%) of carbon dioxide reductions achieved through renewable sources of energy generated on-site  
• Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector within South London by site and site  
• Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste disposal  
• Economic output of Gross Value Added per capita per annum  
• Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy  
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• Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks  
• Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation |

**Sustainable Waste Management**  
1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/ apportionment.  
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1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion.  
1.5 To promote energy from waste etc.  

**Sustainable Transport**  
2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.  
2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.  

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3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution.  
3.2 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of ‘brownfield’ land.  

**Sustainable Economic Growth**  
10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.  
10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste.  

**Population Health and Quality Of Life**  
11.1 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments…on public health.
Policy WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities

All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the May of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan:

Waste management facilities will be required to:

(a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6;

(b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity;

(c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid;

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

(e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site; and,

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

9.23 Detailed Waste Policy WP6 ‘Sustainable construction of Waste Management Facilities’ was developed from Preferred Options Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ stage.

9.24 At Potential Sites and Policies, stakeholders identified concerns about the requirement to meet BREEAM ‘excellent’ rating proposed in Policy WP2 as it is unduly stringent and may be unrealistic for all waste facilities. It was said that the proposed policy already requires developers to meet the London Mayor’s Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance which requires a design and access statement which is considered sufficient. Meeting BREEAM will lead to additional costs and care must be taken not to stifle the development of new facilities. Policy WP6 takes this into consideration.

9.25 It is considered that Proposed Policy WP6 addresses the requirements of the London Plan and PPS10 which seek to secure the sustainable design and construction of waste management facilities.
Policy WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.

A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible.

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

(a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar;
(b) 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;
(c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas;
(d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses;
(e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated;
(f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated;
(g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network
(h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds; and
(i) The design of the waste management 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.

The information in Schedule 4 (of the Proposed Submission Report) will provide the basis for the assessment of the impact of a development.

9.26 Detailed Waste Policy WP7 ‘Protecting and Enhancing Amenity’ was developed from part of Preferred Options Policy WP6 ‘Development Criteria’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ stage.

9.27 At previous stages local stakeholders identified concerns about the impact of waste management development and local stakeholders were particularly keen to ensure that waste management facilities have no negative impacts on local communities and the environment.

9.28 It is considered that Proposed Policy WP7 addresses the requirements of the London Plan and PPS10 which seek to secure the recovery and/or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.
Policy WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:

(a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;

(b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;

(c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and,

(d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.

Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

9.29 Detailed Waste Policy WP8 ‘Sustainable Energy Recovery’ was developed from part of Preferred Options Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable modern energy recovery’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ stage.

9.30 At previous stages of consultation, there was a general consensus across all stakeholder groups that the Waste Plan should support the production of energy from waste. The London Plan also encourages the provision of combined heat and power (CHP) and/or combined cooling, heat and power (CCHP) where possible.

9.31 Although waste to energy facilities are likely to play an important role in the future management of waste arisings across the plan area and as a source of renewable heat and power, it is important to note that thermal treatment with energy recovery is lower in the waste hierarchy than other waste management options. In line with Policy WP1 such proposals will be required to demonstrate that the waste cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials. This will ensure that the thermal treatment plant does not ‘crowd out’ the potential for recycling or otherwise gaining benefit from the waste prior to its thermal treatment.

9.32 All Boroughs are firmly against poor performing, outdated technologies such as old-fashioned mass-burn incineration which is poorly designed, visually intrusive and releases high levels of noxious emissions. Furthermore, the Mayor’s requirement that waste to energy facilities should achieve a positive carbon outcome. The EU Waste Incineration Directive imposes high standards on modern waste incinerators to minimise the impact of negative environmental effects on the environment and human health resulting from emissions to air, soil, surface and ground water. Designed, built, operated and maintained in such a way that the requirements of the Directive are met and human health and the environment are protected.
Policy WP9: Planning Obligations

Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

9.33 Detailed Waste Policy WP9 is a new policy that conforms to national guidance (see Para B25 of Circular 05/05 and Para 447 of PPS12: Local Spatial Planning)

9.34 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 prevailing policies of the relevant borough.

9.35 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.
10 Compatibility of Vision and Plan Objectives against SA Framework Objectives (Task B1)

10.1 This Section analyses the compatibility of the Vision and objectives put forward in Section 4 of the Proposed Submission Report, with each of the 12 categories of objective making up the SA Framework.

10.2 The matrix below is used to identify where the proposed Vision and each draft objective are ‘compatible’ (√), ‘incompatible’ (X) or ‘potentially in conflict’ (?) with each of the 12 categories of sustainability objective making up the SA Framework (see Section 7 for full details).

Table 10.1: Compatibility of Vision and Objectives with the SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Proposed Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</td>
<td>The South London Waste Plan will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from that residual waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Identify enough land within the partner boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and Kingston to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of these, where appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES</strong></td>
<td>Proposed Vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sustainable Waste Management</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sustainable Transport</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pollution and Natural Resources</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Energy and Climate Change</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Local Environmental Quality</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Open Environment</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Biodiversity And Habitats</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Built and Historic Environment</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sustainable Economic Growth</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Appraisal of the South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies (Tasks B3, B4 and B5)

Appraisal Methodology
11.1 This section presents the results of sustainability appraisal in relation to the Vision, objectives and each of the Waste Policies (WP1 to WP9) for managing South London’s waste arisings up to 2021 set out in the Sites and Policies Consultation Report. In line with well-established practice, an Appraisal Matrix has been used to record the likely beneficial or adverse social, economic and environmental effects of each policy against each of the sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework. The sustainability implications of the preferred strategy are compared with each of the alternative strategic options previously considered at the Issues and Options stage.

11.2 With regard to the selection of sites for hosting new or upgraded waste management facilities within the four Boroughs, the results of site assessment (including individual Site Assessment Sheets) are set out in Appendices 1-8 of the Mouchel Technical Report on ‘Preferred Sites’. The site assessment methodology has a strong basis in sustainability. As demonstrated in Section 8 of this document, each of the spatial criteria developed for the purpose of site assessment can be derived almost directly from an SA Framework objective.

11.3 Impacts are evaluated in terms of:
→ the nature of the predicted impact (beneficial, adverse or neutral);
→ the scale/significance of the predicted impact (small, medium, large); and
→ the likely duration of the impact (short-term, medium-term or long term);
→ the level of uncertainty associated with the predicted impact.

11.4 The appraisal methodology and scoring system used is closely based on the recommended approach set out in Government guidance 53. Table 11.1 provides a guide to the symbols used in the Appraisal Matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Predicted Effect of Option on Sustainability Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>small beneficial effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>medium beneficial effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+++</td>
<td>large beneficial/Borough-wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Adverse impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Uncertain impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None/neutral effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.5 Based on the impacts predicted for each group of sustainability objectives, an overall assessment is then made in relation to each of the following main categories of objective:
(1) Sustainable Waste Management;
(2) Sustainable Transport;
(3) Pollution and Natural Resources:
(4) Energy and Climate Change
(5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation

53 Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategy and LDFs (ODPM, 2005)
(6) Local Environmental Quality;
(7) Open Environment;
(8) Biodiversity and Habitats;
(9) Built and Historic Environment;
(10) Sustainable Economic Growth;
(11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life; and
(12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

11.6 A discussion and evaluation of each Proposed Policy in relation to its predicted effects on sustainability objectives is provided in Section 12 (Conclusions).
## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MATRIX: South London Waste Plan Proposed Submission

### SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Obj. 1</th>
<th>Obj. 2</th>
<th>Obj. 3</th>
<th>Obj. 4</th>
<th>Obj. 5</th>
<th>Obj. 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision</strong></td>
<td>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 1</strong></td>
<td>Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
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<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 2</strong></td>
<td>Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 3</strong></td>
<td>Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 4</strong></td>
<td>Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 5</strong></td>
<td>Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 6</strong></td>
<td>Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP1: The Strategic Approach</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.</th>
<th>1.2 To provide sites &amp; facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s apportionment.</th>
<th>1.3 To promote waste avoidance minimisation and re-use to reduce amount of waste produced</th>
<th>1.4 To promote recycling &amp; composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion</th>
<th>1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Policy**                  | The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of | +++ | +++ | +++ | +++ | +++ | +++ | ---
### SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities** | Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:  
(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,  
(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.  |
| **WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites** | Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted. |
## Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.</th>
<th>1.2 To provide sites &amp; facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s apportionment.</th>
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<th>1.4 To promote recycling &amp; composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion</th>
<th>1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)</td>
<td>WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>Policy Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5) | WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development | Policy Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:  
(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4 (+ + +);  
(b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1 (+ + +)  
(c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; (+ + +)  
• are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill (+ + +);  
• 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 (+ + +);  
• have direct access to the strategic road network (+ + +);  
• are close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of combined heat and power (and combined cooling heat and power) and areas of growth, regeneration and mixed use development; and (+ + +);  
• offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site (+ + +) | + + + | + + + | + + + | + + | + + | + + |
| Stage 2 Policy Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | + + + | + + + | + + + | + + | + + | + + |
| DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6) | WP6: Sustainable Construction of | Policy All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the ‘Excellent’ rating would | + + + | + + + | + + | + + | + + | + + |
## SA OBJECTIVE (1):
### SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

| Waste Management Facilities | make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan: Waste management facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +). |

| WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES MAKE THE PROPOSAL UNVIALABLE. IN ADDITION, ALL PROPOSALS MUST COMPLY WITH EACH OF THE ‘ESSENTIAL’ STANDARDS SET OUT IN THE MAYOR OF LONDON’S SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SPG (OR EQUIVALENT) TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER POLICIES WITHIN THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES OF THE APPROPRIATE BOROUGH’S DEVELOPMENT PLAN: WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WILL BE REQUIRED TO: (A) MINIMISE ON-SITE CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS SET OUT IN TABLE 4.6 (+ + +); (B) BE FULLY ADAPTED AND RESILIENT TO THE FUTURE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO INCREASED FLOOD RISK (INCLUDING ENSURING DEVELOPMENT IS SAFE, DOES NOT INCREASE FLOOD RISK ELSEWHERE AND WHERE POSSIBLE, REDUCES FLOOD RISK OVERALL), URBAN HEAT ISLAND/HEAT WAVES, AIR POLLUTION, DROUGHT CONDITIONS AND IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY (+ + +); (C) INCORPORATE GREEN ROOFS, SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS) INCLUDING RAINWATER HARVESTING AND OTHER BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE MEASURES AS APPROPRIATE IN SUPPORT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ALL LONDON GREEN GRID (+ + +); (D) MAKE A MORE EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES AND REDUCE THE LIFECYCLE IMPACTS OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS(+ + +); (E) MINIMISE WASTE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION WASTES ONSITE (+ + +); AND, (F) PROTECT, MANAGE AND ENHANCE LOCAL HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY (+ + +). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>POLICY</th>
<th>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)</th>
<th>POLICY</th>
<th>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation (Potential Sites and Policies)’</td>
<td>+ + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>Part of Proposed Policy WP6 ‘Development Criteria (Potential Sites and Policies)’</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)

**WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity**

Policy: Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:

- **Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +);**
- **Biodiversity (+ +);**
- **Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +);**
- **Ground water, surface water and watercourses (+ +);**
- **Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);**
- **Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);**
- **Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +);**
- **Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +);** and
- **The design of the waste management facility (+ +)**
### SA OBJECTIVE (1):
**SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT**

1. **To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.**
2. **To provide sites & facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s apportionment.**
3. **To promote waste avoidance minimisation and re-use to reduce amount of waste produced.**
4. **To promote recycling & composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion.**
5. **To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.**

#### WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Stage 2 Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ + + +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WP9: Planning Obligations

| Policy | Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development |

#### Stage 2 Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

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**Stage 2 Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

#### Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan

**Vision**
- By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.

**Obj. 1**
- Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.

**Obj. 2**
- Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.

**Obj. 3**
- Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.

**Obj. 4**
- Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.

**Obj. 5**
- Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making.

**Obj. 6**
- Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy.

#### Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP1: The Strategic Approach</th>
<th>Proposed Policy</th>
<th>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</th>
<th>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **WP1:** The Strategic Approach | The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:  
- a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.  
- a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.  
The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies. | **OVERALL** | **+ + +** | **+ + +** | **+ + +** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT</th>
<th>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)

#### WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities

| Proposed Policy | Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: 
|                | (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and, 
|                | (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. |

#### Stage 2 Policy

First part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

| + + + | + + | + + |

### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)

#### WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites

| Policy | Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted. |

#### Stage 2 Policy

Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

| + + + | + + | + + |

### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)

#### WP4: Industrial Areas with

| Policy | Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s |

| + + + | + + | + + |
### SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</th>
<th>capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development Policy</th>
<th>Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: &lt;br&gt; 1. It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; &lt;br&gt; 2. It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1; &lt;br&gt; 3. The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; &lt;br&gt; a) are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill; &lt;br&gt; b) 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; &lt;br&gt; c) have direct access to the strategic road network; &lt;br&gt; d) offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Stage 2 Policy | Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies) |

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)

| WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities Policy | All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan: Waste management facilities will be required to: <br> a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); <br> b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/ heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); <br> c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London |
## Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT</th>
<th>OVERALL</th>
<th>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</th>
<th>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Grid (+ + +); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials (+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)

#### WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity

| Policy | Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar; (b) Biodiversity; (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas; (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses; (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated; (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated; (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (h) Odour, litter, vermin and bird; and (i) The design of the waste management facility | + + + | + + | + + |

### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)

#### WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

| Policy | Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building. | + + + | + + | + + |

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Stage 2 Policy

Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’(Potential Sites and Policies)
### SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

#### OVERALL

2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.

2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.

### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP9: Planning Obligations</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development</th>
<th>+</th>
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<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Vision and Objectives

#### Vision

By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.

- **Obj. 1**: Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.
- **Obj. 2**: Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.
- **Obj. 3**: Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.
- **Obj. 4**: Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.
- **Obj. 5**: Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making.
- **Obj. 6**: Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy.

#### Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)

**WP1: The Strategic Approach**

The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:

- A minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.
- A minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.

The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be...
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

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<tr>
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<td>Within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes.</td>
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#### Stage 2 Policy
- First part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

#### Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)

**WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities**

| Policy | Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. | + + + | + + + | + + | + + | + |

#### Stage 2 Policy
- Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

#### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)

**WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites**

| Policy | Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted. | + + + | + + + | + + + | + + | + |

#### Stage 2 Policy
- Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

| + + + | + + + | + + + | + + | + | + |
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

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<td>Site Location Waste Policies (WP4)</td>
<td>Overall</td>
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</table>

#### WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities

**Policy**: Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

**Stage 2 Policy**: Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

#### WP5: Waste Management on Unallocated Sites

**Policy**: Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:
1. It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;
2. It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;
3. The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met;
4. The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 “Development and Flood Risk” and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.

- are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;
- are identified as having a low risk of flooding;
- are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);
- 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;
- have direct access to the strategic road network;
- offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.

**Stage 2 Policy**: Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

#### WP6: Sustainable Construction

**Proposed Policy**: All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREMA scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the ‘Excellent’ rating would...
### SA OBJECTIVE (3):
**POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

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**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)**

**Policy**

Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.

- A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible.
- Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:
  - Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +);
  - Biodiversity (+ +);
  - Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +);
  - Ground water, surface water and watercourses (+ +);
  - Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);
  - Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);
  - Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +);
  - Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and
  - The design of the waste management facility (+ +)

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- Waste of Management Facilities

- Make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan:
  - Waste management facilities will be required to:
    - Minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +);
    - Be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +);
    - Incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +);
    - Make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials (+ + +);
    - Minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+ + +); and
    - Protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).

- Waste of Management Facilities

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#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)

**WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery**

- **Policy**: Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:
  - (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;
  - (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;
  - (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and,
  - (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Proposed Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)

**WP9: Planning Obligations**

- **Policy**: Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

| Stage 2 Policy | New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy | ? | ? | ? | ? |
### SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
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<th>Overall</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision</td>
<td>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 1</td>
<td>Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 2</td>
<td>Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 3</td>
<td>Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
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<td>++ +?</td>
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<td>Obj. 4</td>
<td>Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
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<td>Obj. 5</td>
<td>Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
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<td>Obj. 6</td>
<td>Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
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#### Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)

**WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities**

- **Policy**
  - Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:
    - (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,
    - (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.

- **Stage 2 Policy**
  - Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

#### Site Location Waste Policies (WP3)

**WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites**

- **Policy**
  - Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.
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### SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities

| Proposed Policy | All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan: Waste management facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +). | + + + | + + + | + + + | + + + | + + + |

#### Stage 2 Policy

| Policy | Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’(Potential Sites and Policies) | + + + | + + + | + + | + + + | + + + |

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)

| Policy | Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +); (b) Biodiversity (+ +); (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +); (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses (+ +); (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +); (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and (i) The design of the waste management facility (+ +) | + + | + + | + + + | + + | + + | + + |
## Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

### SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Part of Proposed Policy WP6 ‘Development Criteria’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.</th>
<th>4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks</th>
<th>4.3 To meet an increase proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.</th>
<th>4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)**

### WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

**Policy**

- Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:
  - (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;
  - (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;
  - (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and,
  - (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.

Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Proposed Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.</th>
<th>4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks</th>
<th>4.3 To meet an increase proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.</th>
<th>4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.</th>
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</thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WP9: Planning Obligations

**Policy**

- Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.</th>
<th>4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks</th>
<th>4.3 To meet an increase proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.</th>
<th>4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN

#### Vision

By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.

#### Objectives

1. **Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy.** Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.

2. **Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.**

3. **Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area.** To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.

4. **Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.**

5. **Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making.**

6. **Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy.**

### Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)

#### Policy WP1: The Strategic Approach

The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:

- A minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and any subsequent target.
- A minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.

The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the

### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</th>
<th>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 1</td>
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<td>Obj. 3</td>
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<td>Obj. 4</td>
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<td>Obj. 5</td>
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<td>Obj. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION</td>
<td>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</td>
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<td>OVERALL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</td>
<td>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy First part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities</td>
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<td>Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+ + ?</td>
<td>+ + ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+ ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WP4: Industrial</td>
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<td>Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to</td>
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</table>
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</th>
<th>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</th>
<th>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:</td>
<td>+++?</td>
<td>(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;</td>
<td>++?</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;</td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; and</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 “Development and Flood Risk” and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Priority will be given to sites which:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• are identified as having a low risk of flooding;</td>
<td></td>
<td>• are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);</td>
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</table>

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities</th>
<th>Proposed Policy</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</th>
<th>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan: Waste management facilities will be required to:</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>(a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/ heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</th>
<th>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</th>
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<td>Overall</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
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</table>

**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)**

**WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity**

**Policy**

Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.

- A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible.
- Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:
  - (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar;
  - (b) Biodiversity (+ +);
  - (c) Ground water, surface water and watercourses;
  - (d) The design of the waste management facility.

**Stage 2 Policy**

Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)**

**WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery**

**Policy**

Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:

- (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;
- (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;
- (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and;
- (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.

Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

**Stage 2 Policy**

Proposed Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</th>
<th>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)**

**WP9: Planning Obligations**

**Policy**

Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

**Stage 2 Policy**

New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>+ + + + + + + + + +</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY</td>
<td>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan</td>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.1 To improve local environmental quality &amp; limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 1</strong> Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 2</strong> Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction</td>
<td><strong>+ +</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ +</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 3</strong> Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 4</strong> Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 5</strong> Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
<td><strong>+ + +</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 6</strong> Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)</th>
<th><strong>WP1: The Strategic Approach</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
<td>The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated DraftReplacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- **Overall:** To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.
- 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.
- 6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.
- 6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)</th>
<th>WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)</th>
<th>WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.</td>
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# Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

## SA Objective (6): Local Environmental Quality

### Overall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 To improve local environmental quality &amp; limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Site Location Waste Policies (WP4)

### WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities

**Policy**

Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.

### Stage 2 Policy

**Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)**

### Site Location Waste Policies (WP5)

### WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development

**Policy**

Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:

1. It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;
2. It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;
3. The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; Priority will be given to sites which:
   - are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;
   - 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;
   - have direct access to the strategic road network;
   - offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.

### Stage 2 Policy

**Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)**

### Detailed Waste Policies (WP6)

### WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management

**Proposed Policy**

All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>6.1 To improve local environmental quality &amp; limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.</th>
<th>6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.</th>
<th>6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.</th>
<th>6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Facilities
Other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan:

- (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +)
- (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +)
- (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +)
- (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials (+)
- (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+) and,
- (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +)

#### Stage 2 Policy
Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)

**WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity**

Policy

Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.

A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:

- (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar;
- (b) Biodiversity;
- (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas;
- (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses;
- (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated;
- (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated;
- (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network;
- (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds;
- (i) The design of the waste management facility

#### Stage 2 Policy
Part of Proposed Policy WP6 ‘Development Criteria’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)
### SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

**Policy**
- Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:
  1. demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;
  2. demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;
  3. deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and,
  4. minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.

Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Proposed Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>+ ++</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6.1</strong></td>
<td>+ ++</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6.2</strong></td>
<td>+ ++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.3</strong></td>
<td>+ ++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.4</strong></td>
<td>+ ++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)

#### WP9: Planning Obligations

**Policy**
- Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.1</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.2</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6.3</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.4</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN</th>
<th>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision and Objectives</strong></td>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision</strong></td>
<td>7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 1</strong> Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 2</strong> Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction</td>
<td>++?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 3</strong> Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
<td>+?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 4</strong> Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 5</strong> Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 6</strong> Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP1: The Strategic Approach</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT**

The additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes.

### STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)

**WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities**

Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:

- (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,
- (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.

### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)

**WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites**

Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.

### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)

**WP4: Industrial**

Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to...
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT</strong></th>
<th><strong>OVERALL</strong></th>
<th><strong>7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land</strong></th>
<th><strong>7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.</strong></th>
<th><strong>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Overall</strong></td>
<td><strong>+++</strong></td>
<td><strong>+++</strong></td>
<td><strong>+++</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Option</td>
<td>No policy to identify proposed sites for new/ enhanced waste management under Policy WP4</td>
<td><strong>+++</strong></td>
<td><strong>+++</strong></td>
<td><strong>+++</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)

**WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development**

Policy

Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:

- **(a)** It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;
- **(b)** It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;
- **(c)** The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met;
- **(d)** The site is not within, or will have an adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations; are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;
- do not adversely affect the openness of strategic open land (e.g. the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land);
- are located more than 100 metres or more from open space;
- do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites or strategic views;

Stage 2 Policy

Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)</strong></th>
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<th><strong>+++</strong></th>
<th><strong>+++</strong></th>
<th><strong>+++</strong></th>
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**WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities**

Proposed Policy

All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan:

- **(a)** minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +)
- **(b)** be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

**SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT**

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<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Overall</th>
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<td><strong>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +) (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +) (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +)</td>
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<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to: (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>Proposed Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP9: Planning Obligations</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS

#### PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 1</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 2</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 3</strong></td>
<td>++?</td>
<td>++? ++?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 4</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 5</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 6</strong></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
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</table>

#### Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)

**WP1: The Strategic Approach**

The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:

- a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.
- a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.

The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS</th>
<th>OVERALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Stage 2 Policy | First part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | + + ? | + + ? |

| STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Stage 2 Policy | Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | + + ? | + + ? |

| SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Stage 2 Policy | Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | + | + |

| SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP4: Industrial Areas with</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| + + + | + + + | + + + |
### SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.</th>
<th>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)

**WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development**

Policy: Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:

(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;
(b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;
(c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; and
(i) The site is not within, or will have an adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations;
- are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;
- do not adversely affect the openness of strategic open land (e.g. the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land);
- are located more than 100 metres or more from open space;
- do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites or strategic views.

### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)

**WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities**

Proposed Policy: All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan:

Waste management facilities will be required to:

(a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +);
(b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/ heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +);
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS</th>
<th>OVERALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the</td>
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<tr>
<td>integrity of internationally, nationally,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>regionally and locally designated wildlife</td>
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<tr>
<td>sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
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<tr>
<th>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
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<tr>
<th>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP9: Planning Obligations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
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</table>
## SA OBJECTIVE (9):
### BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>9.1</th>
<th>9.2</th>
<th>9.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision</td>
<td>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj. 1</td>
<td>Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
<td>+ +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 2</td>
<td>Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj. 3</td>
<td>Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 4</td>
<td>Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 5</td>
<td>Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 6</td>
<td>Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>WP1: The Strategic Approach</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

#### SA OBJECTIVE (9):
**BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OVERALL</strong></th>
<th><strong>9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.</strong></th>
<th><strong>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London’s historic environment and cultural assets.</strong></th>
<th><strong>9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character &amp; distinctiveness and important landmarks etc</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>First part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)

**WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)

**WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.</th>
<th>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London’s historic environment and cultural assets.</th>
<th>9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character &amp; distinctiveness and important landmarks etc</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.</td>
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<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development</td>
<td>Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; (b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1; (c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; (i) The site is not within, or will have an adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations; (ii) The site does not contain features, or will have an adverse effect on features, identified as being of international or national historic importance (+ + +); • are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill; • do not adversely affect the openness of strategic open land (e.g. the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres or more from open space; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites or strategic views (+ + +);</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
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<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Policy</th>
<th>Overall Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Overall Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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</table>

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Overall Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)
### SA OBJECTIVE (9):
**BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.

9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London’s historic environment and cultural assets.

9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc.

| WP9: Planning Obligations | Policy | Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development |
| Stage 2 Policy | New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OVERALL</th>
<th>9.1</th>
<th>9.2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 1</strong></td>
<td>Waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 2</strong></td>
<td>Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 3</strong></td>
<td>Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 4</strong></td>
<td>Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 5</strong></td>
<td>Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 6</strong></td>
<td>Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)

| WP1: The Strategic Approach | Policy | The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste. | + + + | + + + | + + + | + + + |
**SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
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</table>

**STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.</td>
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**SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.</td>
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**SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP4: Industrial Areas with</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s</td>
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</table>
### Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities

Capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

### Stage 2 Policy

Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)

**WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development**

Policy

Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;
- (b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;
- (c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met;
  - are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;
  - are close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of combined heat and power (and combined cooling heat and power) and areas of growth, regeneration and mixed-use development; and,
  - offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.

### Stage 2 Policy

Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)

**WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities**

Proposed Policy

All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan:

Waste management facilities will be required to:

- (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +);
- (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +);

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.</th>
<th>10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London.</th>
<th>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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</table>
### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

#### SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)

**WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity**

Policy

- Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.
- A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible.
- Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:
  - The design of the waste management facility (+ +)

Stage 2 Policy

- Part of Proposed Policy WP6 ‘Development Criteria’ (Potential Sites and Policies)
  - +

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)

**WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery**

Policy

- Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:
  - (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;
  - (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;
  - (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and,
  - (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and the environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.
- Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

Stage 2 Policy

- Proposed Policy WP7 ‘Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery’ (Potential Sites and Policies)
  - + + +

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)

**WP9: Planning Obligations**

Policy

- Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

Stage 2 Policy

- New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy
  - ?

---

(c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +);
(d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials (+ + +);
(e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+ + +); and,
(f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).
**SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE**

**PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
<th>PROPOSAL</th>
<th>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents</th>
<th>11.2 To minimise impacts of waste developments, transport &amp; associated activities on health</th>
<th>11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Vision</td>
<td>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.</td>
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<td>Obj. 1</td>
<td>Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
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<td>Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
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<td>Obj. 3</td>
<td>Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obj. 4</td>
<td>Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
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**Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>WP1: The Strategic Approach</th>
<th>PROPOSAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be</td>
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## SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
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### STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)

**WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities**

**Policy**

Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:

(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,

(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
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### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)

**WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites**

**Policy**

Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>POLICY ISSUE 4: IDENTIFYING PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WP5: Waste related development on unallocated sites</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proposed Policy</td>
<td>Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; (b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1; (c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; and; (i) The site is not within, or will have an adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations; (ii) The site does not contain features, or will have an adverse effect on features, identified as being of international or national historic importance; and; Priority will be given to sites which: • are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill; • 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; • have no Public Rights of Way; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites or strategic views; • have direct access to the strategic road network;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)</strong></td>
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</table>
### SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

#### WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities

**Proposed Policy**

All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan:

- Waste management facilities will be required to:
  - (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6
  - (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +);
  - (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid
  - (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +);
  - (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+ + +); and,
  - (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).

**Stage 2 Policy**

Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
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<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
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### SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)

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<th>Policy</th>
<th>Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:</th>
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<td>(d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.</td>
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Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)

| Policy | Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development |

Stage 2 Policy

New Policy. Alternative no policy for planning obligations to ensure the development meets on and off site requirements
## SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION

### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.</th>
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### Proposed Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>12.1</th>
<th>12.2</th>
<th>12.3</th>
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**SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION**

**OVERALL**

12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.  
12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.  
12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.  
12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.

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**STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)**

WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Waste Facilities

Policy: Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:

(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,

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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Stage 2 Policy</strong></th>
<th>Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)</th>
<th>+ + +</th>
<th>+ +</th>
<th>+ + +</th>
<th>+ + +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)**

WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites

Policy: Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.

| **Stage 2 Policy** | Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | + ? | + ? | + ? |
### Site Location Waste Policies (WP4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.</td>
<td>++ ++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Stage 2 Policy

| Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | ++ ++ | ++ | + ? | ++ | ++ |

### Site Location Waste Policies (WP5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development</td>
<td>Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) it can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; (b) it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1; (c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; • 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; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • are close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of combined heat and power (and combined cooling heat and power) and areas of growth, regeneration and mixed-use development; and, • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.</td>
<td>++ ++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Stage 2 Policy

| Proposed Policy WP5 ‘Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | ++ ++ | +++ | + ? | +++ | +++ |

### Detailed Waste Policies (WP6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan: Waste management facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change.</td>
<td>+++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION</td>
<td>Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td>12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.</td>
<td>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.1 **To improve public access to waste management facilities.**
12.2 **To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.**
12.3 **To promote community involvement in waste planning.**
12.4 **To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.**

**Particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +);**

- **(c)** incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +);
- **(d)** make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +);
- **(e)** minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite (+ + +); and,
- **(f)** protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).

**Stage 2 Policy**

| Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | +++ | + | + | + | + |

**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)**

**WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity**

**Policy**

- Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.
- A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible.
- Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:
  - **(c)** Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +);
  - **(e)** Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);
  - **(f)** Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);
  - **(g)** Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +)
  - **(h)** Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and
  - **(i)** The design of the waste management facility (+ +)

**Stage 2 Policy**

| Part of Proposed Policy Development Criteria (Potential Sites and Policies) | + | ++ | +? | +? | +? |

**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)**

**WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery**

**Policy**

- Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:
  - **(a)** demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;
  - **(b)** demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;
  - **(c)** deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and
  - **(d)** minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.
- Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

| + | ++ | + | +++ | +++ | +++ | +++ | +++ |
### SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION

#### Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.</th>
<th>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.</th>
<th>12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.</th>
<th>12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Detailed Waste Policies (WP9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2 Policy</td>
<td>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 Conclusions

Discussion and Evaluation of Potential Sites and Policies

12.1 The remainder of this Section explores the reasoning behind the scores recorded in the Appraisal Matrix and discusses the likely impacts of the proposed Vision, Objectives and Policies on the sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework. The predicted direction and magnitude of these impacts are compared and contrasted with the likely impacts of each of the alternative policy options which were considered previously at Stage 2 ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Consultation.

12.2 As has been demonstrated in Section 8, the site assessment criteria are closely aligned with the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets established in the SA Framework. It is therefore considered that the ‘top scoring’ sites, on the basis of having the best potential for development or re-development of waste management facilities, can generally be regarded as ‘more sustainable’ sites.

SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN VISION AND OBJECTIVES

**Vision**
At 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.

**Objectives**
1. Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.
2. Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.
3. Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.
4. Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.
5. Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making
6. Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy

**Discussion and Evaluation SLWP Vision and Objectives**
12.3 The results of sustainability appraisal set out in the Appraisal Matrix show that the proposed Vision and Objectives put forward in the ‘Proposed Submission’ document are fully consistent with the principles of sustainable waste management and would therefore, if achieved, have strongly beneficial and long-term impacts on the majority of sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework.

12.4 The Vision and Objectives for the SLWP would:

the relevant policies of the London Plan, the boroughs’ Municipal Waste Management Strategies and the Joint Waste Statement prepared by the South London Waste Partnership;

→ support local priorities expressed through the Municipal Waste Management Strategies, Sustainable Community Strategies and the emerging Local Development Frameworks of each of the partner Boroughs;

→ recognise the need for the SLWP to provide a sustainable framework for the management of all waste streams occurring within the Plan area by 2021 and thus achieve progress towards self-sufficiency by seeking to meet or exceed the London Plan apportionment;

→ identify the waste hierarchy as a guiding principle for sustainable waste management within South London by seeking to maximise waste minimisation, recycling and composting and then recover maximum value from residual waste that cannot be recycled or composted;

→ support the Government’s objectives for tackling climate change in PPS on ‘Planning and Climate Change’ by ensuring that waste is managed as close to the source of its production as possible, thus reducing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the transport of waste, thinking of waste as a resource for local manufacturing and promoting energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled;

→ acknowledge the need to identify sufficient land to enable the development of new waste management facilities to manage all waste streams occurring within the Plan area, including the safeguarding of existing sites and maximising the use of these;

→ recognise the need to locate waste sites in the best places to meet the needs of local communities and use the best technology to ensure that environmental, social and economic benefits are maximised; and

→ support the involvement local communities and other stakeholders in decision making.

12.5 However, it should be recognised that the actual impacts of the SLWP over the plan period to 2021 on the social, environmental and economic objectives included in the SA Framework will ultimately depend upon which sites are developed or redeveloped, the types of waste management facility developed and the effective implementation of each of the waste policies eventually included in the Plan. The key sustainability issues to be influenced by policies WP1-WP9 will concern achieving self-sufficiency within the Plan area (WP1 and WP2), the extent of waste minimisation achieved, the location of waste facilities (WP3-WP4), the development of waste facilities on windfall sites (WP5), Sustainable construction of waste facilities (WP6), protecting and enhancing amenity (WP7) and the promotion of sustainable energy recovery from waste (WP8).

12.6 The proposed monitoring framework of the Proposed Submission consists of a wide range of indicators and targets for monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan in achieving the Vision and key policy objectives up to 2021 (including reference to the relevant London Plan policies). The baseline profile of the Plan area provided in Section 5, together with the updated evidence base studies, will provide the starting point for plan monitoring. It is intended that the implementation of the Plan will be monitored on an annual basis through the preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) by each of the four Boroughs.
Policy WP1: Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial & Industrial Waste

The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2010 Draft Replacement London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:

- a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2010 Draft Replacement London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.
- a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.

The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets the other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial area as identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes.

Discussion

12.7 Policy WP1 has been developed from the first part of proposed policy WP1 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies consultation, with amendments following consultation and additional technical data. In seeking to provide for sufficient suitable waste management sites within the Plan area to manage all predicted waste arisings within four Boroughs up to 2021, Proposed Policy WP1 seeks to exceed the apportionment requirements of the London Plan to strive to attain self-sufficiency.

12.8 Table 3.1 of the ‘Proposed Submission’ Report shows that the Plan would need to provide for at least 921,024 tonnes of waste management capacity per year within the South London by 2021 in order to meet the total apportionment. Based on the capacity gap and the indicative range of waste management facilities required to deliver the increased waste management capacity required, the SLWP identifies the need for 3.08 additional hectares of land by 2021 to accommodate waste facilities, in addition to existing waste sites within the Plan area, to meet the Consolidated Draft Replacement London Plan apportionments, and an additional 4.34 hectare of to strive to manage the equivalent of 100% of waste arisings.

12.9 The supporting text to Policy WP1 highlights the scarcity of land available to businesses and industry, it is considered critical that the SLWP does not facilitate the overprovision of waste management facilities. In order to safeguard land for a wide range of land uses, it is critical that proposals for waste management development are related directly to the Plan area’s need for waste management facilities. It is considered that policy WP1 allocates sufficient land to strive to meet self-sufficiently whilst not compromising the land take needs of businesses and industry.
12.10 The strategic approach put forward by Policy WP1, strengthened since the previous stage, generally corresponds to proposed policy WP1. The Stage 2 SA Report concluded that this option would have greater sustainability benefits compared to the alternative options put forward in the Stage 2 ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ consultation document. Furthermore, in the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Consultation Report, slightly more respondents considered that the Plan should seek to manage the equivalent of 100% of municipal, commercial and industrial waste arisings in line with the principle of self-sufficiency.

12.11 The scope of Policy WP1 goes beyond the issue of self-sufficiency by encouraging development on the most suitable sites in accordance with Policy WP4 and by seeking to manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible whilst safeguarding communities and the environment in accordance with all policies of the Plan. These broad commitments have a number of potentially beneficial impacts on sustainability objectives as discussed below.

Significant Impacts of Proposed Policy WP1
12.12 The findings of the appraisal indicate that, overall, Policy WP1 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (+++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sustainability Objective</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sustainable Waste Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sustainable Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pollution and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Energy and Climate Change Mitigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Local Environmental Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Open environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sustainable Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Population, Human Health and Quality of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.13 Beneficial impacts (++) are also predicted in relation to the remaining sustainability objectives below. However, there is a greater degree of uncertainty involved since the extent of these positive impacts would ultimately depend on the effective implementation of all the other policies of the plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sustainability Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Biodiversity and Habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Built and Historic Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.14 By providing for sufficient facilities to deal with all waste streams within the Plan area up to 2021, including all municipal, commercial and industrial waste arisings, Policy WP1 would promote a wide range of sustainability objectives by eliminating the need for disposal either within or outside the plan area, avoiding the need for longer waste-related trips, providing greater flexibility within the plan and encouraging local communities to take a greater responsibility for their own waste. Further beneficial impacts on key sustainability objectives would stem from the commitment in Policy WP1 to manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible whilst safeguarding communities and the environment in accordance with all policies of the Plan.

12.15 When the potential impacts of Policy WP1 are analysed in more detail the most significant positive impacts are predicted for the following sustainability objectives:
maximising self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London (SA Objective 1.1);

providing sites and facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s apportionment (SA Objective 1.2);

promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy maximising landfill diversion (SA Objective 1.4);

promoting energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled (SA Objective 1.5).

→ reducing traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.

→ improving local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible minimising impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 3.1);

→ minimising soil and groundwater contamination and maximising development of previously developed or ‘brownfield’ land (SA Objective 3.3);

→ safeguarding primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources (SA Objective 3.4).

→ minimising carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development (SA Objective 4.1);

→ promoting the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected local distribution networks (SA Objective 4.2);

→ meeting an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables (SA Objective 4.3);

→ promoting the highest standards of sustainable design and construction (SA Objective 4.4).

→ increasing local employment opportunities in the waste management sector London (SA Objective 10.1);

→ increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London (SA Objective 10.2); and

→ promoting growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste (SA Objective 10.3).

STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste
Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:

(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,

(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.

Discussion
12.16 Policy WP2 has been developed from the second part of proposed policy WP1 at the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ consultation stage with amendments following consultation. By not making specific additional land allocations for construction, demolition and excavation, hazardous or agricultural waste arisings up to 2021, Policy
WP2 generally follows the approach represented in the second part of proposed policy WP1.

12.17 It is not anticipated that additional capacity will be needed within the plan area to treat other forms of waste. However, should arisings increase in the future, there is flexibility built into the SLWP through allowing for windfall sites, in accordance with policy WP5. It is considered that the contingency built into the plan to deal with other forms of waste, should a requirement arise, is sufficient to deal with any future increase in arisings.

Significant Impacts of Proposed Policy WP2

12.18 The findings of the appraisal indicate that, overall, Policy WP2 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (+++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

(1) Sustainable Waste Management;
(2) Sustainable Transport;
(3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
(4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
(5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
(6) Local Environmental Quality
(7) Open environment
(10) Sustainable Economic Growth;
(11) Population, Human Health and Quality of Life
(12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.19 Beneficial impacts (++) are also predicted in relation to the remaining sustainability objectives below. However, there is a greater degree of uncertainty involved since the extent of these positive impacts would ultimately depend on the effective implementation of all the other policies of the plan:

(8) Biodiversity and Habitats;
(9) Built and Historic Environment

12.20 By providing for sufficient contingency to deal with future increase in arisings from other waste streams within the Plan area up to 2021, Policy WP2 would promote a wide range of sustainability objectives by avoiding the need for longer waste-related trips, providing greater flexibility within the plan and encouraging local communities to take a greater responsibility for their own waste. Further beneficial impacts on key sustainability objectives would stem from the commitment in Policy WP2 to ensure that there is an identified need for a facility to deal with other forms of waste and that this need could not be met through existing facilities.

12.21 When the potential impacts of Policy WP2 are analysed in more detail the most significant positive impacts are predicted for the following sustainability objectives:

→ maximising self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London (SA Objective 1.1);
→ providing sites and facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s apportionment (SA Objective 1.2);
→ promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy maximising landfill diversion (SA Objective 1.4);
→ promoting energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled (SA Objective 1.5).
→ reducing traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.
→ improving local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible minimising impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 3.1);
→ minimising soil and groundwater contamination and maximising development of previously developed or ‘brownfield’ land (SA Objective 3.3);
→ safeguarding primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources (SA Objective 3.3);
→ minimising carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development (SA Objective 4.1);
→ promoting the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected local distribution networks (SA Objective 4.2);
→ meeting an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables (SA Objective 4.3);
→ promoting the highest standards of sustainable design and construction (SA Objective 4.4).
→ increasing local employment opportunities in the waste management sector London (SA Objective 10.1);
→ increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London (SA Objective 10.2); and
→ promoting growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste (SA Objective 10.3).

SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites

Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.

Discussion

12.22 Policy WP3 has been developed from proposed policy WP3 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies consultation, with amendments following consultation. Previous stages of consultation confirmed that existing waste management sites and industrial estates,
which were included in the ‘broad locations’ identified, provided a sensible guide as an initial area of search.

12.23 In seeking to safeguard existing waste management sites for their existing permitted level of use and ensuring that additional compensatory site provision will be provided where existing sites are lost to non-waste use, Policy WP3 meets the requirements of London Plan Policy 4A.24 and Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 and is considered to be the only realistic approach. Based upon regional studies of waste management, and ‘Evidence Base Study 4: Technical Report’, the SLWP considers that only sites with a site area of 0.2ha or larger should be safeguarded as the evidence suggests 0.2ha is the threshold above which significant throughput amounts can be achieved. This approach is considered appropriate, as it will ensure that safeguarding sites for waste management use is not unduly onerous for small businesses on small sites. By safeguarding the plan area’s existing waste management facilities under Policy WP3, including those dealing with construction, excavation and demolition waste, Policy WP3 can be shown to meet the requirements of London Plan Policy 4A.28.

12.24 Permitting the loss of existing waste sites to other forms of development would have a number of adverse impacts on both waste management and sustainability objectives, including:

- waste, recycling, diversion and recovery targets would be harder to achieve;
- escalating costs arising from European and national policy requirements to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill; and
- decreasing the existing level of waste management capacity within the Plan area would necessitate more new sites to be allocated, possibly in less suitable locations, in order to meet the Plan’s objective of self-sufficiency.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP3

12.25 The results of the appraisal indicate that Proposed Policy WP3 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (+++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

(1) Sustainable Waste Management;
(2) Sustainable Transport;
(3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
(6) Local Environmental Quality;
(7) Open Environment;
(10) Sustainable Economic Growth; and
(11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life

12.26 As discussed above, the beneficial impacts arising from safeguarding existing sites would largely result from avoiding the need to develop additional new sites across the plan area, possibly in less suitable locations, for waste management uses, thus avoiding potentially negative impacts on the local environment in the affected areas.

12.27 Less significant beneficial impacts are predicted for the following objectives:

(4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (++)
(5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation (++?)
(8) Biodiversity and Habitats (+)
(9) Built and Historic Environment (+)
(12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education (+++)
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities

Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

Discussion

12.28 As demonstrated in Section 8 of this SA Report, the site assessment criteria developed for the purpose of identifying and shortlisting suitable new sites for waste management within South London were closely aligned with the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets established in the SA Framework. Given the close relationship between the sustainability appraisal and site assessment processes, it is therefore considered that the final site scores and rankings set out in Appendix 6 of this report provide an accurate indication of each potential waste management site compares in terms of meeting sustainability objectives. Policy WP4 of the final SLWP will identify the industrial areas for the development of waste management facilities.

12.29 Policy WP4 is based on proposed policy WP4 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Consultation stage with amendments following this consultation. The location of new waste management facilities has been developed in accordance with PPS10 and the broad locations identified in the London Plan and Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17. Following the Issues and Options Consultation on this document, around 140 sites were identified and these were evaluated on the basis of a number of criteria, primarily derived from PPS10 and the London Plan but also adapted to take into account specific characteristics of the plan area. The site assessment criteria and constraints are detailed in section of the ‘Proposed Submission’ report. In addition to the site evaluation, other factors were also considered such as responses to earlier consultations, further evidence gathering and the likelihood of deliverability. Considering the scarcity of available land and the need to ensure sufficient land for business and industry is considered that the areas identified can ensure the supply of 7 hectares of land to achieve self-sufficiency and builds flexibility into the plan for the longer term.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP4

12.30 While the Appraisal Matrix does not attempt to duplicate the detailed results of the site assessment process, the significant impacts of Policy WP4 were identified in terms of the relationship between individual SA Framework objectives and the site assessment criteria used.

12.31 On this basis, the most strongly beneficial impacts (+++) of Proposed Policy WP4 were identified for the following sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

(1) Sustainable Waste Management;
(2) Sustainable Transport;
(3) Pollution and Natural Resources;

1 Details of the site assessment methodology are provided in Sections 2 and 3 of Mouchel’s Technical Report.
12.32 Smaller, less certain, beneficial impacts were identified for the remaining two sustainability objectives:

(4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (++)
(5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation (++?)

SITE LOCATION POLICIES

Policy WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development

Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:

(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;
(b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1;
(c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; and,
(d) The following locational criteria are met:
   (i) The site is not within, or will have an adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations;
   (ii) The site does not contain features, or will have an adverse effect on features, identified as being of international or national historic importance; and,
   (iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 “Development and Flood Risk” and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.

Priority will be given to sites which:

• are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;
• do not adversely affect the openness of strategic open land (e.g. the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land);
• are located more than 100 metres or more from open space;
• are identified as having a low risk of flooding;
• are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);
• 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;
• have direct access to the strategic road network;
• have no Public Rights of Way;
• do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites or strategic views;
• are close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of combined heat and power (and combined cooling heat and power) and areas of growth, regeneration and mixed use development; and,
Discussion
12.33 Policy WP5 has been developed from proposed policy WP5 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ report, with amendments following this consultation. As discussed in the ‘Proposed Submission’ document, the proposed criteria for assessing the suitability of windfall sites for waste management included in Policy WP5 are based on the same site assessment criteria used as part of the process of allocating sites through Policy WP4. These factors have also taken account of Policy 4A.23 of the London Plan, Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 and the key planning objectives of PPS10, which require planning authorities to deliver a strategy which helps to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health, without harming the environment and which protect green belts, but recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facility. The close relationship between the proposed policy criteria to and the sustainability objectives and indicators making up the SA Framework is demonstrated in Table 9.1 of this SA Report.

Significant Impacts of Proposed Policy WP5
12.34 The results of the appraisal indicate that implementing Proposed Policy WP5 would have strongly beneficial impacts (+++) on all 12 key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

1. Sustainable Waste Management;
2. Sustainable Transport;
3. Pollution and Natural Resources;
4. Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
5. Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
6. Local Environmental Quality;
7. Open Environment;
8. Biodiversity and Habitats;
9. Built and Historic Environment
10. Sustainable Economic Growth;
11. Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life
12. Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.35 The inclusion of policy criteria in relation to accommodating various related facilities on a single site and being close to identified users of heat that would be produced by any thermal treatment facilities broadly correspond to criteria (17) and (18) of proposed policy WP5 at the previous stage of consultation. The previous SA Report identified a wide range of sustainability advantages associated with promoting the ‘co-location’ of complimentary facilities, particularly in terms of reducing climate change impacts through sustainable energy recovery, reduced transport trips and economic regeneration.

DETAILED WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities
All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of ‘Excellent’ under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the ‘essential’ standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and
Waste management facilities will be required to:

(a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6;

(b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity;

(c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid;

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

(e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite; and,

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

**Discussion**

12.36 Policy WP6 has been developed from part of proposed policy WP2 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ report, with amendments following this consultation. A strong theme emerging at the Issues and Options stage at consultation workshops and in written responses was for the Plan to address waste prevention. Many respondents felt that the Plan needed to identify the links between waste planning and the work of partners in reducing the quantities of waste produced in the first instance.

12.37 There are a number of important ways by which planning policies can influence the amount of waste produced, including reducing waste generated in construction, encouraging the re-use of construction materials and by securing the storage space necessary in new developments to enable occupiers to separate materials ready for collection to be recycled. These approaches are reflected in Policy WP6 which has been introduced to ensure that future waste developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in accordance with the BREEAM ‘excellent’ standard, London Plan Policies 4A.3 and Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.3 on ‘sustainable design and construction’, 4A.28 on ‘construction, excavation and demolition waste’, Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.2 and the Mayor’s SPG2.

12.38 It is considered that the sustainable design and construction of waste facilities are fundamental to maximising environmental, social and economic benefits of the Plan, without causing harm to local people and the environment, as well to reduce the climate change impact of waste by minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new developments.

**Significant Impacts of Policy WP6**

12.39 The results of the appraisal indicate that Policy WP6 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (++++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

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2 The Mayor’s ‘essential’ and ‘preferred’ sustainable design and construction standards are currently being reviewed.
12.40 When the impacts of Policy WP6 are looked at in more detail, the Appraisal Matrix shows that strongly beneficial impacts (+++ ) are predicted for the majority of detailed sustainability criteria making up the SA Framework. This conclusion has been reached on the basis that all future waste management facilities within the Plan area would be required to achieve the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in accordance with BREEAM ‘excellent’ and the Mayor’s SPG. Some of the key beneficial impacts arising from waste minimization are highlighted below:

- To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced (SA Objective 1.3);
- To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 3.1);
- To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources (SA Objective 3.4);
- To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction (Objective 4.4);
- To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 6.1);
- To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character (SA Objective 9.1);
- To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London (SA Objective 10.1);
- To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities (SA Objective 12.1); and
- To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health (SA Objective 12.2).

12.41 There would also be some beneficial although less significant impacts (++) on Objective (7) ‘Open Environment’ and Objective (9 ) ‘Built Environment’. This conclusion was reached on the basis that achieving waste minimisation would ultimately reduce the need for additional waste management facilities and sites within the Plan area and thus reduce development pressures on open land and possible adverse impacts on landscape and strategic views.
Policy WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.

A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible.

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

(a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar;
(b) 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;
(c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas;
(d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses;
(e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated;
(f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated;
(g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network
(h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds; and
(i) The design of the waste management 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.

The information in Schedule 4 (of the Proposed Submission Report) will provide the basis for the assessment of the impact of a development.

Discussion

12.42 Policy WP7 has been developed from part of proposed policy WP6 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ report, with amendments following this consultation.

12.43 Feedback from local stakeholders at previous consultation stages identified strong concerns about the potentially negative impacts of waste management facilities on local communities and the environment. In order to address these concerns, the policy criteria included in Policy WP7 were developed on the basis of issues raised through the consultation process and the requirements of the London Plan and PS10 which seek to secure the recovery and/or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.

12.44 Again, there is a close relationship between the proposed policy criteria and the sustainability objectives and indicators making up the SA Framework and this is reflected in the results of the appraisal.
**Significant Impacts of Policy WP7**

12.45 The results of the appraisal indicate that implementing Proposed Policy WP5 would have strongly beneficial impacts (+++) on all 12 key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

1. Sustainable Transport;
2. Pollution and Natural Resources;
3. Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
4. Local Environmental Quality;
5. Open Environment;
6. Biodiversity and Habitats;
7. Built and Historic Environment;
8. Population, Human Health and Quality of Life;
9. Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.46 Less significant beneficial impacts are predicted for the remaining four sustainability objectives which are not directly addressed by the proposed policy criteria:

1. Sustainable Waste Management (+);
2. Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (+);
3. Sustainable Economic Growth (+);
4. Sustainable Wa
table: Policy WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:

(a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;
(b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;
(c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and,
(d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.

Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.

**Discussion**

12.47 Policy WP8 has been developed from proposed policy WP7 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ report, with amendments following this consultation. At previous stages of consultation there was a general consensus amongst respondents in favour of identifying sites close to existing heat and power users and producing energy from waste. Furthermore it is considered that the inclusion of sites or policies to support the production of energy from waste would have many significant positive impacts on sustainability objectives, particularly with regard to energy and climate change, sustainable waste management, pollution and natural resources, sustainable economic growth and equalities.

12.48 London Plan Policy 4A.22 on ‘Spatial policies for waste management’ states that DPD policies should support treatment facilities to recover value from residual waste. The London Plan also sets out a range of policies aimed at ensuring that developments make the fullest contribution to the mitigation of climate change through minimizing carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in support of the Mayor’s Climate Change Action Plan target of stabilising carbon dioxide emissions in 2025 at 60% below 1990 levels. Key policies...
relevant to promoting modern thermal treatment technologies producing fuels such as biogas to power combined heat and power (CHP) networks include:

→ Policy 4A.1 on ‘Tackling Climate Change’ which seeks to promote the efficient supply of energy by prioritizing decentralized energy generation;

→ 4A.5 on ‘Provision of heating and cooling networks’ which states that all DPDs should maximise opportunities for providing new heat and cooling networks that are supplied by decentralised energy (i.e. including energy from waste facilities) and maximise the potential for existing developments to connect to them

→ Policy 4A.6 on ‘Decentralised Energy: Heating, Cooling and Power’ which states that developments should evaluate combined cooling, heat, and power (CCHP) and combined heat and power (CHP) systems and where a new CCHP/CHP system is installed as part of a new development, examine opportunities to extend the scheme beyond the site boundary to adjacent areas;

12.49 As highlighted in the supporting text to Policy WP8, and supported by Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17, energy recovery facilities are likely to play an important dual role in both the future management of London’s waste and the future provision of London’s energy needs. However, this does not affect the overriding strategic policy objective of managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as possible.

12.50 Low carbon energy facilities, including those using waste as a fuel, have a significant role in helping to meet UK’s carbon reduction targets, not only by reducing the quantity of waste sent to landfill and thereby reducing the release of greenhouse gases such as methane but by also reducing the need to extract and burn virgin fossil fuels to produce energy.

12.51 Policy WP8 supports the London Mayor’s Energy Strategy and its objectives of improving energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy used generated from renewable sources as well as supporting the partner borough’s energy strategies. Policy WP8 also supports national Planning Policy Statement 1 which requires development to be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable production of low carbon energy.

12.52 Some waste management treatment options are able to provide heat and power. Advanced thermal treatment (or advanced conversion) technologies including anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis are particularly supported in the London Plan. These provide opportunities for local renewable energy generation supported by the Renewables Obligation Certificates system and the Government’s Energy White Paper. Where waste treatment processes are capable of producing heat and power, this should be encouraged. Furthermore, the use of such heat and power by local users proximate to the source of energy production is encouraged.

12.53 With regard to technologies, those with lower CO2 equivalent emissions are preferred and applications are required to assess the energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions from the proposed development. This supports the London Plan’s preference for advanced conversion techniques including anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis.

12.54 Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.8 supports and encourages the more widespread use of innovative energy technologies to reduce use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions. Policy 5.5 prioritises the development of decentralised heating and cooling
networks, including decentralised energy from opportunities through the use of energy from waste technologies. Policy 5.6 requires that where future network opportunities are identified proposals should be designed to connect to this network.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP8
12.55 The outcome of the appraisal indicates that implementing Proposed Policy WP7 would have strongly beneficial impacts (++++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:
   (1) Sustainable Waste Management;
   (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
   (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
   (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
   (6) Local Environmental Quality;
   (10) Sustainable Economic Growth;
   (11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life
   (12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.56 The most important benefits of Proposed Policy WP7 in terms of detailed sustainability criteria are predicted to be as follows:
→ To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled (SA Objective 1.5);
→ To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development (SA Objective 4.1).
→ To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks (SA Objective 4.2).
→ To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London (SA Objective 10.1)
→ Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London (SA Objective 10.2)
→ To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste (SA Objective 10.3)
→ To address inequalities (i.e. potential contribution to decentralised energy networks to addressing fuel poverty) (SA Objective 12.2).

12.57 There would be less significant beneficial impacts on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:
   (7) Open Environment; and
   (8) Biodiversity and Habitats
   (9) Built and Historic Environment

12.58 It is not considered that Proposed Policy WP8 would have any significant beneficial impacts on remaining sustainability objectives:
   (2) Sustainable Transport;
Policy WP9: Planning Obligations

Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste management development or waste management redevelopment meets on- and off-site requirements that are made necessary by, and are directly related to, any proposed development and are reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

Discussion

12.59 Policy WP9 ‘Planning Obligations’ is a new policy introduced to conform with national guidance (see Para B25 of Circular 05/05 and Para 4.47 of PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning. 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.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP9

12.60 The results of the appraisal indicate that implementing Policy WP9 would have small beneficial impacts (+) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

(2) Sustainable Transport;
(3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
(4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (+);
(5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
(6) Local Environmental Quality;
(7) Open Environment;
(8) Biodiversity and Habitats;
(9) Built and Historic Environment;
(10) Sustainable Economic Growth (+)
(11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life

12.61 It is considered that policy WP9 would not have any significant impacts on Objective (1) and (12).

Concluding Remarks

12.62 This SA Report presents the results of sustainability appraisal (SA) in relation to the SLWP Proposed Submission Document, which has been published for public consultation between 04 January and 15 February 2011 in line with the requirement in PPS12 for SA to be undertaken in the preparation of all local development documents. An integrated approach to appraisal has been developed to ensure that this document meets the requirements of the EU SEA Directive 2001/42/EC at the same time.

12.63 The key findings of the Appraisal can be summarized as follows:

→ the Vision and Objectives of the SLWP are fully consistent with the principles of sustainable waste management and would therefore, if achieved, have strongly beneficial and long-term impacts on the majority of sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework;

→ the Site Assessment, based on the evidence base studies, and ‘site based assessment’ criteria used for the purpose of identifying the shortlist of potential waste sites, are fully aligned with the sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework. The close relationships between Site Assessment criteria and the SA
Framework is demonstrated in Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (Section 8). It is therefore considered that the outcome of scoring and ranking the sites set out in Appendix 4 and Appendix 6, is a fair reflection of how each site might be expected to perform from a sustainability perspective;

→ the Appraisal Matrix in Section 11 and the detailed policy analysis provided above show that Policies WP1 to WP9 are expected to have many significant beneficial impacts on sustainable waste management and a range of related sustainability objectives. In each case, these benefits are greater than the policies at the previous stage;

→ a ‘Sequential Test’ has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements on PPS25 (Evidence Base Study 1)

→ the Equalities Impact Assessment Report provided here as Appendix 5 shows that proposed Policies WP1 to WP9 would be likely to have a range of potentially beneficial impacts on all equality target groups while not being generally expected to lead to adverse discriminatory adverse impacts upon these groups; and

→ The strategic approach to managing South London’s waste arisings up to 2021, represented by the Vision, objectives and Policies WP1 – WP9 is consistent with the findings of the Stage 2 SA Report and stakeholder feedback received at the Potential Sites and Policies stage.

Next Steps

12.64 The ‘Proposed Submission’ document represents the final stage of publication before submission to the Secretary of State. The Proposed Submission will be published for comment in January 2011 before being submitted to the Secretary of State in July 2011. At this stage of plan preparation, government guidance states that only matters of legal compliance and ‘soundness’ should be raised by respondents. Following this, an independent inspector will be appointed to thoroughly examine the Plan.
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Appendix 1

Glossary

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is a process in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. It is widely used to treat wastewater sludges and organic wastes because it provides volume and mass reduction of the input material. As part of an integrated waste management system, anaerobic digestion reduces the emission of landfill gas into the atmosphere. Anaerobic digestion is a renewable energy source because the process produces a methane and carbon dioxide rich biogas suitable for energy production helping replace fossil fuels. Also, the nutrient-rich solids left after digestion can be used as fertiliser.

Agricultural Waste Waste generated on farms or other agricultural premises such as market gardens. It consists of a diverse range of both natural (organic) and non-natural wastes including discarded pesticide containers, plastics such as silage wrap, bags and sheets, packaging waste, tyres, batteries, old machinery and oil etc.

Apportionment See London Plan Apportionment.

Biodegradable Biodegradable materials are generally organic, such as plant and animal matter and other substances originating from living organisms. They can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms into simpler compounds. Waste which contains organic material can decompose producing bio-gas, leachate and other by-products.

Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) Waste that is capable of undergoing natural decomposition such as paper and cardboard, garden and food waste from municipal waste services.

Bulky Materials Materials that are too large to fit in a dustbin, for example items of furniture, white goods, DIY waste.

Civic Amenity Site (CAS) Facilities where members of the public can bring a variety of household waste. Materials accepted include for example paper, plastic, metal, glass and bulky waste such as tyres, refrigerators, electronic products, waste from DIY activities and garden waste. These sites are also known as ‘HWRCS’ Household Waste Recycling Centres, or ‘RRCs’ Reuse and Recycling Centres.

Climate Change Regional or global-scale changes in historical climate patterns arising from natural and/or man-made causes that produce an increasing mean global surface temperature.

Clinical Waste Waste arising from medical, nursing, veterinary, pharmaceutical, dental or related practices, where risk of infection may be present.

Commercial Waste Waste produced from premises used solely or mainly, for the purpose of a trade or business or for sport, recreation or entertainment.

Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Waste arising from business and industry. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste arising from the activities of traders, catering establishments, shops, offices and other businesses. Commercial and Industrial waste may for example include food waste, packaging and old computer equipment.

Composting A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E) Waste arising from the construction, maintenance, repair and demolition of roads, buildings and structures. It is mostly comprised of concrete, brick, stone and soil, but can also include metals, plastics, timber and glass.

Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.

Development Plan Document (DPD) These are statutory local development documents prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which set out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area. They have the weight of development plan status and are subject to community involvement, public consultation and independent examination.

Energy from Waste (EfW) Energy that is recovered through thermally treating waste.

Energy Recovery The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation (see also Recovery).

Environment Agency (EA) Environmental regulatory authority formed in 1996, combining the functions of the former National Rivers Authority, Waste Regulation Authorities and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Pollution.

Exempt Sites Exempt from Waste Management Licensing.

Greater London Authority (GLA) The GLA is a unique form of strategic citywide government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor – the Mayor of London - and a separately elected Assembly – the London Assembly.

Green Belt A planning designation aimed at preventing urban sprawl and encroachment into the countryside.

Hazardous Waste Waste that contains potentially damaging properties which may make it harmful to human health or the environment. It includes materials such as asbestos, fluorescent light tubes and lead-acid batteries. The European Commission has issued a Directive on the controlled management of hazardous waste; wastes are defined as hazardous on the basis of a list created under that Directive.

Household Waste Waste from a private dwelling or residential house or other such specified premises, and includes waste taken to civic amenity sites.

Incineration The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat.

Industrial Waste Waste from a factory or industrial process.

Landfill The deposit of waste onto and into land, in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Process of apportionment, by waste disposal authority, of the tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste that may be disposed of to landfill to meet EU Landfill Directive targets.

London Plan This document was produced by the Mayor of London to provide a strategic framework for the boroughs’ Unitary Development Plans. It will now perform this function in
respect of Local Development Frameworks. It was first published in February 2004 and alterations have since been published in September 2006 and 2007. It has recently been published in February 2008 incorporating all alterations since 2004. It has the status of a development plan under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act.

**London Plan Apportionment** Allocates to each individual borough a given proportion of London’s total waste (expressed in tonnes) for which sufficient sites for managing and processing waste must be identified within their Local Development Frameworks.

**Materials Recycling Facility or Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)** A special sorting ‘factory’ where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to reprocessors who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.

**Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)** A combination of mechanical separation techniques and biological treatment – either aerobic or anaerobic, or a combination of the two, which are designed to extract and/or treat fractions of waste.

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** Household waste and waste from municipal parks and gardens, fly tipped materials, rubble and street sweepings. This is also known as municipal waste.

**Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10)** Guidance documents relating to ‘Planning for Sustainable Waste Management’ which set out a number of key concepts which should be considered and statutory requirements of local and regional planning policy documents.

**Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)** Regulates certain types of business, such as those carrying out power generation, waste management activities, manufacturing and other industrial and agricultural activities. A PPC permit is required by companies carrying out activities covered under PPC. PPC is regulated by the Environment Agency or local council, depending on the activity.

**Recovery** The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.

**Recycling** Recovering re-usable materials from waste or using a “waste” material for a positive purpose.

**Re-use** The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning.

**Self-sufficiency** Dealing with wastes within the administrative region (such as London) where they are produced.

**South London Waste Partnership (SLWP)** A partnership between the four South London boroughs (Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton) set up for the purposes of a joint waste procurement exercise. The SLWP will procure and run a joint contract that will cover the treatment of waste, the management of the four boroughs’ household re-use and recycling centres, the transport of residual waste to landfill and the management of the landfill site itself. The contract will only cover municipal solid waste.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive** Under the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, specific types of plan must be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental consequences of implementing those plans and policies. Annex I (f) of the Directive requires that the “likely significant effects on the environment are assessed, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic
factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these factors”. The Directive came into force on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of plans including Local Development Frameworks. In England, Sustainability Appraisal extends the concept of SEA to fully encompass economic and social concerns in addition to environmental issues

**Sub-Region** A division of a region – London is a region and South London is a sub-region.

**Sustainable Waste Management** Using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste we produce and, where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

**Transport for London (TfL)** An integrated body responsible for the Capital’s transport system. The primary role of TfL, which is a functional body of the Greater London Authority, is to implement the Mayor of London’s Transport Strategy and manage transport services across London

**Waste Arising** The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

**Waste Collection Authority (WCA)** Organisation responsible for collection of household waste e.g. your local council.

**Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)** Organisation responsible for disposing of municipal waste.

**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive** Aims to prevent the disposal of electrical and electronic goods and ensure greater levels of recovery and disassembly.

**Waste Hierarchy** An order of waste management methods based on their predicted sustainability.

**Waste Management Capacity** The amounts of waste currently able to be managed (recycled or energy recovered) by waste management facilities within South London.

**Waste Management Licence (WML)** The licence required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of controlled waste. Licences are issued and monitored by the Environment Agency.

**Waste Minimisation** Reducing the volume of waste that is produced. This is at the top of the Waste Hierarchy.

**Waste Planning Authority (WPA)** Local authority responsible for waste planning. In South London all four boroughs are the Waste Planning Authority for that area.

**Waste Return** Form returned to the Environment Agency quarterly by waste management licence holders detailing the type and quantity of waste processed at each licensed site.

**Waste Transfer Station** A facility where waste is delivered for sorting prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal.
## Relevant Strategies Plans and Programmes (Task A1): Revised Scoping Table

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<th>Document</th>
<th>Key Requirements</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INTERNATIONAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)</td>
<td>This declaration seeks to (i) Eradicate poverty (ii) Change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and (iii) Protect &amp; manage the natural resource base of economic &amp; social devt. There are Key commitments around: • Sustainable production and consumption; • Renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment; • Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.</td>
<td>The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of these objectives and policy requirements. This SA Scoping Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto Agreement 1997</td>
<td>Under the Kyoto Agreement, signatories agreed to • Achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system; • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies etc 4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables 4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste related development 4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related development 2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London</td>
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<td>European Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2001)</td>
<td>The European Sustainable Development Strategy • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health; • Combat poverty and social exclusion; • Manage natural resources more responsibly; • Improve the transport system and land use management</td>
<td>The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of these objectives and policy requirements. This SA Scoping Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment or ‘SEA Directive’</td>
<td>This requires SEA to be undertaken for all plans and programmes with ‘significant’ environmental effects, including Development Plan Documents (DPDs) prepared as part of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). Implemented in the UK through the SEA Regulations 2006</td>
<td>This SA Scoping Report incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive including this assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</td>
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| Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)             | The key principles of planning for waste management facilities are managing waste as closely to the top of the waste hierarchy as possible and that wastes should be disposed of as close to the source of waste as possible. The Directive requires Member States to ensure that the plans are drawn up to identify suitable sites for the treatment of waste to:  
  - Ensure the responsible removal and recovery of waste, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste;  
  - Limit the production of waste;  
  - Promote waste recovery and re-use of recycled or recovered materials.                                                                                                                   | This SA Scoping Report adheres to the Waste Framework Directive and waste is covered in a number of areas including the environmental aspects assessed under the SEA. |
| European landscape Convention                      | “The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Under the convention each member party undertakes:  
  a) to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;  
  b) to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;  
  c) to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;  
  d) to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.” | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.  
9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each of the four Boroughs.  
9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas. |
| Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) | Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. .  
- measures to preserve, maintain or reestablish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Article 1.  
- the preservation, maintenance and reestablishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures (a) The creation of protected areas (b) Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside & outside the protected zones (c) Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes and (d) Creation of biotopes | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within Sth London |
| Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) | Member States are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the Community. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within Sth London |
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within Sth London  
6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health |
| Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management (1996/62/EC) | The Directive introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting a timetable for the development of supporting directives addressing specific pollutants. Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guide values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air. The Directive states that action plans must be drawn up for short term actions when there is a risk of limit values and/or thresholds being exceeded. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities |
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<td>Directive on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)</td>
<td>Defines a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise through actions designed to a) determine exposure to environmental noise using noise mapping, b) ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public, and c) adoption of action plans with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic equipment or 'WEEE Directive' (2002/96/EC)</td>
<td>This Directive deals with the increasingly rapid growth of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and its impact on the environment, due to its hazardous content and 'ecological baggage'. It sets out measures which prevent WEEE, with regard to the reuse, recycling and recovery of such wastes so its disposal is reduced. The Directive also aims to improve the environmental performance of economic operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and those involved in the treatment of such. This Directive is made in accordance with the health and safety requirements of EC Directives like 91/157/EEC, on batteries and accumulators and Directive 75/442/EEC, on waste. A further Directive 2002/95/EC, on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, is issued in accordance with the WEEE Directive. Both Directives apply uniformly to all electrical and electronic equipment on the EU market.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in Sth London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directive on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries (2006/21/EC)</td>
<td>This Directive sets out measures, procedures and guidance to prevent and reduce the adverse effects on the environment and human health through the management of waste from the extractive industries. This includes waste from prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources, as well as the working of quarries. The operator of a waste facility must take measures to prevent and reduce any adverse effects on the environment and human health. This should be done through the management of the facility and the prevention of major accidents. The operator of a waste facility must draw up a waste management plan for the minimisation, treatment, recovery and disposal of extractive waste, while taking into account the principles of sustainable development.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in Sth London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health. 11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</td>
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<td>Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (1994/62/EC)</td>
<td>This Directive makes some amendments to Directive 94/62/EC, on packaging and packaging waste, which sets out measures aimed at preventing the production of excess packaging waste, reusing, recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste. It essentially updates the recovery and recycling targets to be met in the UK. The UK regulations enforcing this Directive set higher over-arching recovery and recycling targets for packaging and packaging waste, as well as specific targets for each material stream. The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Amendment) 2008 has set targets as follows: By end of 2008: At least 50% of packaging and packaging waste recovered. By end of 2009: 73% of packaging and packaging waste recovered. By end of 2010: 74% of packaging and packaging waste recovered.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste</td>
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<td>Directive on Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2002/95/EC)</td>
<td>Implemented in UK legislation by means of Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2005/2748, see below.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise development of previously-developed land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directive on the Disposal of Waste Oils. 75/439/EEC</td>
<td>National governments are required to ensure the safe collection and disposal of waste oils preventing escape to land or water. They are to ensure that as far as possible, the disposal of waste oil is carried out by recycling (regeneration and/or combustion other than for destruction.) The directive has been implemented in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Water Resources Act 1991 and the Special Waste Regulations SI 1996/972</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise development of previously-developed land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC</td>
<td>This significant piece of legislation focuses on diverting biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill. It harmonises landfill practices across Member states, defining waste categories and setting specific controls on the disposal of all wastes types to landfill. A principal objective of the Directive is to reduce the impact of methane produced by biodegradation in landfills (a potent greenhouse gas) on climate change. The requirements of the Directive were transposed into UK law through the Landfill (England and Wales) 2002 Regulations. To secure the required reductions in BMW to landfill, the Waste and Emissions Trading Act sets diversion targets for each local authority. By 2010: Reduce BMW landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995 By 2013: Reduce BMW landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 By 2020: Reduce BMW landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995</td>
<td>The &quot;Key Sustainability Issues&quot; (Section 6) and the &quot;SA Framework&quot; (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the requirements of the Landfill Directive. The SA Framework includes the following objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in Sth London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste 3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication COM 666 on Taking sustainable use of resources forward: a thematic strategic on the prevention and recycling of waste European Commission (2005)</td>
<td>Proposes a strategy and future legislative changes based on the over-riding principles of: Establishing a ‘recycling’ society. Maximising recovery of waste materials where; this is economically and environmentally feasible Recovery of energy from waste provided this is controlled by strict environmental standards.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in Sth London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste</td>
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### NATIONAL


The UK Strategy sets out the Government’s key commitments to enabling sustainable development. The Strategy is based on the five principles of:

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using sound science responsibly

Priorities for action are as follows:

**Sustainable Consumption and Production** – Sustainable consumption and production is about achieving more with less. This means not only looking at how goods and services are produced, but also the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle and building on people’s awareness of social and environmental concerns. This includes reducing the inefficient use of resources which are a drag on the economy, so helping boost business competitiveness and to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.

**Climate Change and Energy** – The effects of a changing climate can already be seen. Temperatures and sea levels are rising, ice and snow cover are declining, and the consequences could be catastrophic for the natural world and society. Scientific evidence points to the release of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, into the atmosphere by human activity as the primary cause of climatic change. We will seek to secure a profound change in the way we generate and use energy, and in other activities that release these gases. At the same time we must prepare for the climate change that cannot now be avoided.

**Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement** – Natural resources are vital to our existence and that of communities throughout the world. We need a better understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery where the environment is most degraded to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework.

**Sustainable Communities** – Our aim is to create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This will involve working to give communities more power and say in the decisions that affect them; and working in partnership at the right level to get things done. The UK uses the same principles of engagement, partnership, and programmes of aid in order to tackle poverty and environmental degradation and to ensure good governance in overseas communities.

The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the Sustainable Development Plan. This SA Scoping Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive including this assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

### Sustainable Communities Plan

**ODPM (2003)**

The following are identified as key components of a sustainable community:

- A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth. Strong leadership to respond positively to change.
- Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses, especially in the planning, design and long term stewardship of their community, and an active voluntary and community sector.
- A safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space.
- Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land).
- Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres.
- Buildings- that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources.
- Well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support range of household sizes, ages & incomes.
- Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure.
- A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it.
- A "sense of place".
- The right links with the wider regional, national and international community.

The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the Sustainable Development Plan. This SA Scoping Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive including this assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
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<td>White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future (May 2007)</td>
<td>Planning for a Sustainable Future outlines major reforms of the country’s planning system aimed at tackling new challenges in the 21st Century. There are five core principles that underpin the government’s new proposals that include: • Making planning responsive, particular to climate change; • Making the planning system predictable and consistent; • Making the planning system transparent; • Engaging the public and communities in consultation at all stages and undertaking; • Undertaking planning at the right level of government (national, regional, local)</td>
<td>The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the White Paper. This SA Scoping Report also accords with the SEA Directive which requires the assessment of all plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment, including development plan documents (DPDs) prepared as part of the LDF.</td>
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<td>Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 and Circular 02/99</td>
<td>The EIA Regulations and Circular 02/99 implement European Directive 85/33/EEC (as amended by 97/11/EC) by requiring developers to undertake EIA in support of proposed developments likely to have significant environmental effects. The procedure requires the developer to compile an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the likely significant effects of the development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures. The ES must be circulated to statutory consultation bodies and made available to the public for comment. Its contents, together with any comments, must be taken into account by the competent authority (e.g. local planning authority) before it may grant consent</td>
<td>The EIA Regulations would apply to any proposal for the management or disposal of waste likely to have ‘significant effects on the environment’ by virtue of falling into Schedule II of the Directive. The relevant indicative thresholds set out in Annex III of the Regulations under Category (11b) “Other Projects: Installations for the disposal of waste” are (i) the disposal is by incineration (ii) the area of the development exceeds 0.5 ha, and (iii) the installation is to be sited within 100 m of any controlled waters. Furthermore, as outlined in Paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, this SA Scoping Report is designed to meet the requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment (or ‘SEA’) Directive and the UK SEA Regulations 2004. The range of environmental effects set out in the SEA Regulations (project/programme level) is very much based on that set out under Schedule III of the EIA Regulations (project level).</td>
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<td>National Waste Strategy 2007</td>
<td>The main elements of the National Waste Strategy are as follows: • Provide stronger incentives for businesses, local authorities and individuals to reduce waste. • Encourage much greater consideration of waste as a resource through increased emphasis on re-use, recycling &amp; recovery of energy from waste. • Make regulation more effective so that it reduces costs to compliant businesses and the regulator while preventing illegal waste activity. • Target action on materials, products and sectors with greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes. • Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered. • Ensure that waste recycled overseas makes an environmentally sound contribution to reducing demand for global resources. • Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground. • Increase the engagement of business and the public by communicating and supporting the changed behaviour needed by all of us – with Government taking a lead. The key objectives are as follows; • Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use. • Meet and exceed the landfill directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within Sth London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London 11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities 11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of...</td>
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<td>Landfill (England and Wales Regulations 2002)</td>
<td>The Landfill Regulations ban certain wastes being disposed of at landfill, and sets limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste allowed to be deposited at landfill. Sets requirements for specific landfills for hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste. Is likely to reduce the number of landfills permitted to accept hazardous waste.</td>
<td>To reduce waste related crime</td>
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<td>Waste Permitting Regulations 2008</td>
<td>As of April 6 2008, the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (as amended) are being replaced by the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007. There will no longer be separate regulation regimes for waste management and PPC activities, with both being regulated by way of Environmental Permits. An licence environmental permit is a legal document, issued under Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007. Environmental Permits are issued by the Environment Agency and work to ensure that the authorised activities do not cause harm to the environment or endanger human health (see <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/WASTE/management/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/WASTE/management/index.htm</a>).</td>
<td>To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment</td>
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<td>The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations 2008</td>
<td>The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations 2008 came into force on 5th February 2008 and amend the TS of Waste Reg 2007(6) &quot;Requirements for export of waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to non-OECD Decision countries 23A.—(1) This regulation applies to waste—(a) listed in Annex III or IIIA to the Community Regulation; and (b) the export of which is not prohibited under Article 36. (2) A person who transports waste destined for recovery in any country listed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 (being a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply) commits an offence if he does so in breach of that Regulation. (3) A person who transports waste destined for recovery in any other country to which the OECD Decision does not apply commits an offence if he does so without complying with the procedure of prior written notification and consent as described in Article 35, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 37(2). (4) In either case, he commits an offence if he transports such waste in breach of Article 37(4) (requirement for consignment only to facilities operating or authorised to operate under the applicable national law of the country of destination). <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20080009_en_1">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20080009_en_1</a></td>
<td>To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste</td>
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<td>Household Waste Recycling Act 2003</td>
<td>This Act concerns arrangements for the separate collection of recyclable waste and recycling and composting duties. Where an English waste collection authority has a duty to arrange for the collection of household waste from any premises, they must make sure that arrangements are made by 2010 for the collection of at least two types of recyclable waste together or individually separated from household waste, unless the cost would be too high or similar alternative arrangements are made.</td>
<td>To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</td>
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<td>Waste and Emissions and Trading Act 2003</td>
<td>This document transposes into policy the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive, in that communities are required to take more responsibility for the management of their own waste and that waste should be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations (proximity). This Act provides the legal framework for the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) and for the allocation of tradable landfill allowances to each waste disposal authority in England. Since April 2005, each authority in England has been given an annual (decreasing) ‘landfill allowance’ for biodegradable waste. The combined LATS targets for the boroughs of the South London Waste Plan are detailed below.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/ composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</td>
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<td>Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (SI 2005/2748)</td>
<td>These Regulations concern both large and small household appliances as well as electric light bulbs and luminaires, and state that new electrical and electronic equipment must not contain more than the permitted maximum concentration values of hazardous substances.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2005/894</td>
<td>The aim of the Regulations is to set out a new regime to control and track the movement of hazardous waste in England. They work in conjunction with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations SI 2005/895, which reproduce the list of wastes from Decision 2000/532/EC, which contains the current version of the European Waste Catalogue. The Environment Agency must be notified of all premises where hazardous waste is produced or removed, unless the premises in question are exempt.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations (2003)</td>
<td>The principal considerations in relation to the Waste DPD appear to be:  • packaging should conform to minimum calorific values which would support efficient energy recovery if the material is not otherwise suitable for re-use or recycling;  • packaging developed to be suitable for composting should be sufficiently biodegradable that it can be collected in with similar wastes;  • content of hazardous materials in packaging should be reduced in order that there is a knock-on effect on the hazardousness of emissions and residual ash when these materials are burned, or their possible contribution to landfill leachate.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 1.3 To maximise the recycling/ composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health.</td>
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| **An Environmental Vision**  
Environment Agency (2000)  
**An Environmental Vision** | The fundamental goals of the EA’s Vision are to achieve:  
- A better quality of life. People will have peace of mind knowing that they live in a healthier environment, richer in  
  wildlife and natural diversity – an environment that they will care for and can use, appreciate and enjoy.  
- An enhanced environment for wildlife. Wildlife will thrive in urban and rural areas. Habitats will improve in their  
  extent and quality to sustainable levels for the benefit of all species. Everyone will understand the importance of  
  safeguarding biodiversity.  
- Cleaner air for everyone.  
- Improved and protected inland and coastal waters.  
- Restored, protected land with healthier soils.  
- Wiser, sustainable uses of natural resources. | The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP have taken account of the EA’s Vision. The SA Framework includes the following objectives:  
3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health.  
3.2 To minimise water pollution and ensure that Sth London uses water resources more efficiently  
3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of PDL or ‘brownfield’ land  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting/ arising from waste developments  
5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage  
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in Sth London  
11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities |
| **Environment Agency Position Statements** | Environment Agency Position Statements to be taken into account in the preparation of the waste Plan include:  
- Sustainable Management of Biowastes  
- regulation of materials being considered under the Waste protocols project regulation of materials being considered under the Waste protocols project http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/mwrp_017_2077226.pdf  
- Environment and Health http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/105385/health_894695.pdf | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment  
1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste  
4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste dev  
4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related development  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments  
5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage  
6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London |
| **Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency (June 2009)** | The overall aim of the plan is to set out a strategy to manage fluvial flood risk for the next 50 -100 years in the most sustainable way possible. The plan looks at new approaches to sustainable flood management taking into account the risks posed from climate change, land use and urban development. | The SA Framework includes objectives:  
4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related development  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments  
5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage |
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| Other Environment Agency Plans and Guidance | Other Environment Agency Plans and Guidance to be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan include:  
4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables  
4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste dev.  
4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related development  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London |
| The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland DETR (2000) | Government’s and the devolved administrations’ ultimate objective is to “render polluting emissions harmless”. A number of set objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access  
2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight  
3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health. |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) | Addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in Sth London |
| Climate Change Act | • a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;  
• a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; and  
• development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the requirements of Building Regulations.  
• the Bill to provide a new power to pilot local authority incentive schemes for household waste minimisation and recycling (see- Waste Strategy for England 2007: incentives for recycling by households). This would include promotion of energy from waste schemes. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy  
4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables  
4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste related development  
4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related development  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London |
| Building Regulations 2006 | The Building Regs set minimum overall energy/carbon targets for dwellings based on SAP ratings. Carbon reductions and thus improved SAP ratings can be achieved in a number of ways, including better insulation, draught-proofing of windows and doors, more efficient heating and lighting and lower carbon fuels and heating appliances. The revised Building Regs 2006 (Part L) have already achieved a major improvement in the carbon performance of new dwellings. As a result, minimum energy efficiency standards for new homes are 40% higher than before 2002 and 70% higher than before 1990. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
1.3 To maximise the recycling/ composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste  
1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean |
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<td>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)</td>
<td>BREEAM is the world’s longest standing and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets the standard for best practice in sustainable development and demonstrates a level of achievement. It has become the vocabulary used to describe a building's environmental performance.</td>
<td>3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health. 3.2 To minimise water pollution and ensure that Sth London uses water more efficiently 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land</td>
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<td>Code for Sustainable Homes – Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (CLG, February 2008)</td>
<td>The Code for Sustainable Homes introduces national standards for achieving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable building practice. The Code uses a 6-star rating system to indicate the overall sustainability performance of a home in relation to specific standards for energy/carbon, water, materials, surface water run-off, waste, pollution, health and well-being, management and ecology. The Code builds on the Building Research Establishment’s (BRE) ‘Eco-Homes’ system by introducing minimum standards for energy and water efficiency at all 6 levels of the Code. Minimum standards also exist for a number of other categories which must be met to gain at least a Level 1 rating. Otherwise the Code is flexible, allowing developers to choose which standards they implement to obtain the points required to achieve a higher sustainability rating. The Code will form the basis for future improvements in the Building Regulations, particularly in relation to CO₂ emissions and energy efficiency. Assessment under the Code is mandatory from April 2008.</td>
<td>4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables 4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste related development 4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related development 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London</td>
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It should be noted that, scoring highly under either the Code for Sustainable Homes or BREEAM would require developers to source products locally, re-use construction waste, promote energy efficiency, include recycling facilities etc. Major new development scoring highly under CSH would potentially reduce the need for extensions to ‘Bring’ sites or smaller-scale Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)
### Key Requirements

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<td>• put the UK on a path to cut total carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050)</td>
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<td>• promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity.</td>
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<td>• Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation.</td>
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<td>• Cut emissions from the transport sector.</td>
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<td><strong>Climate Change Act (DEFRA, November 2008)</strong></td>
<td>The Climate Change Act, which received Royal Assent in Autumn 2008, has introduced the world’s first legally binding framework for achieving the targets set out in the Government’s Climate Change Programme which seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020. It sets out the following 2 overriding aims:</td>
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<td>• to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and</td>
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<td>• to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signifying that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen at the end of this year</td>
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<td><strong>Key provisions include:</strong></td>
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<td>• Legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.</td>
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<td>• A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009. The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as practical after that.</td>
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<td>• Further measures to reduce emissions include powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland).</td>
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<td>• On adaptation the Government must report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and</td>
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### How considered in the SA Report

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<tr>
<td><strong>SA Report on Proposed Submission: APPENDICES (January, 2011)</strong></td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</td>
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<td>• To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables</td>
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<td>• To maximise energy efficiency in waste related development</td>
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<td>• To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related development</td>
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<td>• To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</td>
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<td>• To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</td>
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<td>• To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London</td>
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- accommodation of all external containers provided under the relevant Local Authority refuse collection/recycling scheme. Containers should not be stacked to facilitate ease of use. They should also be accessible to disabled people, particularly wheelchair users and those with a mobility impairment 

• at least 0.8m³ per dwelling for waste management as required by BS 5906 (Code of Practice for Storage and On-site Treatment of Solid Waste from Buildings)
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<td>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</td>
<td>Sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are Listed or in Conservation Areas, and the framework by which control is maintained.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design that respects local character 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of Sth London’s historic env. and cultural assets</td>
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<td>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</td>
<td>Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of Sth London’s historic environment and cultural assets</td>
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<td>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS/DLTR, 2001)</td>
<td>The historic environment is accessible to everyone and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage. The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of Sth London’s historic environment and cultural assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</td>
<td>This Act requires all local planning authorities to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF is a portfolio of Local Development Plan Documents (LDDs) which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for local planning authorities. The Waste Development Plan will form part of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s LDFs. Under Section 38(2), sustainability appraisal is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategy revisions and for new or revised DPDs or SPDs</td>
<td>Preparation of both the SLWP Issues and Options document and this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report accords with the requirements and procedures set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and PPS12. The approach to sustainability appraisal follows Government guidelines set out in ‘Sustainability Appraisal of RSS and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005)’</td>
</tr>
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| PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) | PPS1 sets out the following key principles which should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development:  
(i) Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time.  
(ii) Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change - through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development.  
(iii) A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. | The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of PPS1. |
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| **PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2007)** | (iv) Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted.  
(v) Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies - in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community.  
(vi) Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals. | The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the SA Framework (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of PPS on Climate Change, in particular:  
  1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy  
  2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access  
  2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight  
  10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London  
  12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising |
| **PGG2 Green Belts ODPM (1995)**                                         | When any large-scale developments occur, including road and other infrastructure developments, it should, as far as possible, contribute to the following objectives.  
- Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for urban population.  
- Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation near urban areas.  
- Retain attractive landscapes & enhance landscapes, near to where people live.  
- Improve damaged and derelict land around towns.  
- Secure nature conservation interest.  
- Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) |
| **PPS3 Housing DCLG (2006)**                                            | PPS3 includes an objective to “To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural” | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities  
12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning  
12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising |
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| PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development DCLG (2008) | PPS4 introduces a national planning policy framework for economic development at a regional, sub-regional, and local levels for both urban and rural areas. Operating within this framework, it will be the responsibility of the regional planning bodies and local planning authorities to determine how best to plan for economic development, in context of their responsibilities and taking account of their particular local circumstances. Key aims include:  
• raise the productivity of the UK economy;  
• maximise job opportunities for all;  
• improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions;  
• deliver sustainable development, the key principles of which, including responding to climate change, are set out in Planning Policy Statement 12 and the annex to PPS1 on Climate Change;  
• build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, subregions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation. | The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of draft PPS4, in particular:  
1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy  
2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access  
2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in Sth London  
12.4 Opportunities for waste education & awareness raising |
| PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation ODPM (2005) | This PPS includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible by adhering to the following key principles.  
(i) Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In reviewing environmental characteristics local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources.  
(ii) Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.  
(iii) Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources.  
(iv) Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.  
(v) Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted.  
(vi) The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Etc | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in Sth London |
| Circular 06/05 on Biodiversity and Geographical Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System | This Circular complements PPS99 on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and the accompanying Good Practice Guide by outlining procedures to be followed by planning authorities in meeting the requirements of the EC Birds and Habitats Directives; Ramsar Conventions; and The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (or ‘Habitats Regulations’) which provide for the protection of European sites including candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive.  
With respect to new plans and projects such as the South London Waste Plan, Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations restricts the granting of planning permission for development which is likely to significantly affect a European site, and which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, by requiring that an appropriate assessment is first carried out of the implications of the development for the site’s conservation objectives. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites  
8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in Sth London |

Furthermore, an Appropriate Assessment (Habitats Directive Assessment) will be undertaken during July-August 2008 to accompany the SLWP: Issues and
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| PPS10 on Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) and the Companion Guide to PPS10 (2006) | The key planning objectives of this PPS are to:  
- help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option;  
- provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities;  
- help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994;  
- help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations;  
- reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;  
- protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed greenbelt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given permission;  
- Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment  
1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste  
4.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London |
| Revised PPS12: Local Spatial Planning | Revised PPS12 emphasises the role of spatial planning in:  
- producing a vision for the future of places that responds to the local challenges and opportunities, and is based on evidence, a sense of local distinctiveness and community derived objectives, within the overall framework of national policy and regional strategies;  
- translating this vision into a set of priorities, programmes, policies, and land allocations together with the public sector resources to deliver them;  
- creating a framework for private investment & regeneration that promotes economic, environmental & social well being;  
- coordinating and deliver the public sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes;  
- creating a positive framework for action on climate change; and  
- contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development.  
Spatial planning plays a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land, uses and associated activities for example by orchestrating the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are delivered. Spatial planning is also critical in relation to economic growth and regeneration by:  
- providing a flexible supply of land for business and identifying suitable locations;  
- ensuring business is drawn to the area by providing an attractive environment and a sufficient workforce well housed and able to access employment opportunities easily and sustainably;  
- bringing in private funds through incentivising, promoting and coordinating investment by the private sector;  
- providing a robust basis for making bids for public funds and for assembling land for projects; and  
- providing a robust basis for assessing the need for, and providing supporting infrastructure and natural resources for economic development.  
Spatial planning provides a means of safeguarding the area’s environmental assets, both for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to social and economic well being by: protection and enhancing designated sites, landscapes, habitats and protected species; and creating a positive framework for environmental enhancement more generally. | All SA Framework objectives are relevant. |

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| PPG13 Transport ODPM (2001) | SPPG13 seeks to:  
- Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight.  
- Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.  
- Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.  
- Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas.  
- Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked.  
- Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys.  
- Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses.  
- Ensure that the needs of disabled people – as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists – are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies & traffic man schemes, and in design of individual developments. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access  
2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight  
3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health  
6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities |
| PPG15 Planning and The Historic Environment (1994) | PPG15 seeks to:  
- protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields and the wider historic environment.  
- take full account of the wider costs of transport choices, including impact on the historic environment.  
- integrate transport and traffic management activities and take great care to avoid or minimise impacts on the various elements of the historic environment and their settings.  
- take great care to assess the impacts on existing roads of new projects, e.g. for the rerouting of traffic or for pedestrianisation and seek advice of English Heritage, where appropriate, before determining any such proposals.  
- protect the historic environment from the worst effects of traffic. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character  
9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of Sth London’s historic environment and cultural assets |
| PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (2001) | Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of Sth London’s historic environment and cultural assets |
| PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation ODPM (2002) | PPG17 seeks to:  
- maintain an adequate supply and protect existing open space;  
- support an urban renaissance – local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe  
- promote social inclusion & community cohesion – well planned and maintained open spaces and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people’s sense of well being in the place where they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for social interaction,  
- promote healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others.  
- Promote more sustainable development.  
- The guidance requires local authorities to:  
  - avoid any erosion of recreational function and maintain or enhance the character of open spaces;  
  - ensure that open spaces do not suffer from increased overlooking, traffic flows or other encroachment;  
  - protect and enhance those parts of the rights of way network that might benefit open space; and  
  - consider impact of any development on biodiversity & nature conservation  
- existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space or the buildings and land to be surplus to requirements. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
7.2 To maintain, create, restore, enhance the quality of and access to public open space in Sth London  
7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.  
11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities  
11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health |
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| PPS22 Renewable Energy (2004) | • promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, and ensure facilities are accessible for people with disabilities.  
• locate more intensive recreational uses in sites where they can contribute to town centre vitality and viability.  
• avoid any significant loss of amenity to residents, neighboring uses or biodiversity.  
| The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London |
| PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control | PPS23 advises that:  
• any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use;  
• the planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution;  
• the controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other;  
• the presence of contamination in land can present risks to human health and the environment, which adversely affect or restrict the beneficial use of land but development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully;  
• contamination is not restricted to land with previous industrial uses, it can occur on maximise as well as previously developed land and it can arise from natural sources as well as from human activities;  
• where pollution issues are likely to arise, intending developers should hold informal pre-application discussions with the LPA, the relevant pollution control authority and/or the environmental health departments of local authorities (Las), and other authorities and stakeholders with a legitimate interest; and  
• where it will save time and money, consideration should be given to submitting applications for planning permission and pollution control permits in parallel and co-ordinating their consideration by the relevant authorities.  
| The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables  
4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste related development  
4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste related developments  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments  
5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage  
6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health |
| PPG24 Planning and Noise (1994) | New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses. Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise, through the use of conditions or planning obligations.  
| SA Framework includes a sustainability objective  
6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities |
| PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk DCLG (2006) | The aims of PPS25 are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk everywhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.  
| The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments  
5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage |
| Natural England Strategic Direction 2006 – 2009 | Natural England aims to “conserve and enhance the natural environment for its intrinsic value, the wellbeing and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings”. More specifically, the following objectives have been set out:  
• Conserve and enhance England’s natural environment – including the landscape, biodiversity, geology and soils, natural resources, cultural heritage and other features of the built and natural environment.  
• To conserve, recover and enhance the marine environment.  
• Increase the number, diversity and frequency of people enjoying the natural environment.  
• Improve everyone’s understanding of the natural environment.  
• To improve the equality of environmental land and sea management through the development and adoption of | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:  
5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments  
5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage  
6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health  
7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.  
8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated |
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<td><strong>Guidance Notes on Reduction of Obtrusive Light: Institution of Lighting Engineers (2005)</strong></td>
<td>Provides guidance on reduction of obtrusive light and for sky glow. It is recommended that planning authorities specify the following environmental zones for exterior lighting control within their Development Plans. E1 Intrinsically dark landscapes. National Parks, AONB etc. E2 Low district brightness areas. Rural, small village, or urban locations. E3 Medium district brightness areas. Small town centres or urban locations. E4 High district brightness areas. Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes a sustainability objective 6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development</td>
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<td><strong>The Schedule of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest (listed buildings)</strong></td>
<td>When buildings are listed they are placed on statutory lists of buildings of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ compiled by the Secretary of State under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, on advice from EH. Listing ensures that the architectural and historic interest of the building is carefully considered before any alterations, either outside or inside, are agreed. The main criteria used in the their selection are: architectural interest: all buildings which are nationally important for their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also important examples of particular building types and techniques, and significant plan forms historic interest: buildings illustrating important aspects of the nation’s social, economic, cultural or military history close historical association with nationally important buildings or events group value, especially where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or are a fine example of planning (such as squares, terraces and model villages)</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character &amp; distinctiveness and important landmarks etc</td>
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<td><strong>The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens</strong></td>
<td>Since the 1980s, there has been a national record of the historic parks and gardens which make such a rich and varied contribution to our landscape. This record, known as the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England and now containing nearly 1450 sites, was established, and is maintained by, English Heritage. <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1410">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1410</a></td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 6.1 To improve local env quality &amp; limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health. 7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space. 7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character &amp; distinctiveness and important landmarks</td>
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<td><strong>The Historic Environment Local Management website (HELM) <a href="http://www.helm.org.uk">http://www.helm.org.uk</a></strong></td>
<td>Established in 2004, Historic Environment – Local Management is a partnership project led by English Heritage and supported by the CLG and Defra. The aim of the project is to share best practice and build capacity and confidence in those dealing with the historic environment. HELM provides and funds written information and training in a number of ways. The HELM website features case studies and policy statements produced by English Heritage, as well as guidance produced by English Heritage, HELM partners, Local Authorities, regional agencies and other key organisations</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character &amp; distinctiveness and important landmarks etc</td>
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<td>The Heritage Counts website <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.9535">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.9535</a></td>
<td>The Heritage Counts website <em>(English Heritage)</em> enables access to the ‘Heritage Counts 2007’ annual survey of the state of England’s historic environment. The report looks at the principal changes which have occurred in the historic environment since 2002, when the original State of the Historic Environment Report was published. It also includes a focus on the historic environment as a learning resource and on the issues faced by the sector in relation to the skills of the workforce. This report looks at the principal changes which have occurred in the historic environment since 2002, when the original State of the Historic Environment Report was published. It also includes a focus on the historic environment as a learning resource and on the issues faced by the sector in relation to the skills of the workforce.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character &amp; distinctiveness and important landmarks etc</td>
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<td>The European Landscape Convention 2004</td>
<td>The European Landscape Convention – also known as the Florence Convention, promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape. The European Landscape Convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 and came into force on 1 March 2004, and forms part of the Council of Europe’s work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning and the environment.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 6.1 To improve local environmental quality &amp; limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health. 7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space. 7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views. 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character &amp; distinctiveness &amp; important landmarks</td>
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<td>The Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy ‘Rethinking Rubbish in London’ 2003</td>
<td>The Mayor’s Vision for Waste in London is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London’s future as a sustainable city. The Strategy sets out an overarching framework of policy to 2020, focusing on maximising the negative impacts of waste on our environment, health, economy and communities, by focusing policies on reducing, reusing and recycling waste One of the aims of the Strategy is to manage waste better, so that its impact on the local and global environment and on London communities, economy and health is minimised. The key policies within the Strategy cover the following areas:  • Waste reduction.  • Recycling and composting.  • New recycling industries and jobs.  • Promotion, education and encouragement of recycling.  • Recovery and treatment.  • Street litter.  • Transport of waste.  • Waste infrastructure.  • Cost and funding.  • Waste contracts and strategies.  • A waste database for London.  • Longer-term structural changes.  • Implementing and monitoring changes.</td>
<td>The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy.</td>
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<td>The Mayor’s draft Business Waste Management Strategy: Making Waste work in London</td>
<td>The Mayor has produced a draft strategy for the waste produced by London’s businesses, which produce three-quarters (13.8 million tonnes) of London’s waste. The draft business waste strategy was published for public consultation between February and June 2008. The aim of the strategy is to ensure that by 2020 the waste produced by London’s businesses no longer compromises London’s future as a sustainable city. London’s businesses must take responsibility and take action to use resources productively and London’s waste industry and entrepreneurs must maximise the economic opportunities of reprocessing and managing waste within London.</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to</td>
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| London Plan (consolidated incorporating alterations), (February 2008)   | **Policy 4A.21 Waste strategic policy and targets**<br>...the Mayor will work in partnership with the Boroughs, the Environment Agency, statutory waste disposal authorities and operators to:<br>- ensure that facilities with sufficient capacity to manage 75 per cent (15.8 million maxim) of waste arising within London are provided by 2010, rising to 80 per cent (19.2 million maxim) by 2015 and 85 per cent (20.6 million maxim) by 2020<br>- maximize the level of waste generated, in accordance with Chapter 4B of the Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy, and by following the principles in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPG<br>- increase re-use and recycling and composting of waste, and reduce landfill disposal<br>- maximize the amount of energy used, and transport impacts from, the collection, treatment and disposal of waste in line with the Mayor’s target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions<br>- promote generation of renewable energy and renewable hydrogen from waste<br>- exceed recycling or composting levels in municipal waste of:<br>  - 35 per cent by 2010 <br>  - 45 per cent by 2015 <br>- achieve recycling or composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020<br>- achieve recycling and re-use levels in construction, excavation and demolition waste of 95 per cent by 2020.<br>The minimum quantities represented by these targets are, for municipal waste, 1.7 million maxim in 2010 and 2.3 million maxim in 2015. This would leave some 3.1 million maxim in 2010 and 2.9 million maxim in 2015 to be dealt with by other means, with a declining reliance on landfill and an increasing use of new and emerging technologies. Boroughs should ensure that land resources are available to implement the Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Waste Strategy 2007, the Landfill directive and other EU directives on waste. Where waste cannot be recycled, the Mayor will encourage the production of energy from waste using new and emerging technologies, especially where the products of waste treatment could be used as fuels (e.g. biofuels and hydrogen).<br>**Policy 4A.22 Spatial policies for waste management**<br>In support of the Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy, the aim of driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, the objectives of communities taking more responsibility for their own waste and disposing of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations and the need to plan for all waste streams, the Mayor will, where appropriate, and DPD policies should:<br>- safeguard all existing waste management sites (unless appropriate compensatory provision is made)<br>- require, wherever feasible, the re-use of surplus transfer sites for other waste uses<br>- identify new sites in suitable locations for new recycling and waste treatment facilities, such as MRFs, waste reuse and recycling centres (Civic Amenity sites), construction and demolition waste recycling plants and closed vessel composting<br>- require the provision of suitable waste and recycling storage facilities in all new developments<br>- support appropriate developments for manufacturing related to recycled waste | deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment<br>1.3 To maximise the recycling/ composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste<br>4.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy<br>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London<br>The ‘Key Sustainability Issues ’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken full account of the requirements of London Plan policies 4A21-4A28, which set the strategic policy context for the. SLWP
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<td>• support treatment facilities to recover value from residual waste</td>
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<td>• where waste cannot be dealt with locally, promote waste facilities that have good access to rail transport or the Blue Ribbon Network in accordance with Policy 4C.8</td>
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<td>• safeguard waste sites, including wharves (in accordance with Policy 4C.9), with an existing or future potential for waste management and ensure that adjacent development is designed accordingly to maximize the potential for conflicts of use and disturbance.</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 4A.23 Criteria for the selection of sites for waste management and disposal</strong></td>
<td>Boroughs should in their development plan documents identify sites and allocate sufficient land for waste management and disposal, employing the following criteria:</td>
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<td>• proximity to source of waste</td>
<td>• the nature of activity proposed and its scale</td>
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<td>• the environmental impact on surrounding areas, particularly noise emissions, odour and visual impact and impact on water resources</td>
<td>• the full transport impact of all collection, transfer and disposal movements, particularly maximize n the potential use of rail and water transport</td>
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<td>• primarily using sites that are located on Preferred Industrial Locations or existing waste management locations.</td>
<td>• primarily using sites that are located on Preferred Industrial Locations or existing waste management locations.</td>
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<td>Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to include provision for Combined Heat and Power and Combined Cooling Heat and Power and to accommodate various related facilities on a single site (resource recovery parks / consolidation centres).</td>
<td>Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to include provision for Combined Heat and Power and Combined Cooling Heat and Power and to accommodate various related facilities on a single site (resource recovery parks / consolidation centres).</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 4A.24 Existing provision – capacity, intensification, re-use and protection</strong></td>
<td>As existing waste management sites have the potential to make a significant contribution to London’s self-sufficiency through re-orientation, it is important that this strategic resource is safeguarded. Accordingly, boroughs should protect existing waste sites and facilitate the maximum use of existing waste sites, particularly waste transfer facilities and existing landfill sites.</td>
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<td>If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required that normally meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 4A.25 Borough level apportionment of municipal and commercial/industrial waste to be managed</strong></td>
<td>Boroughs in their DPDs should identify sufficient land to provide capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste set out in Table 4A.6. Boroughs preparing joint waste DPDs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 4A.26 Numbers and types of recycling and waste treatment facilities</strong></td>
<td>Boroughs in their DPDs should identify a range of waste management facilities to manage a municipal and commercial/industrial waste, to be provided 2005 – 2020 in accordance with the locational criteria set out in Policies 4A.22 and 4A.23.</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 4A.27 Broad locations for recycling and waste treatment facilities</strong></td>
<td>Boroughs in their DPDs should identify adequate provision for the scale of waste use identified. The broad locations for these facilities are:</td>
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<td>• Strategic Industrial Locations (Preferred Industrial Locations &amp; Industrial Business Parks – see Map 4A.3 &amp; Table 4A.8)</td>
<td>• Local Employment Areas, and</td>
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<td>• Existing Waste Management Sites.</td>
<td>• Existing Waste Management Sites.</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 4A.28 Construction, excavation and demolition waste</strong></td>
<td>The Mayor will and boroughs should support new construction, excavation and demolition waste management facilities in</td>
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| London by encouraging recycling at existing sites, safeguarded wharves, using mineral extraction sites for recycling and ensuring that major development sites are required to recycle by using mobile facilities on site wherever practicable. Boroughs should ensure that existing construction, excavation and demolition waste management sites are safeguarded, and are encouraged to provide facilities to make more beneficial use of this waste stream. They should ensure that on-site mobile facilities are supported through planning conditions. **Policy 4A.29 Hazardous waste** DPDs should:  
- make provision for hazardous waste treatment plants to achieve, at regional level, the necessary waste management requirements  
- identify suitable sites for the storage, treatment and reprocessing of certain hazardous waste streams  
- identify sites for the temporary storage, treatment and remediation of contaminated soils and demolition waste during major developments. | All of the SA Framework objectives, indicators and targets are fully relevant to and likely to be influenced by the emerging direction of travel for the Mayor's London Plan. The SLWP is based upon the Adopted London apportionments. |

**Draft Replacement London Plan**

**Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.16 on 'Waste self-sufficiency'** states that the Mayor will work with London borough waste authorities, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWaRB), the Environment Agency, the private sector, third groups, and neighbouring regions and authorities to:
- (a) manage as much of London’s waste within London as practicable
- (b) create positive environmental impacts from waste processing
- (c) work towards zero waste to landfill by 2031.

This will be achieved by:
- (a) minimising waste
- (b) encouraging the reuse of and reduction in the use of materials
- (c) exceeding recycling/composting levels in municipal solid waste (MSW) of 45 per cent by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and aspiring to achieve 60 per cent by 2031
- (d) exceeding recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020
- (e) exceeding recycling and reuse levels in construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste of 95 per cent by 2020
- (f) improving London’s net self-sufficiency through reducing the proportion of waste exported from the capital over time
- (g) working with neighbouring regional and district authorities to co-ordinate strategic waste management across the greater South East.

**Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.17 on ‘Waste Capacity’** states that the Mayor supports the need to increase processing capacity in London. He will work with London boroughs and waste authorities to identify opportunities for introducing new waste capacity, including strategically important sites for waste management and treatment, and resource recovery parks/consolidation centres, where recycling, recovery and manufacturing activities can co-locate. For ‘Planning decisions’:

A. Proposals for waste management should be evaluated against the following criteria:
- (a) locational suitability (see LDF preparation F and G below)
- (b) proximity to the source of waste
- (c) the nature of activity proposed and its scale
- (d) a positive carbon outcome of waste treatment methods and technologies (including the transportation of waste, recyclates and waste derived products) resulting in greenhouse gas savings, particularly from treatment of waste derived products to generate energy
- (e) the environmental impact on surrounding areas, particularly noise emissions, odour and visual impact and impact on water resources
- (f) the full transport impact of all collection, transfer and disposal movements, particularly maximising the
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<td>potential use of rail and water transport using the Blue Ribbon Network</td>
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<td>The following will be supported:</td>
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<td>→ (g) developments that include a range of complementary waste facilities on a single site</td>
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<td>→ (h) developments for manufacturing related to recycled waste</td>
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<td>→ (i) developments that contribute towards renewable energy generation, in particular the use of technologies that produce a renewable gas</td>
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<td>→ (j) developments for producing renewable energy from organic/biomass waste.</td>
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<td>C. Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to provide combined heat and power and combined cooling heat and power; D. Developments adjacent to waste management sites should be designed to minimise the potential for disturbance and conflicts of use; E. Suitable waste and recycling storage facilities are required in all new developments.; F. Boroughs must allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in this Plan. Boroughs preparing joint waste LDFs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements; G. Land to manage borough waste apportionments should be brought forward through:</td>
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<td>→ (a) protecting and facilitating the maximum use of existing waste sites, particularly waste transfer facilities and landfill sites</td>
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<td>→ (b) identifying sites in Strategic Industrial Locations (see Policy 2.17)</td>
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<td>→ (c) identifying sites in Locally Significant Employment Areas (see Policy 4.4)</td>
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<td>→ (d) safeguarding wharves (in accordance with policy 7.25) with an existing or future potential for waste management.</td>
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<td>H. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required that normally meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.</td>
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<td>Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.18 on ‘Construction, excavation and demolition Waste’ states that for plan decisions:</td>
<td>A. New construction, excavation and demolition (CE&amp;D) waste management facilities should be encouraged at existing waste sites, including safeguarded wharves, and supported by:</td>
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<td>→ (a) using mineral extraction sites for CE&amp;D recycling</td>
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<td>→ (b) ensuring that major development sites are required to recycle CE&amp;D waste on-site, wherever practicable, supported through planning conditions</td>
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<td>B. Waste should be removed from construction sites, and materials brought to the site, by water or rail transport wherever that is practicable; C. LDFs should require developers to produce site waste management plans to arrange for the efficient handling of CE&amp;D waste and materials.</td>
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<td>Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.19 on ‘Hazardous Waste’ states:</td>
<td>A. The Mayor will work in partnership with boroughs, the Environment Agency, industry and neighbouring regional and local authorities to identify the capacity for dealing with hazardous waste and to provide and maintain direction on the need for hazardous waste management capacity.</td>
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<td>B. LDFs should:</td>
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<td>→ (a) make provision for hazardous waste treatment plants to achieve, at regional level, the necessary waste management requirements</td>
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<td></td>
<td>→ (b) identify suitable sites for the storage, treatment and reprocessing of certain hazardous waste streams</td>
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<td>→ (c) identify sites for the temporary storage, treatment and remediation of contaminated soils and demolition waste during major developments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.33 Draft Replacement London Plan Policy 5.20 on 'Aggregates, contaminated land and hazardous substances' states</td>
<td>A. The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure an adequate supply of aggregates to support construction in London. This will be achieved by: 1 encouraging re-use and recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste within London 2 extraction of land-won aggregates within London 3 importing aggregates to London by sustainable transport modes.</td>
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<td>B. The Mayor will work with strategic partners to achieve targets of: 1 (a) 95 per cent recycling/re-use of construction, demolition and excavation waste by 2020 1 (b) 80 per cent recycling of that waste as aggregates by 2020.</td>
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<td>C. London should provide for an output of 1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of land won aggregates until 2020.</td>
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<td>D. LDFs should meet the requirement to provide for an output of 1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of land won aggregates until 2020 by an apportionment of: 1 (a) 50 per cent (0.5mtpa) to the East London boroughs of Havering &amp; Redbridge 1 (b) 50 per cent (0.5 mtpa) to the West London boroughs of Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond-upon-Thames.</td>
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<td>E. Mineral planning authorities in London should: 1 a aim to maintain a minimum land bank equivalent to at least seven year’s production at the 1 mtpa rate 1 b identify and safeguard aggregate resources in LDFs 1 c support the development of aggregate recycling facilities, subject to local amenity conditions.</td>
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<td>F. To reduce the environmental impact of aggregates, LDFs should; 1 a safeguard wharves and/or railheads with existing or potential capacity for aggregate distribution 1 b minimise the movement of aggregates by road and maximise the movement of aggregates via the Blue Ribbon Network 1 c develop policies that support the protection and enhancement of aggregates recycling facilities</td>
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<td>Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy (March 2004)</td>
<td>The strategy sets out proposals for reducing noise through improved management of transport systems, better town planning and better design of buildings. The strategy aims to minimise adverse impacts of noise, using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework. Noise minimisation will need to be promoted through provision of new and better waste management facilities, to deal with the extensive changes involved in improving London’s recycling rates. Subject to resources, the Mayor will investigate recycling of waste materials into products which contribute to noise reduction, such as insulation materials.</td>
<td>SA Framework includes a sustainability objective 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy ‘Cleaning London’s Air’ (September 2002)</td>
<td>Since road traffic is the main cause of the pollutants of concern in London, the primary focus of the mayor’s Air Quality Strategy is to reduce pollution from road traffic. The Mayor will work to reduce pollution from road traffic in two ways. (1) Reducing the amount of traffic. Through investment in the public transport network, congestion charging, appropriate planning and other mechanisms, the aim is to stop traffic growth in inner London and reduce growth in outer London. (2) Reducing emissions from vehicles. The Mayor aims to accelerate the introduction of cleaner road vehicles and to take advantage of technological progress to reduce emissions of vehicles already on the road by ….etc:</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health. 6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents 2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel</td>
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### Document | Key Requirements | How considered in the SA Report
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Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy and associated London Biodiversity Action Plan July 2002 | The Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy sets the following objectives aimed at conserving London’s wildlife and its habitats and involving Londoners in a greater understanding, enjoyment and participation in nature. • *Biodiversity for people*: to ensure all Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces… • *Nature for its own sake*: to conserve London’s plants and animals and their habitats. • *Economic benefits*: to ensure the economic benefits of natural greenspace and greening are fully maximize. London’s natural open space acts as a green magnet, attracting and keeping workers and enterprises in London. Greening also plays an integral role in the urban Renaissance in new and existing infrastructure, the public realm, regeneration etc. • *Functional benefits*: to ensure London enjoys the functional benefits that biodiversity can bring. Vegetated surfaces help to slow water runoff and so reduce flooding of London’s rivers. Vegetation provides local climatic benefits and helps to prevent erosion, ameliorate ambient noise and absorb some pollutants. • *Sustainable development*: to maximize biodiversity conservation as an essential element….. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in Sth London

The Mayor’s Energy Strategy ‘Green Light to Clean Power’ (2004) | The Strategy sets out London’s commitment to take a lead in the development and application of renewable energy technologies, including maximize waste as a fuel source. The specific aims of the strategy are: • Reducing London’s contribution to climate change by maximize n emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. • Helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth. • Contributing to London’s economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London’s housing and other building stock. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London

A Sustainable Development Framework for London (Sustainable Development Commission, 2003) | This Vision for London seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This means ensuring that the ways in which we live, work and play will not interfere with nature’s inherent ability to sustain life. Resources will be used efficiently and fairly and the natural and built environment protected. Each step will be supported by clear objectives and targets and will be sustained by learning from success. A key aim is identified as “We will limit and deal with our pollution, and use energy and material resources prudently, efficiently and effectively, including re-using and recycling our residual waste” | The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ in Section 6 and the ‘SA Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP have taken account of the Vision for London, including the need to limit and deal with pollution, and use energy and material resources prudently, efficiently and effectively, including re-using and recycling residual waste

Sub Regional Development Framework (SRDF) for South London (2006) | The South London SRDF identifies a number of challenges for the sub-region, including “the need to avoid releasing significant industrial sites until these are tested against both local and strategic assessments and against the need for waste management facilities”. Action 1F states that: (i) The Mayor and key stakeholders will continue to work collaboratively with the major utility infrastructure providers to ensure an consistent and sustainable approach to matching new development to infrastructure and longer term planning and funding of infrastructure for London. (ii) Stakeholders should work collaboratively towards identifying and safeguarding land and sites for an appropriate range of recycling and waste treatment facilities in suitable locations across the sub-region to provide sufficient capacity to meet London’s 85% self-sufficiency target. | The need for the four Boroughs to work collaboratively towards identifying and safeguarding land and sites for an appropriate range of recycling and waste treatment facilities in suitable locations across the sub-region to provide sufficient capacity to meet London’s 85% self-sufficiency target is reflected in the decision to proceed with the SLWP. The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of these requirements.

The Mayor’s Climate Change Action Plan Action | The Mayor’s Climate Change Action Plan sets targets to limit the total amount of carbon dioxide produced between now and 2025 to about 600 million tonnes. Meeting this CO2 budget will require ongoing reductions of 4 per cent per annum. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy
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| today to protect tomorrow (February 2007) | This implies a target of stabilising London and the UK’s emissions at 60 per cent below 1990 levels by 2025. The action plan considers, amongst other areas:  
- emissions from existing commercial and public sector activity.  
- emissions from new build and development.  
- energy supply.  
- emissions from ground based transport. | technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy  
2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access  
2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London  
12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising |
| Greater London Sites and Monuments Record The London Buildings at Risk Register | The main role of the London Sites and Monuments Record is to provide information on known archaeological sites in order to inform decision making in the planning process. The London SMR contains over 73066 unique records of archaeological sites, artifacts and listed buildings from across Greater London, making it the largest resource of its type in Europe. The data was compiled by a number of organisations during the early 1980s including the Passmore Edwards Museum and the Museum of London and is now maintained by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory service in English Heritage. London Region. English Heritage published the first comprehensive register of listed buildings at risk in London in 1991. In addition to Grade I and II listed buildings and structural scheduled monuments, the London register includes Grade II listed buildings, cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds at risk. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.  
9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets.  
9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc |
| LOCAL | South London Waste Partnership | All Councils within the South London Waste Plan area have committed to the formation of the South London Waste Partnership. This Partnership is responsible for procuring waste disposal contracts in order to:  
- minimize diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste from landfill.  
- achieve diversion targets of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.  
- achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting.  
- establish shared infrastructure within the region.  
- develop Municipal Waste Management Strategies. All boroughs are both waste collection and disposal authorities. Each has a waste management strategy (MWMS) which guides the development of their services and identifies targets for recycling and composting. The borough’s MWMS also identify activities to encourage waste minimization. Waste Minimisation is at the top of the waste management hierarchy and although the Joint Waste Development Plan Document is limited in its ability to influence waste minimization, it is important that the evidence base of the Plan considers the efforts being made to reduce waste within the Plans’ area. Waste minimization activities will influence the predicted growth rates of municipal and commercial waste arisings within the boroughs and monitoring of the success of these activities will be an important aspect of the Joint Waste DPD’s monitoring regime. | The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives  
1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in Sth London  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment  
1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste  
1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy  
10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London  
11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities  
11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health  
11.3 To reduce waste related crime  
11.4 To improve road safety and safe operation of waste related facilities in Sth London  
12.1 To improve public access to waste |
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<td><strong>Municipal Waste Management Strategies</strong></td>
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<td>Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames 'Municipal Waste Management Strategy' (August 2004)</td>
<td>Kingston’s MWMS and its annual Implementation Plans have a strong focus on waste minimization. One of the five objectives of Kingston’s MWMS is to develop and deliver a comprehensive waste awareness and waste minimization programme encompassing a wide ranging communication strategy engaging with all of Kingston’s residents. One of Kingston’s key policies is to achieve a recycling and composting rate of 47% by 2020.</td>
<td>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</td>
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<td>LB Sutton 'Municipal Waste Management Strategy' March 2004</td>
<td>The first objective of Sutton’s MWMS is to reduce waste growth by raising awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings. Sutton Council has agreed an overall target of recycling or composting 40% of its municipal waste by 2010.</td>
<td>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London 11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities 11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</td>
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<tr>
<td>LB Merton 'Municipal Waste Management Strategy' 2006–21, (June 2006)</td>
<td>The first Objective in Merton’s MWMS is to reduce waste growth through a programme of education and engagement with the local community and continued lobbying at a regional and national level to highlight producer responsibility. The borough’s has a recycling target of 29% by 2009 is stated in their latest MWMS Implementation Plan (July 2006 – August 2008).</td>
<td>11.3 To reduce waste related crime 11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities in Sth London 12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities 12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion 12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning 12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</td>
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<td><strong>Sustainable Community Strategies</strong></td>
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<td>LB Croydon ‘Sustainable Community Strategy for Improving Quality of Life 2007-10’</td>
<td>Croydon’s Community Strategy has a strong sustainability emphasis, with its’ overall vision to, “create a place which is safer, healthier, more prosperous and sustainable – a place where people choose to live, work, and maximize, and which is addressing the needs of the future.” The Strategy has a strong emphasis on the Council’s environmental management programme which aims to reduce waste, use of water and energy and increase sustainable procurement. The Strategy also seeks to address the recycling and waste disposal capacities of households in order to recycle more</td>
<td>The ‘Key Sustainability Issues’ identified in Section 6 and the ‘Sustainability Appraisal Framework’ (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the aims and</td>
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**Croydon**

Croydon’s Community Strategy states that the Council will seek to identify suitable local sites for recycling and waste treatment plants. It also states that the Council seeks to establish private wire and district heating networks in Croydon to supply energy in a sustainable way at low cost to local customers on new large development sites, including New Addington, Croydon Metropolitan Centre and Purley and to install mini-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants in community scale developments in new buildings and when boilers are replaced.

- **Key Requirements:**
  - Maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London
  - Provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment
  - To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste
  - To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy
  - To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London
  - Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities
  - Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health
  - To reduce waste related crime
  - To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities in Sth London
  - To improve public access to waste management facilities
  - Address inequalities and promote social inclusion
  - To promote community involvement in waste planning
  - Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising

**Kingston Upon Thames**

Kingston’s draft Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020 will replace the previous Strategy for 2004-09. The Vision statement underlying the draft Strategy sets out an ambition is to “sustain our reputation as a good place to live and work and for all our residents to share in that success. We want Kingston to be the best place to live and work in London.” There are 3 cross-cutting themes covering 9 key objectives as follows:

- **Objective 1** Sustain and share economic prosperity
- **Objective 2** Raise educational standards and close gaps in attainment
- **Objective 3** Increase supply of housing and its affordability

**FAQ**

- To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London
- To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment
- To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste
- To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy
- To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London
- Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities
- Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health
- To reduce waste related crime
- To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities in Sth London
- To improve public access to waste management facilities
- Address inequalities and promote social inclusion
- To promote community involvement in waste planning
- Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising

**Sustainability**

Sustainability is a key theme running throughout Merton’s Community Plan and towards Merton’s attitude towards waste and energy. The Plan sets specific targets for reducing CO2 emissions by 15% from 2006/7 levels and to generate at least 10% of Merton’s energy use from renewable sources by 2015 through planning encouraging policies and infrastructure development. The Community Plan also sets local targets that will require combined recycling and composting rates of 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2013. The Community Plan states that Merton Council will ensure that appropriate waste treatment and disposal technologies will be procured to ensure compliance with the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme and furthermore that the Council will seek to maximize diversion from landfill and to recover value from biodegradable municipal waste.

**Objectives**

- Maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London
- Provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment
- To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste
- To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy
- To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London
- Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities
- Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health
- To reduce waste related crime
- To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities in Sth London
- To improve public access to waste management facilities
- Address inequalities and promote social inclusion
- To promote community involvement in waste planning
- Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising
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<td>• Reduce the existing life expectancy gap in the borough from six years to three years;</td>
<td>The SA Framework includes the following sustainability objectives:</td>
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<td>• Improve the health gain from people stopping smoking by increasing the proportion of people quitting smoking for one year or longer from 25% in 2006/07 to 40%;</td>
<td>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in Sth London</td>
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<td>• Reduce the inequality gap between pupils eligible and ineligible for free school meals by 2% per year to 2020;</td>
<td>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/apportionment</td>
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<td>• Ensure that 100% of people eligible for adult social care have individual care plans and budgets;</td>
<td>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial &amp; industrial and construction &amp; demolition waste</td>
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<td>• Ensure that 100% of council properties meet the decent homes standard;</td>
<td>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</td>
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<td>• Reduce the existing unemployment gap in the borough by 50%.</td>
<td>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London</td>
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<td><strong>Safer</strong></td>
<td>11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</td>
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<td>• Make Sutton the safest borough in London for all types of crime.</td>
<td>11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</td>
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<td><strong>Greener</strong></td>
<td>11.3 To reduce waste related crime</td>
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<td>• Reduce residents' car trips from 49% (2006 baseline) to 34%.</td>
<td>11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities in Sth London</td>
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<td>• Reduce ecofootprint of Sutton residents from 5.4 global hectares (2006 baseline) to 3gh (equivalent to 1.7* planets).</td>
<td>12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities</td>
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<td><strong>Corporate Plans</strong></td>
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<td>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion</td>
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<td><strong>LB Sutton</strong></td>
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<td>12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning</td>
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<td><strong>The Sutton Plan 2008-9 to 2010-11</strong></td>
<td>The development of Sutton as a sustainable suburb lies at the heart of the borough’s vision to, “build a community in which we can all take part and all can take pride.” Developing a cleaner and greener environment is one of nine priorities identified in the Plan and specifically highlights the importance of developing the waste and recycling service, improving recycling performance and maximize waste production. The Plan specifies the Council’s ambition to increase recycling/composting levels to 45% by 2010 through the additional use of treatment facilities and maximize waste growth.</td>
<td>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</td>
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<td><strong>LB Croydon: The Croydon Plan’ July 2006</strong></td>
<td>Croydon’s core UDP policy, from which all other policies in the Plan directly flow, is that development in Croydon is expected to be sustainable (Policy SP1). This is demonstrated in Environmental Protection Policy SP13, which seeks to maximize the energy requirements of new development and will expect the use of renewable energy technologies and sustainable materials. It is further demonstrated in Environmental Protection Policy SP11 in which the Council will use development opportunities to secure the objectives of the waste hierarchy and the proximity/regional self sufficiency principle.</td>
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<td><strong>Local Development Plans</strong></td>
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| **LB Croydon Local Development Plan** | Local Development Framework (LDF)  
Regarding the development of their LDF, Croydon Council consulted on their Core Strategy ‘Towards a Preferred Core Strategy’ up to 20 March 2010, with adoption currently anticipated in 2012. The preferred Core Strategy states that The Joint South London Waste Plan (JSLWP) is in preparation has a life up to 2021, this thematic strategy must put forward how the Core Strategy will deal with elements not covered by the JSLWP and also the period between 2021 – 2031. | The SA Framework includes the following sustainability objectives:  
1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London  
1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London’s the future tonnage/ apportionment  
1.3 To maximise the recycling/ composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste  
1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy |
| **Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames** | Unitary Development Plan (August 2005)  
Provides policies to govern waste management development in the borough. Overarching strategic policy STR10 encourages sustainable methods of minerals transportation, waste disposal and transportation, energy generation and use. This policy echoes national and regional policy which requires waste treatment development to drive waste up the hierarchy. To this end, the Council’s UDP encourages the appropriate development of recycling and composting facilities (Policy MW1) and encourages opportunities for energy recovery from waste treatment plants (Policy MW4).  
The UDP encourages waste to be managed as near as possible to its place of production, to maximise the environmental impacts of transportation (Policy MW2), echoing the London Plan’s proximity principles.  
The UDP does not identify sites for waste management development, aside from the waste transfer station site at Villiers Road, which is in existing waste management use. The UDP does, however, state some constraints on the siting of new facilities, in that apart from composting facilities, new waste management facilities will not be permitted in green belt, metropolitan open land and areas of local open space (Policy MW1).  
Local Development Framework (LDF)  
Regarding the development of their LDF, Kingston Council consulted on their Core Strategy ‘Preferred Options’ between November 2009 and January 2010, with publication of the ‘Proposed Submission’ anticipated for January 2011. The preferred options report states that the Council supports the objectives of sustainable waste management set out in PPS10 and the London Plan and will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring boroughs of Croydon, Merton and Sutton to maximize self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated within the four boroughs (preferred policy TP16 ‘Waste Reduction and Management’).  
The Core Strategy states that preferred policy TP16 is the only realistic approach to address the issues of waste. It complies with EU, national and London Plan requirements and is supported by feedback received during the Issues and Options consultation. It is consistent with the approach taken by Merton, Sutton and Croydon in their Core Strategies and it is important that Core Strategy Waste policies are consistent across the partner boroughs. | 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. Technologies in Sth London  
11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities  
11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health  
11.3 To reduce waste related crime  
11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities in Sth London  
12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities  
12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion  
12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning  
12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising |
| **LB Merton Local Development Plan (October 2003)** | Unitary Development Plan  
Policy PE.9 of Merton’s UDP seeks to ensure that major new industrial, commercial and retail developments maximize their waste arisings in line with the waste hierarchy and dispose of it in a sustainable manner. These developments will be encouraged to adopt environmental management schemes for the treatment and disposal of waste and planning | |
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<th>How considered in the SA Report</th>
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<tr>
<td>obligations may be sought in respect of these where appropriate. To facilitate the collection of recyclables, Policy PE.11 expects new residential, retail, leisure and business developments to provide recycling collection facilities.</td>
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<td>Merton’s Proposals Map identifies two sites suitable for the development of waste treatment facilities at Benedicts Wharf, Mitcham and Garth Road Depot.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Local Development Framework (LDF)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regarding the development of their LDF, Merton’s Core Planning Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2010, with adoption anticipated for 2011. With specific regard to waste, the Preferred Core Strategy states that Merton is working with the adjoining boroughs of Croydon, Sutton and Kingston to prepare a joint waste plan.</strong> Policy CS7 ‘Waste Management’ states that the Council will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring south London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames and Sutton to maximise self-sufficiency and meet the apportionment tonnages required by the London Plan for south London. In addition to new sites being identified, in line with criteria laid out in PPS10, existing sites will be protected unless compensatory provision is made and redevelopment of existing sites will be encouraged, where appropriate, to maximise throughput.</td>
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<td><strong>LB Sutton Local Development Plan (April 2003)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Unitary Development Plan</strong></td>
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<td>Policy PNR18 states that “Development proposals for the handling, treatment or disposal of waste should represent the best practicable environmental option for dealing with that waste.”</td>
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<td>Policy PNR 19 states that “In applying the waste hierarchy, the council will seek to minimise the quantity of waste requiring disposal by landfill and maximise waste recovery within the borough.”</td>
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<td>Policy PNR 20 states that “The council will favourably consider waste-related development on sites within industrial areas or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill sites. The council will adopt a preference for sites which will have good access to the strategic rail network and offer the opportunity to be rail-connected. Such sites should also have good access to the strategic road network”</td>
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<td>Policy PNR 22 states that “The council will not permit waste-related development, unless it can be demonstrated that adverse environmental impacts on neighbouring land-uses and the local environment can be reduced to acceptable levels.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Local Development Framework</strong></td>
<td><strong>Following the Examination in Public of Sutton’s Core Planning Strategy in June 2009 the plan was formally adopted in December 2009. Core Policy BP6 on ‘One Planet Living’ identifies reducing waste, promoting sustainable waste management and recycling as key actions by which Sutton will achieve the aims of One Planet Living and environmental sustainability. Core Policy BP8 on ‘Waste Reduction and Management’ states that the Council will manage its waste in a sustainable manner and will identify the necessary capacity and develop facilities in collaboration with London Boroughs of Kingston-upon-Thames, Croydon and Merton, to meet the Mayor’s target of 65% self sufficiency across all waste streams, the Mayor’s waste apportionment figures and to meet the Mayor’s minimum targets for recycling, recovery and re-use. This policy conforms that that detailed policies about how to achieve this will be set out in a Joint Waste DPD (i.e. the SLWP) to be prepared by Sutton and its partner South West London authorities. Policy CP8 states that the Joint Waste DPD will safeguard existing waste management sites, unless compensatory provision is made, and allocate additional land within strategic industrial locations for future waste management facilities to meet the joint needs of the Joint Waste DPD area.</strong></td>
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## Proposed Sustainability Monitoring Framework\(^1\) for South London Waste Plan

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<tr>
<td><strong>(1) SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT</strong></td>
<td>Promoting the objectives of management within South London</td>
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<td>(\text{(1) Sustainable Waste Management} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Self-sufficiency</td>
<td>To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London</td>
<td>• tonnage of municipal (MSW) and commercial &amp; industrial (C&amp;I) waste managed within South London in 2011 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%)</td>
<td>• to manage the combined London Plan apportionment of at least 884,000 tonnes with South London by 2011</td>
<td>• Municipal Waste Management Statistics (DEFRA(^2))&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastestats/bulletin07.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastestats/bulletin07.htm</a></td>
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<td>• tonnage of municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste managed within South London in 2016 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%)</td>
<td>• to manage the combined London Plan apportionment of at least 1,148,000 tonnes within South London by 2016</td>
<td>• DEFRA Waste Strategy for England 2007&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf</a></td>
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<td>• tonnage of municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste managed within the South London area in 2020 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%)</td>
<td>• to manage the combined London Plan apportionment of at least 1,332,000 tonnes within South London by 2020 (estimated 97% self-sufficiency)</td>
<td>• annual monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation)</td>
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<td>• tonnage of municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste managed within the South London area in 2021 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%)</td>
<td>• to manage the combined London Plan apportionment of at least 1,322,000 tonnes (calculated figure) within South London by 2021 (estimated 97% self-sufficiency)</td>
<td>• AMRs(^3) (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs);&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.capitalwastefacts.com">http://www.capitalwastefacts.com</a> (London Remade/ GLA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all</td>
<td>• Number, site area (ha) and capacity (tonnes) of existing and new licensed waste management facilities within South London by facility type and waste stream</td>
<td>• to ensure that sufficient existing and new waste sites and facilities are safeguarded or allocated to manage the apportionment (97% self-sufficiency) or all municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste in Sth London by 2021 (100% self-suff)</td>
<td>• Strategic Waste Management Assessments for London EA(^4);&lt;br&gt;Special Waste Database (EA)&lt;br&gt;London Waste Apportionment Study (Jacobs Babtie, Dec 2006)&lt;br&gt;WasteDataFlow website&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.wastedataflow.org/">http://www.wastedataflow.org/</a> (web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government)</td>
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\(^1\) The sustainability indicators, targets and objectives set out in this monitoring framework are structured according to the SA Framework topics. However there is a large degree of overlap with indicators and targets set out under each of Policies WP1 to WP9 in the Proposed Submission draft. It is intended that all relevant indicators and targets will be reported in the individual Borough’s AMRs.

\(^2\) Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

\(^3\) Annual Monitoring Reports

\(^4\) Environment Agency

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<tr>
<td>waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/ apportionment</td>
<td>• Additional land allocated across South London for waste management (ha)</td>
<td>• to provide *sufficient existing and new waste sites and facilities by 2021 to manage; - 620,000 tonnes (estimated) of municipal waste; - 745,000 tonnes of commercial &amp; industrial waste - any hazardous; construction, demolition and excavation; and agricultural waste arisings (*assuming 100% self-sufficiency by 2021)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm</a> (18) waste arisings (19) household waste per person</td>
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<td>1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce amount of waste produced.</td>
<td>• tonnage of municipal (MSW) and commercial &amp; industrial (C&amp;I) waste managed within South London in 2011 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%)</td>
<td>• to maximise waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste maximize management</td>
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<td>1.4 Waste Recycling To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy in order to maximise landfill diversion</td>
<td>• the proportion of South London's municipal waste arisings recycled or composted by 2016 (%)</td>
<td>• 45% of South London’s municipal waste arisings to be recycled or composted by 2015 (London Plan)</td>
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<td>1.5 Energy from Waste and Clean Technologies To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</td>
<td>• the proportion of South London’s commercial &amp; industrial waste recycled or composted by 2016 (%)</td>
<td>• 70% of South London’s commercial &amp; industrial recycled or composted by 2015 (London Plan)</td>
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<td>• the proportion of South London’s construction and demolition waste recycled on-site (i.e. where it is produced) by 2021 (%)</td>
<td>• 95% of South London’s construction and demolition waste to be recycled on-site by 2020 (%)</td>
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<td>• the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry</td>
<td>• the maximise the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry</td>
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<td>• proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%)</td>
<td>• to minimise the proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%)</td>
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<td>• the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies</td>
<td>• to maximise renewable energy generation, including energy from waste, in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions</td>
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<td><strong>(2) SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT</strong>&lt;br&gt;Promoting sustainable transport in the South London area</td>
<td>2.1 Traffic Reduction (trips) To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</td>
<td>• the number and proportion of waste management facilities with ‘clean’ technology</td>
<td>• to maximise the number and proportion of waste management facilities with ‘clean’ technology</td>
<td>(2) Sustainable Transport&lt;br&gt;• DfT5 ‘National Road Traffic Statistics’ <a href="http://www.dft-matrix.net">www.dft-matrix.net</a>;&lt;br&gt;• Local Implementation Plans (LiPs);&lt;br&gt;• Defra ‘Local &amp; Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates’ (AEA Energy &amp; Environment, 2007);&lt;br&gt;• DEFRA Waste Strategy for England 2007 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf</a>&lt;br&gt;• annual monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation)&lt;br&gt;• AMRs6 (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs);&lt;br&gt;• Mayor’s Transport Strategy <a href="http://www.capitalwastefacts.com">http://www.capitalwastefacts.com</a> (London Remade/ GLA)&lt;br&gt;• national sustainable development indicators (UK Sustainable Development Strategy) <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm</a> (7) road transport (9) road freight</td>
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<td>• total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal</td>
<td>• to achieve a reduction in the ratio of total km travelled per unit volume of waste</td>
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<td>• number of visits to household waste recycling centres;</td>
<td>• to improve public accessibility to Re-use and Recycling Centres</td>
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<td>• monitored air quality levels against national standards for NOx and PM10s</td>
<td>• to achieve compliance with national air quality standards particularly within Air Management Areas (AQMAs)</td>
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<td>• monitored noise levels</td>
<td>• to reduce noise impacts on sensitive receptors from waste related transport</td>
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<td>2.2 Traffic Reduction (modes) To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</td>
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<td>• To maximise the proportion of waste transported other than by road (rail or river) by waste stream.</td>
<td>• to achieve a reduction in the proportion of waste transported by road</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(3) POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES</strong>&lt;br&gt;Minimising pollution and</td>
<td>3.1 Air Quality To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td>• monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs)</td>
<td>• all waste management facilities to be compliant with national air quality standards, particularly within AQMAs</td>
<td>(3) Pollution &amp; Natural Resources&lt;br&gt;• London Air Quality Network <a href="http://www.londonair.org.uk/london.asp/default.asp?la_id=&amp;showbulletins=&amp;width=1024">http://www.londonair.org.uk/london.asp/default.asp?la_id=&amp;showbulletins=&amp;width=1024</a>&lt;br&gt;• DfT7 ‘National Road Traffic Statistics’ <a href="http://www.dft-matrix.net">www.dft-matrix.net</a>;&lt;br&gt;• DfT8 Annual Monitoring Reports</td>
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<td>• Polluting emissions from waste management facilities</td>
<td>• To achieve compliance with Environmental Permit levels and Waste Licensing and/or planning conditions</td>
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5 Department for Transport
6 Annual Monitoring Reports
7 Department for Transport
8 Annual Monitoring Reports

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<tr>
<td>promoting sustainable use of land and natural resources</td>
<td>3.2 Water Pollution and Resources To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses in the plan area.</td>
<td>• Polluting emissions/ traffic movements from waste-related transport</td>
<td>• To minimise polluting emissions (PM10, NOx, carbon monoxide, benzene etc) and traffic movements from waste-related transport</td>
<td>• Local Implementation Plans (LIPs); • Mayor’s Transport Strategy • AMRs (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); • EA data on river quality, water pollution incidents and discharges to water <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/</a> • DEFRA statistics on soil and contaminated land <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro">http://www.defra.gov.uk/enviro</a></td>
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<td>• total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal</td>
<td>• To achieve a reduction in the ratio of total km travelled per unit volume of waste</td>
<td>• Borough Contaminated Land Strategies • London Development Database (GLA); • National Land Use Database; • London Aggregates Monitoring Reports (GLA). • national sustainable development indicators (UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy) <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/nati">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/nati</a></td>
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<td>• EA river quality classifications from A (very good) to F (bad) for biology, chemistry and nutrients.</td>
<td>• To ensure that waste facilities and related activities do not adversely affect quality of watercourses or groundwater</td>
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<td>• number of water pollution incidents arising from waste related developments within South London</td>
<td>• To reduce the risk of water pollution arising from waste related developments within South London.</td>
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<td>• Proportion of existing and new waste developments with water efficiency measure</td>
<td>• To minimise water consumption in existing and new waste related developments</td>
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<td>3.3 Soil Contamination and Previously Developed Land To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land</td>
<td>• number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or sites of ‘potential concern’)</td>
<td>• To reduce and minimise number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or sites of ‘pot. Concern’)</td>
<td>• London Contaminated Land Strategies • London Development Database (GLA); • National Land Use Database; • London Aggregates Monitoring Reports (GLA). • national sustainable development indicators (UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy) <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/nati">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/nati</a></td>
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<td>• number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a proportion of all ‘sites of potential concern’ (%)</td>
<td>• To maximize the number of sites for which sufficient information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary as a proportion of all ‘sites of potential concern’</td>
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<td>• number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste related development</td>
<td>• To maximise the number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste development</td>
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<td>• number and proportion of new waste-related developments on previously-developed (‘brownfield’), derelict or underused land/ premises</td>
<td>• To maximise number and proportion of new waste-related developments on previously-developed (‘brownfield’), derelict or underused land/ premises</td>
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<td>3.4 Minerals To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources.</td>
<td>• The proportion of secondary aggregates used in the construction of new waste-related facilities</td>
<td>• The maximise the proportion of secondary aggregates used in the construction of waste-related facilities</td>
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<td><strong>4.3 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.</strong></td>
<td>• The proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources</td>
<td><strong>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>DEFRA ‘Local &amp; Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates’ (AEA Energy &amp; Environment, 2007);</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>national sustainable development indicators (UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy) <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm</a>;</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Greenhouse gas emissions (2) CO2 emissions</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007);</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>London Climate Change Agency <a href="http://www.lcca.co.uk/">http://www.lcca.co.uk</a>;</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>London Development Database (GLA);</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007);</strong></td>
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</table>
|  |  | **4.4 Sustainable Design and Construction**<br>To promote the highest standards of sustainable | • Percentage reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared to the Target Emission Rate (TER) set under Part L of the 2006 Building Regulations | **To ensure that all waste related developments achieve at least a 25% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared to the Target Emission Rate (TER) in the 2006 Building Regulations**<br>**To ensure that all waste related developments achieve at least a 20% reduction in carbon emissions through renewable sources of energy generated on-site measured against the ‘Target Emission Rate’ (TER) for heating, hot water, ventilation and lighting under Part L of Building Regulations 2006**<br>**To ensure that all waste developments achieve a minimum sustainability rating of BREEAM ‘very good’ and to aspire to BREEAM ‘excellent’ in as many waste related developments as possible**<br>**To maximise the number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London**<br>**To maximise the number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks**<br>**To maximise the proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources leading to heat recovery, where these methods lead to lower overall levels of carbon dioxide emissions than alternative waste treatment methods**<br>**To maximise the number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks, where these methods lead to lower overall levels of carbon dioxide emissions**<br>**To maximise the quantity of energy generated from waste to energy schemes across London (kW hrs), where these methods lead to lower overall levels of carbon dioxide emissions than alternative waste treatment methods.”**<br>**To ensure that all waste developments achieve a minimum sustainability rating of BREEAM ‘very good’ and to aspire to BREEAM ‘excellent’ in as many waste related developments as possible**<br>**Performance of waste related developments against the relevant BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) standards** | **National Indicator (NI) 186: Per Capita Reduction in CO2 emissions in local authority areas**<br>**Mayor’s Energy Strategy [http://www.iep.org.uk/](http://www.iep.org.uk/);**<br>**London Energy Partnership [http://www.lep.org.uk/](http://www.lep.org.uk/);**<br>**London Climate Change Agency [http://www.lcca.co.uk](http://www.lcca.co.uk/);**<br>**London Development Database (GLA);**<br>**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007);** | **(4) Energy and Climate Change**<br>**National Indicator (NI) 186: Per Capita Reduction in CO2 emissions in local authority areas**<br>**Mayor’s Energy Strategy [http://www.iep.org.uk/](http://www.iep.org.uk/);**<br>**London Energy Partnership [http://www.lep.org.uk/](http://www.lep.org.uk/);**<br>**London Climate Change Agency [http://www.lcca.co.uk](http://www.lcca.co.uk/);**<br>**London Development Database (GLA);**<br>**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007);**
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<tr>
<td>(5) FLOOD RISK &amp; CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION</td>
<td>Mitigating and adapting to climate change including managing flood risk</td>
<td>5.1 Flood Risk To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments</td>
<td>Number of waste related developments located within EA Flood Zones 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) and 3b (Functional Floodplain)</td>
<td>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Wandle Valley Catchment (Scott Wilson, 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Sustainable Urban Drainage To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation</td>
<td>Number of waste developments which incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures including flood resilient design</td>
<td>To ensure that 100% of waste related developments located within flood risk areas accord with the sequential and exceptions tests as outlined in PPS 25 and the SFRA 'exceptions test' as outlined in PPS25.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm</a> (31) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY</td>
<td>Maintaining and enhancing the quality of South London’s environment</td>
<td>6.1 Pollution To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</td>
<td>Pollution incidents associated with waste developments by pollutant, severity, duration and facility type</td>
<td>AMRs (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); London Ambient Noise Strategy; Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 EU Directive 2002/49/EC (noise standards)</td>
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| **6.2 Noise and Vibration**  
To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities. | • Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste related developments and transport routes | • To ensure that waste developments and associated activities do not increase noise levels in the vicinity of waste related developments and transport routes to unacceptable levels (compliance with Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 EU Directive 2002/49/EC (noise standards)) | • DEFRA Noise mapping England website (DEFRA)  
http://noisemapping.defra.gov.uk/wps/portal/noise|
| | • Total area falling within Defra’s Road Traffic Noise Map categories (ha) | • To ensure that waste developments do not increase in total area within Defra’s Road Traffic Noise Map categories (ha) | |
| **6.3 Odour**  
To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents. | • Total area potentially affected by odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities | • To minimise odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities to acceptable levels | |
| **6.4 Light Pollution**  
To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development. | • Annual star counts (monitored by CPRE as a measure of light pollution). | • 100% of waste developments are constructed in accordance with best practice in minimising light pollution as set out in ‘Guidance Notes for the reduction of Obtrusive Light’ (GN01) 2005 published by the Institute of Light Engineers | |
| **7. OPEN ENVIRONMENT**  
Protecting and enhancing the open environment | **7.1 Strategic Open Land**  
To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt & Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London | • Total area, integrity, ‘openness’ and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London | • London Development Database (GLA);  
AMRs (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs);  
Borough surveys/ reviews of Green Belt/ MOL, open space and landscape studies as required in support of LDF |
| | • Total area of public open space within South London (hectares) | • To minimise the loss of public open space and where possible safeguard additional areas of open space | |
| | • Total area of public open space within South London (hectares) | • To ensure that any loss of open space is compensated for by an equal or greater space | |
| | • Provision of public open space per 1,000 population within South London | • To maintain the provision of public open space per 1,000 population within South London | |
| | • Areas of public open space deficiency (ha)  
(i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance  
(ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and  
(iii) 400 m + from any public open space | • To ensure that there is no increase in areas of public open space deficiency as a consequence of waste related development | |

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<tr>
<td>7.3 Landscape Quality</td>
<td>To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</td>
<td>Quality of open landscape within South London based on landscape appraisal survey data within each of the four Boroughs</td>
<td>To ensure that waste related developments do not adversely affect the quality of open landscape within South London</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategic views from within and from outside the South London Boroughs</td>
<td>To ensure that waste related developments do not adversely affect strategic views from within and from outside the South London Boroughs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Nature Conservation Sites</td>
<td>To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</td>
<td>Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs)</td>
<td>To ensure that waste management sites and associated activities have no adverse impact on internationally and nationally designated sites</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number, area and condition of regionally or locally designated wildlife sites, including Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) of local/ metropolitan importance and LNRs</td>
<td>To ensure that waste management sites and associated activities have no adverse impact on regionally or locally designated sites</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of waste management facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations</td>
<td>To minimise the number of waste facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Priority Habitats and Species</td>
<td>To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London</td>
<td>Change in priority habitats and population of local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species</td>
<td>To meet local BAP targets for priority habitats for each of the four South London Boroughs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of waste related developments which have impacted priority habitats and/or BAP species</td>
<td>To minimise the number of waste facilities with adverse impacts on priority habitats and/or BAP species</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste facility development</td>
<td>To maximise the area of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste development (ha)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>quality and extent of local green corridor networks in South London</td>
<td>To maximise opportunities for enhancing local green corridor networks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.1 Design and Townscape</td>
<td>To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.</td>
<td>The number and proportion of new waste facilities constructed to high quality design principles</td>
<td>All new waste facilities to be constructed to high quality design principles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Townscape quality (survey)</td>
<td>To ensure that new waste management facilities do not adversely affect townscape quality</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS</td>
<td>Conserving and enhancing priority habitats and species diversity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(9) BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>Protecting and</td>
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<tr>
<td>enhancing the quality of the built and historic environment</td>
<td>9.2 Historic Environment To preserve and enhance the quality of South London’s built and historic environment and cultural assets</td>
<td>Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets; Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London; Number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals); Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of Conservation Areas; Number of new waste management facilities located within areas of high townscape quality</td>
<td>To preserve and enhance scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets within South London; To ensure that no waste management facilities are located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London; To maintain the number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals); To ensure that no waste management facilities are located within 500 m of Conservation Areas; To minimise the number of new waste management facilities located within areas of designated landscape value</td>
<td>Gardens <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1410">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1410</a> Historic Environment Local Management website (HELM) <a href="http://www.helm.org.uk/">http://www.helm.org.uk/</a> Heritage Counts website <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.9535">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.9535</a> Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Review carried out by Boroughs Review of Areas of Special Local Character (ASLC) Borough character assessments/townscape surveys London Development Database AMRs (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Objectives</td>
<td>9.3 Landscape character and Distinctiveness To protect and enhance landscape character and distinctiveness and important landmarks, particularly in areas of special local character.</td>
<td>results of Character Assessments (Borough surveys undertaken as part of the LDF evidence base); results of Open Space Studies (Borough surveys undertaken as part of the LDF evidence base); Number of waste management facilities located within Areas of Special Local Character or affecting important landmarks or views</td>
<td>To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste facilities on the quality of the open environment; To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste facilities on the quality of the open environment; To minimise the adverse impacts of waste facilities on Areas of Special Local Character, views or important landmarks</td>
<td>(10) Sustainable Economic Growth Promoting sustained economic growth, inward investment and local employment opportunities within South London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.1 Employment To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London</td>
<td>Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector within South London by site and site of facility; Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/recycle) compared to waste disposal</td>
<td>Increase the total level of employment in the waste management sector within South London; To achieve a shift in the balance of waste management personnel classified at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/recycle)</td>
<td>NOMIS® website statistics on: - Resident population - In employment/unemployed - Economically inactive - Employment by occupation - Qualifications - Earnings by residence - Working-age benefits - Jobs (total jobs/employee jobs) - VAT registered businesses - <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">mww.nomisweb.co.uk</a> Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis (ONS); ONS website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.2 Economic Growth Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within</td>
<td>Economic output of Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita per annum; Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy</td>
<td>To achieve an increase in Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita per annum; To achieve an increase in the number of new businesses involved in waste management at the top of the waste management hierarchy</td>
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<td><strong>South London.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waste planning applications submitted and approved by type and position in the waste hierarchy</td>
<td>• Proportion of waste planning applications approved by type (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census/Surveys">www.statistics.gov.uk/census/Surveys</a> of Industrial and Warehousing Land Demand”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Number of EA Waste Management Licenses approved</td>
<td>• To achieve an increased number of EA Waste Management Licenses at the top of the waste hierarchy and a decreasing number at the bottom of the hierarchy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy e.g. Anaerobic Digestion with energy/ heat generation</td>
<td>• To achieve an increase in the number of businesses and new facilities introducing waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy such as Anaerobic Digestion with energy/ heat generation</td>
<td></td>
<td>municipal waste management statistics (DEFRA) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/bulletin07.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/bulletin07.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks</td>
<td>• To achieve an increase in the number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.capitalwastefacts.com">http://www.capitalwastefacts.com</a> (annual monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill within the South London area compared to LATS allowances for 2010, 2013 and 2020 (tonnes)</td>
<td>• Minimise amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of to landfill within the Plan area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cost of Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATs) to South London WDA under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (£)</td>
<td>• Minimise cost of Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATs) to South London WDA by not exceeding LATS allowances for 2010, 2013 and 2020</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.1 Quality of Life</strong></td>
<td><strong>Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</strong></td>
<td>• Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>(11) Population Health and Quality Of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• To reduce the proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Health statistics available from Department of health website <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/statistics/index.htm">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/statistics/index.htm</a></td>
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<td>11.2 Public Health</td>
<td>Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</td>
<td>• Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes (see air quality below)</td>
<td>• To ensure that the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health are minimised</td>
<td>• Health statistics available on ONS website <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census/">www.statistics.gov.uk/census/</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>11.3 Waste Related Crime</td>
<td>To reduce waste related crime</td>
<td>• monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs)</td>
<td>• To achieve compliance with national air quality standards particularly within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs) (see below)</td>
<td>• GLA 'Focus on London' annual reports and AMRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4 Public Safety</td>
<td>To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities within South London</td>
<td>• Number and type of fly-tipping events</td>
<td>• To decrease the number and severity of fly-tipping events</td>
<td>• Population profiles in Borough AMRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of waste related complaints to the EA within South London</td>
<td>• To achieve a year-on-year decrease in waste related complaints to the EA</td>
<td>• Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2007) produced by the CLG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number and type of reported accidents involving staff or visitors to waste management facilities</td>
<td>• To decrease the number and type of reported accidents involving staff or visitors to waste management facilities</td>
<td>• London Air Quality Network <a href="http://www.londonair.org.uk">http://www.londonair.org.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents involving waste management vehicles</td>
<td>• To decrease number of people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents involving waste management vehicles</td>
<td>• Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2007) produced by the CLG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION</td>
<td>Improving access to waste facilities and promoting equalities, community engagement and education</td>
<td>12.1 Access to waste management facilities</td>
<td>To improve public access to waste management facilities</td>
<td>• monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number and location of Reuse and Recycling Centres accepting household waste</td>
<td>• To achieve an increase in the Reuse and Recycling Centres accepting household waste</td>
<td>(12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number and proportion of residents satisfied with household waste collection, recycling facilities, Reuse and Recycling Centres</td>
<td>• To increase in the number and proportion of residents satisfied with household waste collection, recycling facilities, Reuse and Recycling Centres</td>
<td>• monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Kerbside collection of waste and recyclables (tonnes by waste type)</td>
<td>• To increase the number and proportion of households with kerbside collection within the South London Waste Plan area.</td>
<td>• monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation</td>
<td>• To locate new waste facilities within easy access of areas of social deprivation (employment, income, environment and Index of Multiple Deprivation)</td>
<td>• monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>awareness</td>
<td><strong>12.3 Community Engagement</strong> To promote community involvement in waste planning</td>
<td>• Level of public involvement in the waste planning consultation process by engagement method</td>
<td>• To increase the overall level of public involvement in the waste planning consultation process</td>
<td>(web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government • NOMIS [1] <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12.4 Waste Education &amp; Awareness</strong> Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</td>
<td>• Number of waste education and awareness raising events held e.g. exhibitions and visits to schools etc</td>
<td>• To achieve an increase in the Number of waste education and awareness raising events held</td>
<td>• Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2007) produced by the CLG</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Results of Site Assessment (Task B4)

### TABLE A: SCORES AND RANKINGS FOR EXISTING SITES

| Site Number | Site Area | Borough | Site Type | Facility Type | Description | Showcases/ Motel | Greenbelt & Open Space | Site | SRW Weighted | LCA Nature Conservation Area | SN | Locally Important/GCA | PROW | Sustainable Transport Weighted | Flood Mitigation | Archaeological | Strategic Views | Major Regeneration | Site Creation | Existing Buildings On Site | Perceived Reuse Potential | Site Resistance to Adverse Terrain | Vehicle Routing | Vehicle Routing | Vehicle Routing | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for co-location | Potential for 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New Site Bushey Road Industrial Area

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Merton

New Site Dundonald Road Industrial Area

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Merton

New Site Rainbow Park industrial Estate

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Small Kingston New Site Kingston Road and Jubilee Way Aggregates Depot

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Small Kingston New Site Land at Kingston Road / Jubilee Way

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Small Kingston New Site Old Government Offices Buildings

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Small Kingston New Site Barwell Business Park

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10

Large Kingston New Site Chessington Industrial Estate Area B

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3

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125

3.11

3.11

Small Croydon New Site Land South of Factory Lane

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5

5

10

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5

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3

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5

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3

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12.64

12.64

Large

Merton

New Site Durnsford Road Industrial Area

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641

3.39

3.39

Small

Merton

New Site Area east Weir Rd, Durnsford Road Industrial Area

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5

10

105

7.02

7.02

Large Croydon New Site Factory Lane Industrial Estate

5

5

5

10

5

5

3

3

5

1

2

3

1

5

3

5

5

3

6

5

10

3

5

10

5312

4.27

4.27

Large

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 12

5

5

3

6

5

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5

5

1

2

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1

5

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3

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751

4.84

0

Small

Merton

New Site Burlington Road west side junction A3

5

5

5

10

5

5

5

3

1

1

2

1

5

5

3

3

3

3

6

5

10

5

5

10

534

4.88

4.88

Large

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 4

5

5

3

6

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3

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Merton

New Site Garth Road Industrial Area

5

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Sutton

New Site Beddington industrial Area Zone 5

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6

5

10

3

5

10

5.6

5.6

Large

535

2.27

2.27

Small

116

2.41

0

702

69

41.45

41.45

104

1.73

0

491

5.12

5.12

351

12.71

0

Small Croydon New Site Croydon Highways Depot & Offices
Large

Total Score

Strategic
Views
Major
Regeneration
Site
Configuration
Existing Use
/Buildings On
Site
Proximity To
Residential
Areas
Proximity To
Residential
Areas
Weighted
Vehicle
Routing
Vehicle
Routing
Weighted
Visual
Intrusion
Potential for
co-location
Potential for
co-location
Weighted

Archaeological

LCA
Nature
Conservation
Area
SPZ
Locally
Important NCA
PROW
Sustainable
Transport
Sustainable
Transport
Weighted
Flooding

SRN Weighted

SRN

0

Open Space

3.24

Greenbelt &
MOL

124

Showstoppers

1.72

Description

0

1.72

Site Type

2.85

47

Borough

Site Area

41

'Size'

Site Number

Effective Area

TABLE B: SCORES AND RANKINGS FOR NEW SITES

Merton

New Site Willow Lane Industrial Area

5

5

3

6

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3

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5

10

Small Croydon New Site Lombard Business Park -Purley Way North

5

5

5

10

5

5

5

5

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1

2

5

1

5

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1

3

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2

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Large

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Small Kingston New Site Chessington Industrial Estate Area A

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Sutton
Merton

New Site Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land North of Minden Rd

136

1.45

1.45

Small

5

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46

3.42

3.42

Small Kingston New Site Coal Depot adjacent to Barwell

New Site Deer Park Road site

5

1

5

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36

2.15

0

Small Kingston New Site Silverglade Business Park

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3

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3

5

10

651

9.52

9.52

Large

Merton

New Site Plough Lane Industrial Area A

5

5

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Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 9

539

13.48

13.48

Large

5

5

3

6

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4.53

Large

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 3

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8.57

8.57

Large

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 2

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492

7.69

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Small

Sutton

New Site Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land East of Kimpton Road

5

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353

9.71

0

Small Kingston New Site Chessington Industrial Estate Area C

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10

118

0.26

0

Small Croydon New Site Progress Way - Car Park (Survey 02/08)

73

3.7

0

Small

61

3.69

0

Small

60

3.18

3.18

Small

57

6.76

6.76

Large

Sutton

33

3.77

0

New Site Land west of Beddington Lane adjacent to industrial areas
and existing waste management facilities
Small Kingston New Site Red Lion Road Business Centre 1

1152

26.95

0

Small Croydon New Site Selhurst Railway Depot - Main depot
Small Croydon New Site Vacant site on Commerce Way

Merton
Merton

New Site Willow Lane area by Wandle River
Area

117

0.57

0

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5310

10.65

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Large

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 10

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3.69

Small

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 8

Area

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537

13.49

13.49

Large

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 7

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Large

Sutton

New Site Beddington Industrial Area Zone 6

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129

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Large

Sutton

New Site Coomber Way Area

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121

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Small Croydon New Site Vacant site Lysander Road (Survey 02/08)

Area

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Small Croydon New Site Industrial Area Latham's Way and Prospects Way

Int & Nat Hist Imp

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68

31.84

31.84

Large

Merton

New Site Morden Industrial Area

5

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10

3

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67

2.25

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Small

Merton

New Site Nelson Trading Estate

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3.83

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Small

Merton

New Site Gap Road Industrial Area

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5.92

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Large

Sutton

New Site Silverwing Industrial Estate

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Small

Sutton

New Site Therapia Highways Depot

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Effective Area</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
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<td>South Beddington Industrial Area</td>
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<td>Existing Use</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Small Croydon New Site</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 5

South London Waste Plan
Proposed Submission Publication
EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

January 2011
2 METHODOLOGY

EqIA Stage One: Screening

EqIA Stage Two: Full EqIA

3 RESULTS

Table 3.1: Guide to Symbols Used in EqIA Matrix

EqIA MATRIX

4. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Conclusions

Next Steps

Abbreviations
1 Introduction

Background

1.1 This report assesses the potential implications of the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) Potential Sites and Policies consultation document on the full range of equality target groups identified within the Plan area and represents the second stage of the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) process.

1.2 The SLWP, which is being prepared as a joint Development Plan Document (DPD) by the London Boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and Kingston-upon-Thames, seeks to set out a sustainable waste management planning strategy for the period of 2011 to 2021 in accordance with the following proposed Vision “At 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management”.

1.3 The process of developing the SLWP and undertaking EqIA consists of a number of stages leading to Adoption of the Waste Plan by the four Councils within the Plan’s area by September 2011 according to the timescale set out below in Table 1.1. At each stage, the partner Boroughs will seek feedback on the emerging plan and supporting documents from the public and key consultees, including the waste management industry and statutory bodies, to help guide its development.

Table 1.1: Timetable for the South London Waste Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan making stage</th>
<th>EqIA/ Sustainability Appraisal Stage</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of the evidence base and development of Issues and Options</td>
<td>Consultation on SA Scoping Report (June 2008)</td>
<td>November 07 to September 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation on Issues and Options</td>
<td>Consultation on SA Interim Report and EqIA Screening Report</td>
<td>September to October 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation on the Potential Sites and Policies Consultation Document</td>
<td>Consultation on SA Report and EqIA Report</td>
<td>20 July to 16 October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication of the Waste Plan</td>
<td>Publication of amended SA and EqIA Reports</td>
<td>4 January 2011 to 15 November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of the Waste Plan to the Secretary of State</td>
<td>Submission of amended SA and EqIA Reports</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination by an Independent Inspector, including an Examination in Public</td>
<td>Examination by an Independent Inspector, including an Examination in Public</td>
<td>July 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption of the Waste Plan by the four Councils within the Plan’s area</td>
<td>Production of Final SA and EqIA Reports</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Initial public consultation on the Issues and Options document, the accompanying Interim SA Report and the initial EqIA Screening Report took place over a 6-week period.
between 19 September and 31 October 2008. The EqIA Screening Report, prepared as part of the Interim SA Report, concluded that while most of the strategic options put forward would be expected to have ‘mixed impacts (a combination of positive and negative impacts) on all equalities target groups, they would not be expected to lead to adverse discriminatory impacts on specific groups.

1.5 At that time, the broad areas of search for sites were defined as existing waste sites and industrial areas identified in the boroughs’ Unitary Development Plans. A number of additional sites were also suggested by stakeholders during the consultation. At the issues and options stage, feedback was also sought on the issues which need consideration when assessing a site’s suitability to be developed for a waste management facility. Consultation responses, together with requirements from national and regional policy and the conclusions from the Interim SA Report have formed a long list of criteria against which each site within the area of search has been assessed. Criteria include likely impact of development on amenity, proximity to the strategic road network, proximity to residential areas and many more factors with potential impacts on equalities issues.

1.6 Building on this previous work, the Potential Sites and Policies consultation document:

→ Put forward an emerging preferred strategy;
→ Identified sites to meet the Plan area’s strategic waste management needs; and
→ Identified proposed policies which will be used to assess and control development of new/enhanced waste management facilities; and
→ Was accompanied by an Interim SA Report incorporating the EqIA Screening Report.

1.7 An EqIA has now been undertaken on the emerging preferred strategy and the outcome of this process is set out in this document. In line with Revised PPS12 on ‘Local Spatial Planning’ this EqIA Report complements the ongoing sustainability appraisal process and forms part of the SA Report on Potential Sites and Policies. Responses to the emerging preferred strategy, the SA Report and this EqIA Report were considered alongside a range of other emerging evidence including feedback from site owners and occupiers on the deliverability of the identified sites.

1.8 The latest publication ‘Proposed Submission’ is to assess whether the South London Waste Plan is legally compliant and ‘sound’. The South London Waste Plan contains 9 policies which are specifically tailored to the consideration of waste management development. The policies set the criteria against which any new applications for modern waste facilities will be assessed and include some very specific policies to minimise the impact that new facilities will have on local people and the environment.

1.9 In addition existing waste treatment sites in the boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton are to be protected from other types of development, and that additional 11 industrial areas have been identified as suitable locations for up to seven

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1 Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) on Sustainable Waste Management contains national policy governing the development of Waste Plans. The London Plan also contains a number of regional waste policies which guide the development of the Joint Waste DPD (see Appendix 3: Scoping.

2 The Interim SA report was published alongside the ‘Issues and Options’ consultation report in September 2008 (see http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk )
hectares of new waste treatment facilities to be built on over the next ten years. EqIA has now been undertaken on the proposed submission and the outcome of this process is set out in this document.

What is an EqIA?

1.9 EqIA is a systemic process designed to ensure that plans and policies do not discriminate against specific equalities target groups and, where possible, make a positive contribution to improving quality of life for local communities.

1.10 The first stage of EqIA involves screening to identify the potentially beneficial and adverse impacts of the plan or policies on each of the specific equality target groups and identifies any gaps in knowledge. If any potentially significant adverse effects are identified and/or if the impact is not intended and/or illegal, then a full stage two assessment should be carried out. The second stage of the process forms a more detailed assessment focusing on the significant negative impacts and identifying possible mitigation scenarios. Consultation with stakeholders and members of the equality target groups should be undertaken during this phase.

Legislation

1.11 The requirement to consider the impacts of policies and strategies upon certain equality target groups through EqIA process arises from the following legislation:

Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000

1.12 The amendment requires Local Authorities to be pro-active and positive in promoting racial equality. The authorities are required to undertake a Race Equality Impact Assessment of their strategies and plans. Failure to do so may lead to legal action being taken against them by the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE). The CRE is now part of the Equalities and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) as detailed on the next page.

Disability Discrimination (Amendment) Act 2005

1.13 The Act requires local authorities to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people and avoid discrimination. The authorities must ensure that their policies, practices, procedures and services are not discriminatory against disabled people.

Equality Act 2006

1.14 The Act establishes the Commission for Equality and Human Rights (CEHR) which came into force in October 2007. It brought together as one organisation the CRE, Disability Rights Commission (DRC) and Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC). As well as gaining the powers of the three former commissions, it has additional powers to enforce equality legislation on age, disability, gender, race, religion and sexual orientation or transgender status more effectively.

Gender Equality Duty 2007 (as required by the Equality Act 2006)

1.15 This came into effect in April 2007 and is aimed at public authorities (including Local Authorities) to eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment and promote gender equality. There is a requirement to produce and publish a gender equality scheme. As part of this, the authorities must assess the impact of their existing and future policies and practices on gender equality as well as consult stakeholders with a scheme review every 3 years.
1.16 An EqIA takes into account all of the existing enforced legislation and also impending and probable future legal requirements therefore ensuring that it is line with diversity groups highlighted by the emerging CEHR. It also is line with the requirements of the Equality Standard for Local Government and a National Indicator.

Equality Target Groups

1.14 Table 1.2 identifies the range of equality target groups to be considered in this report, based on GLA and TfL guidance on undertaking EqIA and the approach used as part of the EqIA in relation to the North London Waste Plan. These reflect the diverse population within four London Boroughs covered by the South London Waste Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equality Target Group</th>
<th>Equality Target Strand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black and minority ethnic (BME) people</td>
<td>Race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young people and children</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled people</td>
<td>Disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered</td>
<td>Sexuality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different faith groups</td>
<td>Faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People affected by social deprivation</td>
<td>Social Deprivation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.15 While it should be recognised that many of the above equality target groups may overlap and have similar needs it is not always the case that all members of one particular target group will always share the same needs.

Women

1.16 Access to convenient, affordable and safe transport is important to women. They often make a range of complex journeys combining routes for work, leisure, shopping and childcare. Therefore access to reliable public transport and safe walking and cycling routes are important to maintain mobility and independence. Women are also the greatest users of public services so good access is particularly important. Community safety is an important issue. Urban design and the accessibility of the urban environment are key aspects of this. Women are also more likely to spend more time around the home and local community so the provision of locally accessible services is important. Mobility is often restricted through low income, child care responsibilities, dependents, lack of access to a car, inadequate public transport and fear of harassment or attack.

1.17 Table 1.3 illustrates the gender divisions of the four South London Boroughs. Between the Boroughs, there is a fairly consistent pattern with just under half the population male and just over half the population female. This is in line with the rest of London and England.

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Table 1.3: Percentage of Male and Females in Boroughs within the South London Waste Plan Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kingston-upon-Thames</th>
<th>LB Merton</th>
<th>LB Sutton</th>
<th>LB Croydon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>49.5% 49.6%</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>50.5% 50.4%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black and Minority Ethnic People (BME)

1.18 Access to employment opportunities is an important issue for BME groups and fundamental to this is the provision of education, training and SME business facilities. BME men in London (58%) are less likely to be employed than white British males (75%). BME employees are also likely to earn less money than their white counterparts with 30% of BME employees earning less than £7 p/hr compared with 18% for white groups. Members of BME groups sometimes have difficulties in gaining access to social facilities often through discrimination, racism and cultural insensitivity. Fear of crime and safety is a constant issue for BME groups, in particular, fear of racial abuse.

1.19 BME groups are less likely to drive cars (21% compared to 31% of their white counterparts) and more likely to work unsociable hours when public transport services are less frequent. Safe, reliable and accessible public transport to access employment, leisure and other facilities are an important issue. A national survey in 2006 identified that poverty risks were greatest for Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and Black Africans. Chinese, Caribbean and Indian people also have an above average poverty risk. Therefore where particular BME groups live together as a community, it is likely that a greater number of these will be in areas of deprivation. In 2002, the Audit Commission found that Local Authorities had made little or no progress in engaging local ethnic minority communities. Therefore effective consultation strategies are particularly important for the inclusion of BME groups.

1.20 According to the GLA's latest ethnic group projections published by DMAG projections, 70.6% of residents within the four SLWP Boroughs are white, 12.9% are Asian, 12.0% are Black, 1.0% are Chinese and 3.4% are ‘other’ (including mixed race). Details of the ethnic breakdown within Kingston, Sutton, Merton and Croydon are provided below in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Ethnic Breakdown for SLWP Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough Residents by Ethnic Group in 2009</th>
<th>Kingston</th>
<th>Sutton</th>
<th>Merton</th>
<th>Croydon</th>
<th>SLWP Area (no./%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White 120,243</td>
<td>155,674</td>
<td>139,205</td>
<td>203,161</td>
<td>618,283</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black 4,587</td>
<td>9,481</td>
<td>20,494</td>
<td>70,201</td>
<td>104,763</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian 16,970</td>
<td>14,565</td>
<td>26,822</td>
<td>54,759</td>
<td>113,116</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese 3,008</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>2,998</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>9,221</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other 9,332</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>7,972</td>
<td>8,865</td>
<td>30,119</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>154,140</td>
<td>185,020</td>
<td>338,851</td>
<td>875,502</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 GLA ‘Round of Ethnic Group Projections 2009 - (DMAG, August 2010)
1.21 The ethnic diversity of the populations within Kingston, Merton and Sutton is lower than in the rest of London. These three Boroughs have a greater proportion of ‘White’ residents compared to the London average of 66.4%. Croydon has the highest proportion of Asian or Asian British residents and Black or Black British residents and is also higher than the London average. LB Sutton has the smallest proportion of ‘Non-white’ residents out of the four Boroughs.9.

Young People and Children

1.22 London, one of the world’s richest cities, has one of the highest rates of child poverty in Europe, which is linked to many particular needs and issues for this target group. Parental unemployment is a major cause of child poverty so access to suitable employment and training opportunities for adults is an important issue. In London particular groups of children are at a higher risk of living in poverty. These include Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi children, those with a disabled parent and asylum seekers/refugees. All young people need access to suitable open spaces and leisure facilities. It is particularly important to encourage the use by young people and children by providing welcoming and safe sites. A study by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) found that improving the design, maintenance and supervision of open spaces, contributed more to combating antisocial behaviour than increasing security measures10. The provision of good public transport links and walking and cycling routes close to social and educational facilities is another important issue to consider. Figures 1.1 to 1.4 illustrate the age structure for the four Boroughs.

1.23 Figure 1.1 illustrates the gender and age structure for Kingston. It shows that there are slightly more younger male children and young adults than women but as the population ages, this changes and more older people are women. Generally the largest proportion of the population is between 25 and 39, fairly close to the UK average.

Figure 1.1: Gender and Age of the Population of Kingston

1.24 Figure 1.2 illustrates the gender and age structure for Merton. It shows that there are slightly more younger male children and young adults than women but as the population ages, this changes and more older people are women. Generally the largest proportion of the population is between 25 and 39, fairly close to the UK average.

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10 CABE, What Would You Do With This Space?
1.25 Figure 1.3 illustrates the gender and age structure for the London Borough of Sutton. It shows that there are slightly more younger male children and young adults than women but as the population ages, this changes and more older people are women. Generally the largest proportion of the population is between twenty five and thirty nine. The age structure is fairly close to the UK average.

1.26 Figure 1.4 illustrates the gender and age structure for Croydon. The ratio of males to females is fairly balanced but with slightly more male children and more females in the older population categories. Generally the largest proportion of the population is between twenty five and thirty nine. The age structure is fairly close to the UK average.
Older People

1.27 Older people are disproportionately more likely to be living in poverty and suffering from isolation. Linked to this is a fear of crime and safety which means that creating safe, accessible and well designed urban environments should be a priority. This means creating over-looked and well used areas with space for benches, public toilets and suitable lighting. Accessibility and mobility is a key issue for older people and they are particularly reliant on public transport therefore an increase of public transport provision and accessibility, together with specialist transport is a key issue to maintaining and increasing access to goods and services. These transport services must have good connecting services and well designed transport modes. Affordable, accessible and well located housing is extremely important. Older people often volunteer and enjoy social interaction so the provision of facilities and services to allow this is important in contributing to ensuring that older people stay engaged and active within the community.

1.28 A survey by Age Concern found that people over 55 were twice as likely to suffer age discrimination than any other form of discrimination and one third of the people thought that those over seventy are typically viewed as "incompetent and incapable." It is therefore important to understand the needs of this particular group (as with all target groups) without forming ill judged prejudices.

Disabled People

1.29 Access to community facilities including open spaces is a key issue amongst disabled people. They often suffer from isolation and social exclusion due to inadequate provision and/or discrimination. It is particularly important to provide disabled access to parks and recreational facilities for disabled children. Transport accessibility is an important issue as is providing accessible and safe walkways and paths. Car parking spaces for blue badge holders should be ensured at all community facilities. Access to employment and training opportunities is important as disabled people are twice as likely

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14 Age Concern, How Ageist is Britain?
to be unemployed than non-disabled people. This is often as a result of a lack of awareness of potential employers.  

1.30 Table 1.5 shows the percentages of people with a long term limiting illness in the four South London Boroughs. A limiting long term illness incorporates health problems and disabilities which limit daily activities. Sutton has the largest proportion of people with a long term limiting illness while Kingston—upon-Thames has the least.

Table 1.5: Percentage of People with a Long Term Limiting Illness in the North London Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingston-upon-Thames</th>
<th>LB Merton</th>
<th>LB Sutton</th>
<th>LB Croydon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People with a limiting long-term illness (%)</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgendered (LGBT) People

1.31 LGBT particularly suffer from harassment leading to personal safety and security issues. Ensuring community facilities include well overlooked spaces which are lit and/or have CCTV is a way of reducing this fear and contributing to community inclusion.

1.32 LGBT groups also suffer discrimination in relation to employment and accessing social facilities such as health care services. Therefore safe and secure open spaces, community facilities with access to good transport links including walkways and cycle ways are important considerations for this target group.

People from Different Faith Groups

1.33 People from different faith groups often experience the same sort of key issues as BME groups. This includes access to employment, training and fear of crime and safety. In addition, they require access to specific religious community facilities which should be easily accessed by public transport, walkways and cycle ways.  

1.34 Table 1.6 highlights below the number of people belonging to different faith groups in the four South London Boroughs.

Table 1.6 Faith Groups within the South London Waste Plan London Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingston-upon-Thames</th>
<th>LB Merton</th>
<th>LB Sutton</th>
<th>LB Croydon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist 0.1%</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian 64.6%</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu 3.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish 0.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

15 Planning for Equality and Diversity in London, SPG to the London Plan (GLA, October 2007).
16 www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (2001 Census)
17 Integrated Impact Assessment: Consultation draft on replacement London Plan (GLA, October 2009)
18 Citizenship Survey (Home Office, 2001)
1.35 The Christian faith is the highest represented faith out of the four Boroughs. In all the Boroughs no religion is the second highest representation of the population. Merton has the highest proportion of Muslim residents (5.8%) and Sutton has the fewest (2.3%). However in Waltham Forest, the percentage of Muslims is almost the same as the percentage of people who stated that they have no religion. The Muslim faith represents the second highest faith group of people who state that they have a religion.

Social Deprivation

1.36 The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) published by CLG in March 2008 consist of three separate but related indices: the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD2007); the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). The first of these, the IMD2007, is based on the concept of measuring the following seven ‘domains’ of deprivation separately and then combining these to produce overall scores for Super Output Areas (SOAs) across the whole of England. These are then used to rank areas according to their relative level of deprivation.

→ Income deprivation;
→ Employment deprivation;
→ Health deprivation and disability;
→ Education, skills and training deprivation;
→ Barriers to housing and services;
→ Living environment deprivation; and
→ Crime.

1.37 Table 1.7 sets out overall rankings for each of the four SLWP Boroughs compared to the 354 local authorities in England for a range of summary measures of deprivation based on IMD2007 scores.

1.38 When scores for individual SOAs are averaged to enable each Borough to be ranked against local authorities throughout England, it can be seen that, overall, Croydon (ranked 125<sup>th</sup> out of the 354 local authorities in England) is relatively deprived compared to the London Boroughs of Merton (ranked 222<sup>nd</sup>), Sutton (234<sup>th</sup>) and Kingston (245<sup>th</sup>). Unlike Kingston, Sutton and Merton, Croydon is one of 20 London Boroughs which rank inside the top 50 nationally for at least one of the summary measures included below (in terms of average scores, Croydon ranks 25<sup>th</sup> for income deprivation and 41<sup>st</sup> for employment deprivation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Merton</th>
<th>Sutton</th>
<th>Waltham Forest</th>
<th>Waltham Forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religions</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>19</sup> The ID2007 update and replace the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) as the Government’s official measure of deprivation from the CLG

<sup>20</sup> DMAG Briefing 2008-21 ‘Indices of Deprivation - London Perspective’
Table 1.7: Borough Ranks on Summary Measures of IMD2007: LAs across England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kingston-upon-Thames</th>
<th>LB Merton</th>
<th>LB Sutton</th>
<th>LB Croydon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank of Average Score</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(354 LAs in England)</td>
<td></td>
<td>244</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank of Average Rank</td>
<td></td>
<td>261</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank of Extent</td>
<td></td>
<td>254</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank of Local</td>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration</td>
<td></td>
<td>184</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank of Income Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank of Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.39 When average IMD2007 scores are used as the basis for comparing London Boroughs, Croydon is ranked 20th out of the 33 Boroughs (where a ranking of 1 indicates the highest level of deprivation), while Merton, Sutton and Croydon are ranked 28th, 30th and 31st respectively.

Table 1.8: Borough Ranking on Average IMD2007 Scores:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kingston-upon-Thames</th>
<th>LB Merton</th>
<th>LB Sutton</th>
<th>LB Croydon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank of Average Score</td>
<td>31st</td>
<td>28th</td>
<td>30th</td>
<td>20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(33 London Boroughs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.40 Figure 1.5 shows Wards within the 20% most deprived, the 40-60% most deprived, the 60-80% most deprived and Wards within the 20% least deprived within London. It can be seen that overall, the South London Waste Plan Area is relatively unaffected by social deprivation by comparison with the rest of London.

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21 Source: DMAG Briefing 2008-21 ‘Indices of Deprivation – A London Perspective
Social Deprivation in the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames
1.41 Based on average IMD2007 scores for SOAs across the Borough, the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames is one of the least deprived London Boroughs, ranked at 31st out of 33 where 1 is the most deprived) and the rest of England (245th out of 354). Of the 16 Wards making up the Borough, 14 are ranked within the least deprived top quartile of the 628 Wards across London in terms of average IMD2007 scores. The remaining 2 Wards, Norbiton and Grove, are ranked within the second quartile at 317 and 449 respectively.

Social Deprivation in LB Sutton
1.42 Based on average IMD2007 scores, LB Sutton ranks very low in terms of overall social deprivation compared to other London Boroughs (30th out of 33 where 1 is the most deprived) and the rest of England (234th out of 354). Overall, 12 out of the 18 Wards are ranked within the least deprived top quartile of the 628 Wards across London in terms of average IMD2007 scores (i.e. ranked 471st or above). According to IMD2007, there are 2 Wards within the Borough ranked within the 15 least deprived Wards within London with average scores of under 20: Cheam (6.62) and Nonsuch (7.03). A further 6 Wards fall within the 2nd quartile. The 2 most deprived Wards, St Helier and Wandle Valley, are ranked within the 3rd quartile at 264 and 311 respectively.

Social Deprivation in LB Merton
1.43 Based on average IMD2007 scores, Merton is ranked 222nd out of 354 local authorities within England compared to 198th in 2004. However, its ranking compared to other London Boroughs has improved from 23rd most deprived in 2004 to 28th. Overall, 12 out of the 20 Wards are ranked within the least deprived top quartile of the 628 Wards across London in terms of average IMD2007 scores (i.e. ranked 471st or above). In general, the west side of Merton is more affluent, especially the Wards of Village, Wimbledon Park and Hilside. According to IMD2007, there is one Ward within Merton

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22 Source: Indices of Deprivation (CLG, 2008)
ranked within the 15 least deprived Wards within London (Village Ward, with an average IMP2007 score of 6.11). A further 5 Wards fall within the 2nd quartile. The most deprived 3 Wards, Cricket Green, Figge’s Marsh and Ravensbury are ranked within the 3rd quartile at 271, 300 and 310 respectively. The most deprived Wards within LB Merton are predominantly in the east of the Borough towards Mitcham. However it should be noted that at the SOA level, the picture is somewhat different with pockets of relative deprivation located in the more affluent Raynes Park area.

Social Deprivation in LB Croydon

1.44 Croydon is often regarded as a prosperous area with most residents enjoying a good quality of life in most aspects. In 2004 Croydon was the 140th most deprived local authority in England (out of 354), but by 2007 it had slipped to 125th. There are several areas of general deprivation, primarily in the northern half of the Borough and also pockets of deprivation within some of the more prosperous wards.

1.45 Overall, only 8 out of the 24 Wards are ranked within the least deprived top quartile of the 628 Wards across London in terms of average IMD2007 scores (i.e. 471st or above) and 7 Wards are ranked within the 2nd quartile. The 7 Wards of New Addington (162), Broad Green (193), Selhurst (202), South Norwood (247), Thornton Heath (281), Upper Norwood (305), Waddon (255) and Woodside (304) are ranked within the 3rd quartile. The most deprived Ward in the entire SLWP area is Fieldway, ranked the 87th most deprived Ward in London.
2 Methodology

EqIA Stage One: Screening

2.1 The EqIA Screening process considered the potential impact of the SLWP issues and options on each of the target equality groups identified above in Table 1.1, including women, black and minority ethnic (BME) people, older people, young people and children, disabled people, lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender people, faith groups and people affected by social deprivation.

2.2 The initial assessment of potential impacts on target equality groups, which was based on GLA guidance and the available EqIA guidance documents and policy statements of the four South London Boroughs, considered two possible impacts:

→ **Positive or beneficial impact:** The issue/option will have a positive effect on one or more of the equality target groups or, improve equal opportunities and/or relationships between groups; and

→ **Negative or adverse impact:** The issue/option could have a negative/adverse and discriminatory impact on one or more of the equality target groups.

2.3 The EqIA Screening Report, published in September 2008 as Appendix 6 to the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report on the ‘SLWP Issues and Options’ document, concluded that the majority of options set out in the document would have mixed impacts upon all equality target groups and are not generally expected to lead to adverse discriminatory impacts upon specific groups. In accordance with the draft Vision, all equality target groups were expected to benefit from the overall aim of ensuring that the Plan area will have enough waste management facilities to meet the needs of our communities, in appropriate locations. This assessment was based on the assumption that the needs of all parts of the community will be met, including all equality target groups.

2.4 However, it was noted that certain equality target groups are generally more strongly represented within those parts of the Plan area affected by higher levels of social deprivation, which in turn tend to be in closer proximity to the ‘broad locations’ identified as potentially suitable for waste management facilities (i.e. existing waste sites and employment areas) and to the strategic road network. Those groups likely to be disproportionately affected by any negative environmental impacts arising from waste management activities might be expected to include members of BME groups (and thus certain faith groups), younger people and children and disabled people.

2.5 It was also recognised that certain groups, such as children, older people and disabled people, could be more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts arising from waste activities or increased transport movements, such as increased local air pollution, health impacts, noise and community severance. This observation serves to highlight the importance of developing appropriate site assessment and effective policy criteria to ensure that the location of allocated waste management sites and any future waste related development on unallocated sites do not have unduly adverse environmental impacts likely to have a discriminatory impact on these equality target groups. However, none of the options assessed in the Screening Report were expected to have any discriminatory beneficial or adverse impacts specific to women, the lesbian,
gay, bisexual and transgender community or those faith groups who do not form part of the BME community.

2.6 On the other hand, the EqIA Screening Report concluded that all equalities target groups would benefit from providing a sustainable framework for the management of all waste streams and maximising the quantity of waste managed within the Plan’s area. It was considered that promotion of self-sufficiency and waste management practices higher up the waste hierarchy would help to avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts and quality of life) associated with landfill and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation. These benefits would therefore be more significant for BME people, certain faith groups, older people and young people and children.

2.7 It was also identified that beneficial impacts for certain equalities target groups could potentially result from promoting the co-location of waste facilities to support manufacturing-from-waste and thus creating enhanced local employment and educational opportunities, particularly within social regeneration areas. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste was also identified as potentially creating opportunities for addressing fuel poverty, and thus have long-term benefits for older people and other groups likely to be affected.

2.8 However, it was considered that the overall extent of the potential beneficial or adverse impacts of the SLWP on each specific group would ultimately depend on the location of the potential waste management sites and the detailed policies put forward in the Plan as the basis for sustainable waste planning within South London. Since the Issues and Options document does not identify specific sites for waste management, or include details of site boundaries and types of facility or technology proposed, it was not possible to present a detailed assessment of the effects of each ‘broad location’ in terms of its likely beneficial or adverse effects on each equalities target group.

**EqIA Stage Two: Full EqIA**

2.9 The requirement for a full EqIA to be undertaken on the Potential Sites and Policies consultation document was identified in the initial Screening Report. Accordingly, Stage 2 EqIA Report provided a more detailed assessment of the likely positive and negative impacts of the proposed policies and potential sites being put forward. Given the fundamental importance of site location to any consideration of impacts on target groups, it was considered necessary to review each of the criteria used as part of the process of site assessment, including absolute constraint s, constraints and site based criteria, in terms of its potential impacts on equalities objectives. These impacts/interactions are addressed in the matrix under Proposed Policy WP4 on ‘Proposed sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’.

2.10 It is intended that public consultation on the SA Report, incorporating this EqIA Report, is made accessible to all members of the target groups likely to be affected by the Plan, particularly those in the locations potentially affected.

2.11 The results of the EqIA presented in this report should be considered alongside the findings of the SA Report, which includes a key sub-objective “to address inequalities and promote social inclusion” under SA Framework Objective 12 on ‘Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.”
3 Results

3.1 The results of the EqIA in relation to each of the proposed policies and potential waste management sites set out in the ‘South London Waste Plan Potential Sites and Policies consultation document are presented in the Equalities Impact Assessment Matrix. The extent of the likely beneficial or adverse impacts on each target equality group is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Guide to Symbols Used in the EqIA Screening Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Predicted Effect of Option on Sustainability Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Low level beneficial impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>High level beneficial impact (specific to the group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Low level adverse impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>High level adverse impact (discriminatory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Uncertain effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None/ neutral effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 The Matrix also provides an evaluation of the reasoning behind the assessment of each impact.
Lesbians, gay and
# EqIA Matrix: Impacts of South London Waste Plan Potential Sites and Policies on Target Equality Groups

## PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision and Objectives</th>
<th>Impacts on Equality Target Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vision</strong></td>
<td><strong>Women</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 1</strong></td>
<td>Promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and composting in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 2</strong></td>
<td>Reduce the climate change impact of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 3</strong></td>
<td>Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 4</strong></td>
<td>Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 5</strong></td>
<td>Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obj. 6</strong></td>
<td>Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton’s Community strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evaluation of Vision and Objectives**

The proposed Vision and objectives of the South London Waste Plan would (if achieved) have beneficial impacts for equalities target groups arising from the following aspects:

- **Proposed Vision:** All equalities target groups within the Plan area would benefit from ensuring that the South London Waste Plan area will have enough waste management facilities to meet the needs of our communities, in appropriate locations. This assessment is based on the assumption that the needs of all parts of the community will be met, including each of the equalities target groups.

- **Objective 1:** All equalities target groups would benefit from promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy. Promotion of waste management practices higher up the waste hierarchy will avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts and quality of life) associated with landfill and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children.

- **Objective 2:** All equalities target groups would benefit from promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy. Promotion of waste management practices higher up the waste hierarchy will avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts and quality of life) associated with landfill and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children.

- **Objective 3:** All equalities target groups would benefit from identifying enough land to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities on the same basis as for
Impacts on Equality Target Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Black and minority ethnic people</th>
<th>Older people</th>
<th>Young people and children</th>
<th>Disabled people</th>
<th>Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered</th>
<th>Faith groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies

- Objectives 1 and 2, with higher level positive impacts predicted for BME people, certain faith groups, older people and young people and children.
- Objective 4: All equalities target groups would benefit significantly from this objective by virtue of "having waste sites in the most appropriate places, without causing harm to local people or the environment".
- Objective 5: All equalities target groups would benefit from "Involving local communities and other stakeholders in decision making". This assessment is based on the assumption that consultation and community engagement methods used in the preparation of the South London waste Plan and in consulting planning applications for waste facilities reach all parts of the community, including "hard to reach groups".
- Objective 6: All equalities target groups would benefit from "Supporting the key aims and objectives of the boroughs' Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies". As shown in the SA Report, the boroughs' Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies already have regard to the needs of all equality target groups in accordance with the legislation.

STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP1)

WP1: The Strategic Approach

Policy: The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2008 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:
- a minimum of 1,148,000 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2008 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,275,000 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016;
- a minimum of 1,322,000 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,366,000 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.

The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes.

Evaluation of Policy WP1

Policy WP1 has been developed from the first part of ‘Proposed Policy WP1’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Stage. The potential beneficial impacts for equalities target groups arising from Policy WP1 are considered to be greater than the alternative strategic options considered at the Issues and Options stage. These positive impacts arise from the following aspects:
**South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts on Equality Target Groups</th>
<th>Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Black and minority ethnic people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Striving to attain Self-Sufficiency:** By seeking to allocate sufficient suitable sites to manage at 100% of municipal and commercial and industrial waste arisings in 2021, and through building in a contingency, Policy WP1 would achieve true self-sufficiency and thus have greater positive benefits for all equality target groups than the alternative options. Policy WP1 would have positive benefits for enhancing local employment and educational opportunities and avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution and adverse health impacts) associated with landfill operations and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas affected by social deprivation. Such higher level positive impacts are likely be more significant for BME people, certain faith groups, older people and young people and children.

**Managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as possible:** This would avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, amenity and quality of life) associated with certain waste management facilities and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children.

**Safeguarding communities and the environment:** This commitment covers all parts of the community, including each of the equality target groups.

**Encouraging the most suitable sites for development identified in Policy WP4:** see below under Policy WP4.

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**STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)**

- **Policy**
  - Planning permission for additional facilities for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:
    - (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste management facilities or the adaptation of existing waste management facilities; and,
    - (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.

- **Stage 2 Policy**
  - Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

Evaluation of Policy WP2

Policy WP2 has been developed from the second part of ‘Proposed Policy WP1’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Stage. The potential beneficial impacts for equality target groups arising from Policy WP2 are considered to be greater than the alternative strategic options considered at the Issues and Options stage. These positive impacts arise from the following aspects:

- **Striving to attain Self-Sufficiency:** By seeking to allocate sufficient suitable sites to manage at 100% of municipal and commercial and industrial waste arisings in 2021, and through building in a contingency, Policy WP1 would achieve true self-sufficiency and thus have greater positive benefits for all equality target groups than the alternative options. Policy WP1 would have positive benefits for enhancing local employment and educational opportunities and avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution and adverse health impacts) associated with landfill operations and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas affected by social deprivation. Such higher level positive impacts are likely be more significant for BME people, certain faith groups, older people and young people and children.

- **Managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as possible:** This would avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, amenity and quality of life) associated with certain waste management facilities and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children.
**South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Existing waste management and waste transfer sites, those with a site area of 0.2ha or more, will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2010) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory site provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. The compensatory site will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Evaluation of Policy WP3**

It is considered that Policy WP3 on Existing Waste Management Sites would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area, with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from the following aspects:

- **Safeguarding existing sites:** Safeguarding existing waste management sites for their existing permitted level of use is predicted to have some beneficial impacts on equalities target groups, with the possible exception of faith groups and lesbians, gays and transgender people, on the basis that this would reduce the need to identify additional new sites within the South London area to deal with South London’s waste arisings up to 2021. This would put further development pressure on areas likely to be less suitable for such facilities and the additional environmental impacts arising from the construction and operation of new waste facilities and associated transport movements would be likely to have an adverse and discriminatory impact on certain equalities target groups, particularly the elderly and children.

**Evaluation of Sites**

At the previous stage the Mouchel Technical Report made an assessment on the impact of all 140 potential waste management sites on local sensitive receptors. A number of potential waste sites identified in the Potential Sites and Policies Consultation document which were considered to be “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals” were awarded the lowest available score of ‘1’. In each case, an assessment was made on whether mitigation measures would reduce any potential

---

### Site Location Waste Policies (WP3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Stage 2 Policy</th>
<th>Evaluation of Policy WP3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites | Proposed Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ (Potential Sites and Policies) | It is considered that Policy WP3 on Existing Waste Management Sites would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area, with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from the following aspects:

- **Safeguarding existing sites:** Safeguarding existing waste management sites for their existing permitted level of use is predicted to have some beneficial impacts on equalities target groups, with the possible exception of faith groups and lesbians, gays and transgender people, on the basis that this would reduce the need to identify additional new sites within the South London area to deal with South London’s waste arisings up to 2021. This would put further development pressure on areas likely to be less suitable for such facilities and the additional environmental impacts arising from the construction and operation of new waste facilities and associated transport movements would be likely to have an adverse and discriminatory impact on certain equalities target groups, particularly the elderly and children.

**Evaluation of Sites**

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---

### Impacts on Equality Target Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Black and minority ethnic people</th>
<th>Older people</th>
<th>Young people and children</th>
<th>Disabled people</th>
<th>Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered</th>
<th>Faith groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarding communities and the environment: This commitment covers all parts of the community, including each of the equalities target groups</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraging the most suitable sites for development identified in Policy WP4: see below under Policy WP4</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Impacts on Equality Target Groups

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Impact on residents e.g. screening of site from sensitive receptors. For the purposes of the previous EqIA, it was considered that, in the absence of appropriate mitigation/screening measures, there could be some adverse and discriminatory impacts on older people, young people and children who are potentially more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts of waste related facilities and associated transport movements. Whilst the policies in the 'Proposed Submission' Document have been strengthened, particularly policy WP7 ‘Protecting and Enhancing Amenity’, sites that scored poorly against the above criteria are listed below:

### Existing Waste Management Sites “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals” (Scoring 1)

- Site 25 Sloane Waste Management, Transfer Station, Merton
- Site 9, Garth Road CA Site (Transfer Station) Merton
- Site 2, Fishers Lane Farm, Household Waste Recycling Centre (CA Site), Croydon

### SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)

#### WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Management Facilities

| Policy | Planning permissions will be granted for waste management facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan. | + + | + | + + | + + | + + | + | ? |

#### Stage 2 Policy

- Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies) + + + + + + + + + + ?

### Evaluation of Policy WP5

It is considered that Proposed Policy WP4 on ‘Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities’ would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area, with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from the need to ensure that the facilities was required to meet the capacity needs identified in Policy WP1 and the need satisfy ALL other policies of the South London Waste Plan.

#### Evaluation of Potential Sites

At the previous stage the Mouchel Technical Report made an assessment on the impact of all 140 potential waste management sites on local sensitive receptors. A number of potential waste sites identified in the Potential Sites and Policies Consultation document which were considered to be “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals” were awarded the lowest available score of ‘1’. In each case, an assessment was made on whether mitigation measures would reduce any potential impact on residents e.g. screening of site from sensitive receptors. For the purposes of the previous EqIA, it was considered that, in the absence of appropriate mitigation/screening measures, there could be some adverse and discriminatory impacts on older people, young people and children who are potentially more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts of waste related facilities and associated transport movements. Whilst the policies in the ‘Proposed Submission’ Document have been strengthened, particularly policy WP7 ‘Protecting and Enhancing Amenity’, sites that scored poorly against the above criteria are listed below:

### New Sites “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals” (scoring 1)

- Site 532, Industrial Area Zone 2 Sutton
- Site 353, Chessington Industrial Estate Area C Kingston
## South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)</th>
<th>Impacts on Equality Target Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP5: Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4 (+ + +); (b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development, in accordance with Policy WP1 (+ + +); (c) The other policies of the relevant borough’s Development Plan are met; (+ + +) • are designated by the Waste Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill (+ +); • 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 (+ + _); • have direct access to the strategic road network (+ + +); • are close to or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of combined heat and power (and combined cooling heat and power) and areas of growth, regeneration and mixed use development; and (+ + +), • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site (+ + +)</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alternative Option

No policy including the above criteria for determining proposals for waste related development on unallocated sites (i.e. ‘do-nothing’). + + | + | + + | + + | + + | + + | ?

### Evaluation of Policy WP5

It is considered that Policy WP5 on ‘Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development’ would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area, (except for lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender community) with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from applying the following criteria in the consideration of windfall sites for waste related developments:

- **Previously developed land:** Favouring previously developed land for waste related facilities would reduce pressure on public open space and thus have potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, women, disabled people and the elderly.
- **Sites suitable for industrial development:** This criterion is predicted to have significant beneficial impacts on most equalities target groups in particular BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, and young people, who are more likely to be affected by social and economic deprivation, who would thus benefit from enhanced and more widespread local employment and educational opportunities. This would also reduce overall transport movements through ‘linked trips’ and thus have particular benefits for disabled people, along with children.
- **Priority to sites that: do not adversely affect the openness of open land:** This criterion would reduce pressures on public open space and loss of recreational facilities thus...
## South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies

| Policy | All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM 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 each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough’s Development Plan: Waste management facilities will be required to:  
(a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6  
(b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/ heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity;  
(c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid;  
(d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials;  
(e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite ; and, |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts on Equality Target Groups</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, women, disabled people and the elderly.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct access to strategic road network:</strong> By favouring sites having direct access to or located close to the TLRN/SRN, this criterion favours the routing of vehicles associated with waste operations on suitable roads and away from residential areas. By steering HGV movements away from local and residential roads, this criterion has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable transport:</strong> The inclusion of sustainable transport as a policy criterion has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly. By favouring sites with established access or located close to a railhead, this would have some benefits in terms of reducing the adverse environmental impacts of additional HGV movements particularly in residential areas and for promoting the sustainable movement of waste.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sites close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of CHP &amp; CCHP and areas of growth, regeneration and missed use development:</strong> This criterion would have particular beneficial impacts on older people and other groups more likely to be affected by fuel poverty issues. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste linked to neighbourhood heat and power distribution networks could also have beneficial impacts for certain equalities groups, particularly older people and those more likely to be affected by economic deprivation, through mitigating reducing fuel poverty. However, no specific benefits for disabled people or the lesbian/ gay/ bisexual and transgender community are identified. The criteria could have beneficial impacts on those living in deprived areas by being located close to areas of regeneration.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies

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<th>Faith groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity

Stage 2 Policy

Part of Proposed Policy WP2 ‘Waste Minimisation’ (Potential Sites and Policies)

Evaluation of Policy WP6

It is considered that Proposed Policy WP6 on Waste Minimisation would have beneficial impacts for all equalities target groups within the Plan area, with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from the following aspects:

- **Sustainable construction of waste facilities (main policy):** Meeting the requirements of current national, regional and local policies and guidelines on sustainable design, construction and drainage would have significant beneficial impacts on most equalities target groups (with the possible exception of faith groups and lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered people) by ensuring that all proposals for new/ enhanced waste management facilities incorporate best practice measures to address the following key issues:
  - Energy and carbon dioxide emissions (e.g. promoting sustainable modern energy recovery from waste, CHP and decentralised energy networks could play a role in addressing energy poverty, with particular benefits for older people);
  - Climate change adaptation (e.g. countering the urban heat island effect and flood risks would be expected to have particular benefits for older people and children);
  - Environmental Protection (e.g. measures to reduce air, noise, water and groundwater pollution from the construction and operation of waste management sites, including associated transport movements, would have particular benefits in terms of young people and children and older people);
  - Quality of Life (e.g. incorporation of best practice sustainable design and construction measures aimed at promoting inclusive environments and reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour would have particular benefits in terms of women, young people and children and older people).

- **Climate Change adaptation:** Requiring waste facilities to be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change will minimise potential air, noise, water and pollution, heat waves, drought and urban heat island from waste management facilities. This would have particular benefits in terms of young people and children and older people living in the vicinity, particularly tackling the affects of urban heat island and flooding.

- **More efficient use of resources / construction materials:** By reducing overall transport movements, the need for additional facilities to dispose of construction, demolition and excavation waste, this aspect of policy WP6 would avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, amenity and quality of life) associated with landfill and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children.

- **Waste Minimisation and sustainable management of construction waste:** Supporting waste minimization, in common with all measures aimed at promoting waste management practices higher up the waste hierarchy, will avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, amenity and quality of life) associated with certain waste management facilities and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children. The sustainable management of construction waste will reduce overall transport movements and reduce the need additional facilities to dispose of construction waste. This would avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, amenity and quality of life) associated with landfill and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children.

**DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP7: Protecting and</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Developments for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

25
## Impacts on Equality Target Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enhancing Amenity</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Black and minority ethnic people</th>
<th>Older people</th>
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<th>Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered</th>
<th>Faith groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and the environment. A waste management facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +);</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Biodiversity (+ +);</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +);</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses (+ +);</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) The design of the waste management facility (+ +)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evaluation of Policy WP7

Proposed Policy WP7 on ‘Protecting and Enhancing Amenity’ would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area (with the possible exception of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender community) with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from applying the following considerations in controlling the impacts of waste related development to levels that would not significantly adversely amenity:

- **(a) Green belt, MOL, recreation land or similar land:** By seeking to minimise adverse impacts on Green belt, MOL, recreation land or similar land, this criterion would have potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, women, disabled people and the elderly.

- **(e) Air pollution:** As discussed above under criterion 1, seeking to minimise the impacts of air pollution from waste facilities and transport would have particular benefits of older people, young people, and children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These equalities target groups are considered to be potentially more vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of air pollution (asthma, respiratory and cardio-vascular diseases etc).

- **(g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network:** By minimising the adverse impacts of traffic generation on the local road network and ensuring that waste management facilities have direct or good access to the TLRN/SRN, this criterion has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly by steering HGV movements away from local and residential roads.

- **(f, h) Amenity including visual intrusion, transport, noise, fumes, vibration, glare, litter, odour & vermin and birds:** This criterion would have particular benefits of older people, young people, children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These equalities target groups are considered to be potentially more vulnerable to the adverse impacts of noise, fumes, vibration, glare and associated transport impacts.

- **(i) Design:** Ensuring that waste management facilities meets the best design standards available at the time of the application, including the requirements of current national, regional and local policies and guidelines on sustainable design and construction, would have a wide range of significant beneficial impacts on most equalities target groups (with the possible exception of faith groups and lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered people) by ensuring that all proposals for new/ enhanced waste management facilities would meet the best available design standards.
### South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts on Equality Target Groups</th>
<th>Women</th>
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<th>Faith groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

facilities incorporate best practice measures to address the following key issues:

- **Energy and carbon dioxide emissions** (e.g. promoting sustainable modern energy recovery from waste, CHP and decentralised energy networks could play a role in addressing energy poverty, with particular benefits for older people);
- **Climate change adaptation** (e.g. countering the urban heat island effect and flood risks would be expected to have particular benefits for older people and children);
- **Environmental Protection** (e.g. measures to reduce air, noise, water and groundwater pollution from the construction and operation of waste management sites, including associated transport movements, would have particular benefits in terms of young people and children and older people);
- **Quality of Life** (e.g. incorporation of best practice sustainable design and construction measures aimed at promoting inclusive environments and reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour would have particular benefits in terms of women, young people and children and older people)

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)

**WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Proposed waste to energy developments will be required to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment can not practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive energy outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) for local users where feasible; and,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building. Preference will be given to advanced conversion technologies such as anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis.

**Stage 2 Policy**

| Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery (Potential Sites and Policies) |
| + ? + + + + |

**Evaluation of Policy WP8**

Policy WP8 ‘Sustainable Energy Recovery’ would have significant beneficial impacts for a number of equalities groups within the Plan area, principally older people, children, disabled people and possibly BME groups. However no positive impacts over and above those enjoyed by the community as a whole are identified for women, lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender community and faith groups. These positive impacts would arise from applying the following criteria in controlling the impacts of waste development to levels that would not significantly adversely affect people and the environment:

- **Requirement for energy recovery and avoidance of ‘old fashioned’ mass-burn incineration:** By setting out the requirement for any thermal treatment facilities to allow for recovery of energy from the waste through advanced conversion technologies and avoiding ‘old fashioned’ mass-burn incineration which is poorly designed, visually intrusive and releases high levels of noxious emissions, this policy criterion would have significant positive impacts on older people, young people, children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These groups are more vulnerable to the health impacts of air pollution (asthma, respiratory & cardio-vascular etc).
- **(a) Ensuring that waste cannot practically or reasonably be managed further up the waste hierarchy:** As discussed above, promoting waste management practices higher up the waste hierarchy, will avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, amenity and quality of life).
### South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies

#### Impacts on Equality Target Groups

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Faith groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Life) associated with certain waste management facilities and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children:

- **(c) Deliver renewable heat and power for local users:** This would have particular beneficial impacts on older people and other groups more likely to be affected by fuel poverty issues. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste linked to neighbourhood heat and power distribution networks could also have beneficial impacts for certain equalities groups, particularly older people and those more likely to be affected by economic deprivation, through mitigating reducing fuel poverty. However, no specific benefits for disabled people or the lesbian/ gay/ bisexual and transgender community are identified.

- **(d) Minimise potential adverse impacts on human health:** This would have significant positive impacts on older people, young people, children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These groups are more vulnerable to the health impacts of air pollution (asthma, respiratory & cardio-vascular etc.

#### DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Planning Obligations</th>
<th>Traffic Management measures</th>
<th>Provision of infrastructure (low carbon &amp; decentralised energy networks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP9: Planning Obligations</td>
<td>New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy</td>
<td>By minimising the adverse impacts of vehicles routing on the local road network this has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly by steering HGV movements away from local and residential roads.</td>
<td>This would have particular beneficial impacts on older people and other groups more likely to be affected by fuel poverty issues. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste linked to neighbourhood heat and power distribution networks could also have beneficial impacts for certain equalities groups, particularly older people and those more likely to be affected by economic deprivation, through mitigating reducing fuel poverty. However, no specific benefits for disabled people or the lesbian/ gay/ bisexual and transgender community are identified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions and Next Steps

Conclusions

4.1 This EqIA Report shows that the Vision and policies set out in the ‘Proposed Submission’ document and the identified sites would have a range of beneficial impacts on all target equality groups. The most significant beneficial impacts are generally predicted for older people, younger people and children and, to a lesser extent, disabled people. These groups would otherwise be potentially more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts arising from poorly located waste management facilities, associated transport movements and inadequate mitigation. Broadly neutral or non-discriminatory impacts are expected for faith groups and for lesbians, gays and the transgender community. At the same time, any negative impacts arising from the operation or existing waste management facilities are not generally expected to lead to adverse discriminatory impacts upon specific target groups.

4.2 The EqIA Matrix set out in Section 3 of this Report identifies the key aspects of each policy and the sites which might be expected to have beneficial or adverse impacts on certain target equality groups and compares how the strategic approach to sustainable waste management put forward in the consultation document compares to the preferred policies and sites scores put forward at the ‘Preferred Sites and Policies’ Stage.

4.3 It should be recognised that certain equality groups are more strongly represented within those parts of the Plan area affected by higher levels of social deprivation, which in turn tend to be in closer proximity to existing waste sites, employment areas and many ‘new’ sites identified as potentially suitable for waste management facilities. Those groups likely to be disproportionately affected by any negative environmental impacts arising from the operation of waste management activities might be therefore expected to include members of the black and ethnic minority (BME) (and thus certain faith groups), younger people and disabled people. These groups are also more strongly represented in residential areas located adjacent to or in close proximity to the strategic road network.

4.4 However, at the previous stages, in developing the site assessment criteria and the scoring system used for the purpose of ranking and short-listing potential waste sites, it was not considered appropriate to lend additional ‘weighting’ in favour of locations within areas of relative social deprivation. Although certain larger waste management sites, particularly those with the potential to accommodate new waste to energy technologies and co-location with manufacturing processes, might be expected to provide additional beneficial employment and training opportunities, it was considered that seeking to locate all waste facilities within such areas could have unduly discriminatory effects on many equality target groups. Certain groups, such as older people, young people and children, and disabled people are generally more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts arising from waste activities or increased transport movements, such as increased local air pollution, health impacts, noise and community severance. The exclusion of ‘areas of social deprivation’ as part of the list of site assessment criteria was therefore considered to be non-discriminatory and possibly beneficial from the point of view of EqIA objectives.

4.5 None of the policies or sites in this report are expected to have any discriminatory beneficial or adverse impacts specific to the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community or those faith groups who do not form part of the BME community.
4.6 In conclusion, it is possible to identify a number of general observations arising from the EqIA process:

- **SLWP Vision:** All equalities target groups would be expected to benefit from achieving the Vision of ensuring that the South London Waste Plan area will have "sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of our communities". It is considered that each of the policies WP1-WP9 and sites identified in the publication document are relevant to achieving this aim;

- **Waste hierarchy:** The majority of equalities target groups within the Plan area would be expected to benefit from "Promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and composting in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste." in line with Objective 1. Achieving this aim will assist in minimizing the negative environmental impacts arising from waste operations and associated transport movements which could otherwise have an adverse discriminatory effect on older people, young people, children and disabled people. In this regard, the most relevant aspects of the plan are Policy WP6.

- **Sustainable Waste Management:** It is considered that most equalities groups would benefit from "reducing the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of Sustainable Design and Construction" in line with Objective 3. Implementing sustainable waste management practices will generally avoid the negative environmental impacts (such as noise, air pollution, health impacts, road safety, community severance and quality of life) associated with waste operations and associated transport movements. These positive impacts are expected to be more significant in relation to older people, young people and children and disabled people, who are often more vulnerable to these kinds of impact. In this respect, the most relevant aspects of the plan are Policy WP1 on ‘The Strategic Approach’ and Policy WP6 ‘Sustainable Design and Construction’.

- **Self-Sufficiency:** The majority of equalities target groups within the Plan area would be expected to benefit from "Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate" in line with Objective 3;

- **Location of Sites and Development Criteria:** All equalities target groups within the Plan area would be expected to benefit to some extent from "Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout in line with Objective 4". The most relevant aspects of the plan are the following policy criteria associated with Policies WP4 on ‘Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities’, WP5 on ‘Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development’ and WP7 on ‘Protecting and Enhancing Amenity.

Relevant Criteria of Policy WP4
- The need to satisfy all other policy requirements of the SLWP

Relevant Locational Criteria for unallocated sites (see Policy WP5)
• Previously developed land
• Sites designated by the Plan area’s local planning authorities as suitable for industrial development in their planning policy documents;
• Site do not adversely affect the openness of the strategic open land
• Is located more than 100 metres or more from open space;
• Access to strategic road network;
• Transport of materials by sustainable transport;
• Sites close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of CHP

Relevant Criteria for all waste related developments (see Policy WP7)
• Green belt, MOL, recreation land or similar land;
• Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated
• Noise and vibration from the plant and generated
• Odour, litter, vermin and birds;
• Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network;
• The design of the waste management facility.

A number of existing and potential ‘new’ waste sites shortlisted in the Consultation document are considered to be “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas, schools and hospitals” and thus awarded the lowest available score of ‘1’. For the purposes of this EqIA, it was considered that, in the absence of appropriate mitigation/screening measures, there could be some adverse and discriminatory impacts on older people, young people and children who are potentially more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts of waste related facilities and associated transport movements. Since the previous stage the policies of the SLWP have been further strengthened, however, any sites that scored 1 have been listed in the EqIA.

• Community Engagement: It is considered that all equalities target groups would benefit from “Involving local communities and other stakeholders in decision making” in line with Objective 5. This assessment is based on the assumption that consultation and community engagement methods used in the preparation of the Plan and in consulting planning applications for waste facilities reach all parts of the community, including ‘hard to reach groups’.

• Community Strategy Objectives: All equalities target groups would benefit from “Supporting the key aims and objectives of the boroughs’ Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies” in line with Objective 6. As shown in the SA Report, the boroughs’ Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies already have regard to the needs of all equality target groups in accordance with the legislation.
Next Steps

4.7 This EqIA Report, which forms Appendix 5 to the ‘Proposed Submission’ SA Report, has been made available for public consultation with statutory bodies and a range of key stakeholders within the South London Waste Plan area. The consultation, which runs between Tuesday 4 January to Tuesday 15 February 2011.

4.8 Further copies of this document, together with the Potential Sites and Policies document, the consultation leaflet and the Technical Report are available at:

→ **Electronically** via your Council’s webpages at:
  - www.croydon.gov.uk/wasteplan
  - www.kingston.gov.uk/wasteplan
  - www.merton.gov.uk/wasteplan
  - www.sutton.gov.uk/wasteplan

→ **Hard copies** at:
  - All Council public reception areas and All Council libraries

→ **Request copies from:**
  - **Write:** The Project Manager The South London Waste Plan, the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, High Street, Kingston-upon-Thames KT1 1EU
  - **Telephone:** 020 8547 5375
  - **Email:** southlondonwasteplan@rbk.kingston.gov.uk
Abbreviations

BME Black and Minority Ethnic People
CABE Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
EHRC Equality and Human Rights Commission
CRE Commission for Racial Equality
DPD Development Plan Document
DRC Disability Rights Commission
EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
EOC Equal Opportunities Commission
EqIA Equalities Impact Assessment
GLA Greater London Authority
HWRC Household Waste Recycling Centre
ISF Initial Screening Forms
LGBT Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered
NLWP North London Waste Plan
SME Small to Medium Size Enterprise
TfL Transport for London
**Table 6.1: APPRAISAL MATRIX: Results of Appraisal for New and Existing Sites for Waste Management Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| **(1) Sustainable Waste Management**                                        | + + +  | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)                         | 22  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Single use and single occupier  
• Access via non-residential roads  
• The site is bounded by industrial premises within the Willow Lane Business Area. Further waste development at the site would be unlikely to create further visual intrusion.  
• The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site.  
• Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties.  
• Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area                                                                                   |
| **1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.**                                             |        |                                                                                           |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| **1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities¹ to deal with all waste streams making up South London’s future tonnage/apportionment.** | +++    | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)                                                       | 100 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site is located centrally in an established primary industrial estate  
• Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  
• The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• Surrounding TLRN roads are, by definition, suitable for regular use by HGVs  
• Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes  
• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area                                                                                   |
| **1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and reuse in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.**            | xx     | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon)                                | 2   | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area                                                                                   |
| **1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy in order to maximise**                               | x      | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon)                                              | 4   | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area                                                                                   |
| **-**                                                                        |        | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton)                                                        | 26  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Not located in Flood Zone 3  
• The site and the surrounding area already experience regular use by HGV’s.  
• The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant.                                                                                     |
| **+++**                                                                     |        | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton)                                               | 3   | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The A217 is part of the TLRN and therefore suitable for regular use by HGVs. Kimpton Parkway is also suitable for HGVs  
• The A217 is also a principal road.  
• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area                                                                                   |
| **-**                                                                        |        | Factory Lane Transfer Station                                                             | 1   | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use                                                                                                                                                                          |

¹ including sufficient processing facilities within the South London to deal with certain waste types, such as discarded batteries, which would otherwise be collected or handled outside the plan area export outside the UK
SA OBJECTIVE | Effect | SITE | REF | COMMENTS
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
landfill diversion | 1.5 To promote energy from waste where was cannot be reused or recycled. | Factory Lane (Croydon) |  | Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
Existing buildings are designed for waste use.
Site is located within a major development / regeneration area
Traffic studies would be likely to reveal minimal change
All accesses are suitable for HGVs and no major upgrades are envisaged
Good potential for deliverability
Access to the site is via internal industrial estate roads to the trunk road network, A235/A236.
Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to local sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level
The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities
Site is within a major development / regeneration area

Villiers Road HWRC^ (Kingston) | 6 | Site is located in an established industrial estate
The site is in existing waste use
Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
Site located in Hogsmill Area and has been identified as potentially suitable for the production of heat and power as part of a decentralised energy network.
Good potential for deliverability
The WTS is easily expandable
The site could co-locate two or more facilities
Site is located within a major development / regeneration area
The site is suitable for car borne domestic waste

Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate
The site is in existing waste use
Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
Principle routes (A24 and B279) already experience large volumes of traffic. Subsequently the overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant.

Vertal (Merton) | - | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate
The site is in existing waste use
Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use.
Further development would not pose a greater visual intrusion
Access via non-residential roads
Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties
Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs
Overall traffic effects may not be significant

777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | 21 | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate
The site is in existing waste use
Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
Good potential for deliverability
Surrounding TLRN roads are, by definition, suitable for regular use by HGVs.
Buildings are designed for waste use.
Routing is in a primarily industrial setting from the trunk road network
Development at the site would not constitute increased visual intrusion for enclosed facilities.
The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities
Site is located less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area

Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate
The site is in existing waste use
Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
Good potential for deliverability
Buildings are designed for waste use.
The routing to the site is in a primarily industrial setting. Further waste developments on the site would not represent a visual intrusion. The site would be suitable for further open and enclose Facilities
The site is suitable for co-location of facilities.
Waste development on the site would not represent a negative visual impact over the background level
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
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<th>SITE</th>
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<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
</table>
|              |        | Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5   | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site has access directly on to A235  
|              |        | Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | 17  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Good potential for deliverability  
|              |        |      |     | • Existing buildings are suitable for waste use.  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Routing is in a primarily industrial setting  
|              |        |      |     | • Waste development at the site would represent a medium change of view to surrounding industrial and commercial premises  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Large enough for co-location  
|              |        |      |     | • Developments at the site will not pose a negative visual impact over the existing use  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Access to site would be from the B272. If proposed development of site takes place, access will be very good.  
|              |        |      |     | • The A23, A232 and A236 are all part of the TLRN and are therefore suitable for regular use by HGVs.  
|              |        | Sloane Demolition (Merton) | 25  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is owned by Merton Council  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Site is located in Source Protection Zone 2  
|              |        |      |     | • As stated, the principle routes (A24 and B279) already experience large volumes of traffic.  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Subsequently the overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant.  
|              |        | SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | 27  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The routing is in an industrial setting until it reaches the A218  
|              |        |      |     | • The site and the surrounding area already experience regular use by HGV’s.  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Easy access from a strategic road network  
|              |        | Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | 97  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use.  
|              |        |      |     | • Further development would not pose a greater visual intrusion  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Access via non-residential roads  
|              |        |      |     | • Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs  
|              |        |      |     | • Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Site is located less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area  
|              |        | Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton) | 98  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Site is located centrally in an established primary industrial estate  
|              |        |      |     | • Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities  
|              |        |      |     | • Good potential for deliverability  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Surrounding TLRN roads are, by definition, suitable for regular use by HGVs  
|              |        |      |     | • Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area  
|              |        | Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton) | 126 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              | Effect |      |     | • Good potential for deliverability  
|              |        |      |     | • Further waste development at the site would not present a visual intrusion if restricted to enclosed facilities, existing building are heights approx 12-18m.  
|              | Effect |      |     | • The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities.  
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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>• The site and the surrounding area already experience regular use by HGV’s.</td>
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</table>
|              |        | Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton) |     | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              |        |      |     | • Good potential for deliverability  
|              |        |      |     | • Buildings are designed for waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • The routing to the site is in a primarily industrial setting. Further waste developments on the site would not represent a visual intrusion. The site would be suitable for further open and enclosed facilities  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is suitable for co-location of facilities  
|              |        |      |     | • Waste development on the site would not represent a negative visual impact over the background level |
|              |        | Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton) | 69  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |        |      |     | • The area includes sites that are in existing waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is configured suitably for waste purposes  
|              |        |      |     | • Buildings on the site are suitable for waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Routing is via the A237 trunk road network  
|              |        |      |     | • Developments in the central area of the site would present no visual impact  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is able to accommodate multiple waste facilities  
|              |        |      |     | • Waste development at the site should not pose a negative visual impact to surrounding land uses.  
|              |        |      |     | • Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs. The site already experiences a high level of vehicle movements, particularly from HGV’s. Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant  
|              |        |      |     | • Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties  
|              |        | (Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon) | 99  | • Area is not located in a source protection zone  
|              |        |      |     | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
|              |        |      |     | • Moderate Impact on Environmental  
|              |        |      |     | • PTAL level 3  
|              |        |      |     | • Direct access to A235  
|              |        |      |     | • Located next to an existing HWRC facility |
|              |        | Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon) | 102 | • Strategic Employment Location  
|              |        |      |     | • Direct Access to A23  
|              |        |      |     | • Waste development at the site is likely to create minimal visual intrusion over existing background levels  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is of sufficient size to accommodate multiple waste facilities  
|              |        |      |     | • Developments of enclosed facilities at the site are unlikely to pose an increased level of visual impact over existing background levels.  
|              |        |      |     | • The Purley Way Industrial Estate (Site 102) might be suitable for 24 hour delivery subject to size of vehicle, routing and nature of use. |
|              |        | Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon) | 105 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |        |      |     | • Designated as a strategic employment location  
|              |        |      |     | • The site does not require re-configuration for waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Access to the site is direct to the trunk road network, A235/A236.  
|              |        |      |     | • Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use.  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is large and waste developments of a type which pose a higher visual impact could be sited centrally, reducing impact on local residential areas  
|              |        |      |     | • Waste development at the site is unlikely to constitute a visual impact to surrounding sensitive receptors beyond existing background levels.  
|              |        |      |     | • There is likely to be public access to this site due to similar existing arrangements  
|              |        |      |     | • Accesses are suitable for HGVs  
|              |        |      |     | • PTAL level 4  
|              |        |      |     | • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area |
|              |        | (Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon) | 125 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |        |      |     | • The site is suitably configured for waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use  
|              |        |      |     | • Access to the site is direct to the trunk road network, A235/A236  

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<tr>
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<td>Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to neighbouring sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level</td>
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<td>The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities</td>
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<td>PTAL level 4</td>
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<td>There is likely to be public access to this site due to similar existing arrangements</td>
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<td>Accesses are suitable for HGVs</td>
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<td>Site is within a major development / regeneration area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</td>
<td>351/ 352/ 353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area is located in an established industrial estate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
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<td>Site located in flood zone 1</td>
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<td>Moderate impact on Environmental Health (351 &amp; 353)</td>
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<td>Moderate Impact on Environment (351 &amp; 353)</td>
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<td>Low Environment impact (352)</td>
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<td>Low impact of Environmental Health (352)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Routing to the A240 is via Cox Lane and Jubilee Way which are suitable for industrial traffic</td>
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<td>Half of the buildings on site could be adapted for waste purposes, and the remainder could be replaced or extended</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The site is large enough for co-location and large treatment facilities</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to have negative visual impact beyond existing buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton)</td>
<td>491</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area is a strategic industrial area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Close to existing household recycling centre</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Elements of the site are presently configured for waste purposes. Others could be adapted for waste use with relatively minor modifications</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Existing buildings on site could be adapted for waste use</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Routing is directly off the A217 trunk road network</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Waste development at the site would constitute a low visual intrusion of the existing background level</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Existing access is from Kimpton Parkway and is considered to be excellent with no upgrading required. The A217 is also a principal road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>641/ 642</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area is an established industrial area that is designated as a 'Strategic Industrial Location'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The area includes sites that are in existing waste use</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The site would be suitable for co-location of waste treatment facilities and would also be suitable for large waste treatment facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Site is part of a larger industrial area</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The site is large enough for co-location</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Overall on this site there would be a minimal impact on the surrounding properties, if the waste site was designed and built shielding the waste activities from the sensitive receptors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whole site redevelopment could reduce HGV movements and regulate hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton)</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Site is a preferred location for industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Enclosed facilities would be most suitable on this site</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Site is large enough for co-location</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Is located in a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in Hackbridge Sustainable Suburb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beddington Industrial Area (Sutton)</td>
<td>5312/ 532/ 533/ 534/ 535/ 53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area is a Strategic Industrial Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The site is suitably configured for waste uses (532)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing buildings on site could be adapted for waste use (532)</td>
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<td>Routing is direct onto the A236 at the entrance to the site</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Waste facilities are unlikely to have a negative impact above existing industrial uses</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Enclosed waste development at the site is unlikely to impact visually above existing background levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Developments are unlikely to cause a negative visual impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Potentially suitable for 24hr deliveries by HGVs (5312)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2. Sustainable Transport

2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.

2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton) | 22 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Single use and single occupier  
• Access via non-residential roads  
• The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site, Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties.  
• Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs, subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| - | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | 100 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes |
| xx | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | 2 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Surrounding TLRN roads are, by definition, suitable for regular use by HGVs  
• Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes |
| - | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | 4 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Traffic studies would be likely to reveal minimal change  
• All accesses are suitable for HGVs and no major upgrades are envisaged  
• Access to the site is via internal industrial estate roads to the trunk road network, A235/A236.  
• The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities |
| X | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• The site and the surrounding area already experience regular use by HGV’s.  
• The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant. |
| + | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant.  
• The A217 is part of the TLRN and therefore suitable for regular use by HGVs. Kimpton Parkway is also suitable for HGVs  
• The A217 is also a principal road.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Existing buildings are designed for waste use.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Traffic studies would be likely to reveal minimal change  
• All accesses are suitable for HGVs and no major upgrades are envisaged  
• Access to the site is via internal industrial estate roads to the trunk road network, A235/A236.  
• The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities |
| | Villiers Road HWRC^ (Kingston) | 6 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The site could co-locate two or more facilities  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | • Not located in source protection zone  
• The site is suitable for car borne domestic waste  
• Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• As stated, the principle routes (A24 and B279) already experience large volumes of traffic. Subsequently the overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant. |
| Vertal (Merton) | - | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Access via non-residential roads  
• Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties  
• Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs  
• Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant |
| 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | 21 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Surrounding TLRN roads are, by definition, suitable for regular use by HGVs.  
• Buildings are designed for waste use.  
• Routing is in a primarily industrial setting from the trunk road network  
• The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The routing to the site is in a primarily industrial setting  
• The site is suitable for co-location of facilities.  
• Site is not currently a high traffic generator. |
| Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The site has access directly on to A235  
• PTAL Level 3  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | 17 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Routing is in a primarily industrial setting  
• Large enough for co-location  
• Access to site would be from the B272. If proposed development of site takes place, access will be very good.  
• Site is not currently a high traffic generator.  
• The A23, A232 and A236 are all part of the TLRN and are therefore suitable for regular use by HGVs.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| Sloane Demolition (Merton) | 25 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• As stated, the principle routes (A24 and B279) already experience large volumes of traffic. Subsequently the overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | 27 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The routing is in an industrial setting until it reaches the A218  
• The site and the surrounding area already experience regular use by HGV’s.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
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</table>
| Easy access from a strategic road network | Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | 97 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Access via non-residential roads  
• Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties  
• Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs, subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant |
| Site is located in an established primary industrial estate | Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton) | 98 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Surrounding TLRN roads are, by definition, suitable for regular use by HGVs  
• Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes |
| Site is located in an established industrial estate | Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton) | 126 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities.  
• The site and the surrounding area already experience regular use by HGV’s.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| Site is located in an established primary industrial estate | Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton) | | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The site is suitable for co-location of facilities. |
| Site is located in an established industrial estate | Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton) | 69 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The area includes sites that are in existing waste use  
• The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Routing is via the A237 trunk road network.  
• The site is able to accommodate multiple waste facilities  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs. The site already experiences a high level of vehicle movements, particularly from HGV’s. Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant  
• Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties. |
| PTAL level 3 | (Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon) | 99 | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Direct access to A235  
• Located next to an existing HWRC facility  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| Site not located in Green Belt or MOL | Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon) | 102 | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Strategic Employment Location  
• Direct Access to A23  
• The site is of sufficient size to accommodate multiple waste facilities  
• The Purley Way Industrial Estate (Site 102) might be suitable for 24 hour delivery subject to size of vehicle, routing and nature of use.  
• Strategic Employment Location |
| Area is located in an established industrial estate | Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon) | 105 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
• Designated as a strategic employment location  
• The site does not require re-configuration for waste use  
• Access to the site is direct to the trunk road network, A235/A236.  
• The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities  
• Accesses are suitable for HGVs |
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<td>Effect</td>
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</table>
|              | (Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon) | 125 | • PTAL level 4  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |        |     |     | Area is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |        |     |     | Access to the site is direct to the trunk road network, A235/A236  
|              |        |     |     | The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities  
|              |        |     |     | PTAL level 4  
|              |        |     |     | Accesses are suitable for HGVs |
|              | Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston) | 351/352/35 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |        |     |     | Routing to the A240 is via Cox Lane and Jubilee Way which are suitable for industrial traffic. Half of the buildings on site could be adapted for waste purposes, and the remainder could be replaced or extended  
|              |        |     |     | The site is large enough for co-location and large treatment facilities  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              | Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton) | 491 | • Area is a strategic industrial area  
|              |        |     |     | Close to existing household recycling centre  
|              |        |     |     | Routing is directly off the A217 trunk road network  
|              |        |     |     | The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities.  
|              |        |     |     | Existing access is from Kimpton Parkway and is considered to be excellent with no upgrading required. The A217 is also a principal road.  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              | Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 641/642 | • Area is an established industrial area that is designated as a ‘Strategic Industrial Location’  
|              |        |     |     | The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant  
|              |        |     |     | The area includes sites that are in existing waste use  
|              |        |     |     | The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              |        |     |     | The site would be suitable for co-location of waste treatment facilities  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              | Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 702 | • Site is part of a larger industrial area  
|              |        |     |     | The site is large enough for co-location.  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |        |     |     | Whole site redevelopment could reduce HGV movements and regulate hours.  
|              | The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton) | 1006 | • Site is a preferred location for industry  
|              |        |     |     | Site is large enough for co-location.  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              | Beddington Industrial Area (Sutton) | 5312/532/533/534/535/53 | • Area is a Strategic Industrial Location  
|              |        |     |     | Routing is direct onto the A236 at the entrance to the site  
|              |        |     |     | The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities.  
|              |        |     |     | Potentially suitable for 24hr deliveries by HGVs (5312)  
|              |        |     |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  

### 3. Pollution and Natural Resources

#### 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.

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<th>Effect</th>
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<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</table>
| ++     | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton) | 22 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|        |      |     | Not located in source protection zone  
|        |      |     | Not located in Flood Zone 3  
|        |      |     | The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site.  
|        |      |     | Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant  
|        |      |     | Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
|        |      |     | Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|        |      |     | Low impact of Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|        |      |     | Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
| ++     | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | 100 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|        |      |     | The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities  
|        |      |     | Located in Flood Zone 1  
<p>|        |      |     | Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5) |</p>
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<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
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<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</table>
| 3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses within the plan area. | xx | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | 2 | • Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Not located in source protection zone |
| 3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land. | - | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | 4 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| 3.4 To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources. | + | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Not located in source protection zone  
• Not located in Flood Zone 3  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant. |
| | + | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| | | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Traffic studies would be likely to reveal minimal change  
• Not located in source protection zone  
• Located in Flood Zone 3  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities |
| | | Villiers Road HWRC^ (Kingston) | 6 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site could co-locate two or more facilities  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Not located in source protection zone  
• Not located in Flood Zone 3  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment |
| | | Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Site is located in Source Protection Zone 2  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• As stated, the principle routes (A24 and B279) already experience large volumes of traffic. Subsequently the overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
• The overall traffic effects may not be significant |
| | | Vertal (Merton) | - | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Not located in Flood Zone 3  
• Site not located in Source Protection Zone  
• Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
• The overall traffic effects may not be significant |
| | | 777 Recycling Centre | 21 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Located in Flood Zone 1 |
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<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | • Site is not located in Source Protection Zone  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL | | |
| Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Not located in a Source Protection Zone  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The site is suitable for co-location of facilities.  
• Site is not currently a high traffic generator. | |
| Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Located in Source Protection Zone 2  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• PTAL Level 3  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL | |
| Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | 17 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• Not located in a Source Protection Zone  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Large enough for co-location  
• Site is not currently a high traffic generator.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL | |
| Sloane Demolition (Merton) | 25 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Site is located in Source Protection Zone 2  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL | |
| SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | 27 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Not located in Flood Zone 3  
• Not located in a Source Protection Zone  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL | |
| Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | 97 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Not located in Flood Zone 3  
• Site is not located in Source Protection Zone  
• Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
• The overall traffic effects may not be significant | |
| Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton) | 98 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities  
• Located in Flood Zone 1  
• Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes  
• Not located in source protection zone | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton)</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Site is located in an established industrial estate • Not located in source protection zone • Located in Flood Zone 1 • The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities. • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Site is located in an established primary industrial estate • Not located in a Source Protection Zone • Located in Flood Zone 1 • Moderate impact on Environmental Health • Moderate Impact on Environment • The site is suitable for co-location of facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Area is located in an established industrial estate • Not located in a source protection zone • The site is not near to sensitive receptors • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Area is located in Source Protection Zone 1 • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL • Strategic Employment Location • Moderate impact on Environmental Health • Moderate Impact on Environment • PTAL level 3 • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Area is located in an established industrial estate • Designated as a strategic employment location • Not located in a Source Protection Zone • Not located in Flood Zone 3 • The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities • PTAL level 4 • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL • Moderate impact on Environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Area is located in an established industrial estate • Not located in Flood Zone 3 • The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities • PTAL level 4 • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL • Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone • Moderate impact on Environmental Health • Moderate Impact on Environment • Area is located in an established industrial estate • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL • The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities • PTAL level 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</td>
<td></td>
<td>351/352/353</td>
<td>Area is located in an established industrial estate • Not located in a Source Protection Zone • Site located in flood zone 1 • Moderate impact on Environmental Health (351 &amp; 353) • Moderate Impact on Environment (351 &amp; 353) • Low Environment impact (352) • Low impact of Environmental Health (352) • The site is large enough for co-location and large treatment facilities • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton)</td>
<td></td>
<td>491</td>
<td>Area is a strategic industrial area • Located in source protection zone 2 • Located in Flood Zone 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (4) Energy and Climate Change

#### 4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site. Good potential for deliverability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities Good potential for deliverability Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
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<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xx</td>
<td>Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx</td>
<td>Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environmental Health</td>
<td>Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>641/642</td>
<td>Area is an established industrial area that is designated as a 'Strategic Industrial Location' Not located in a Source Protection Zone Moderate impact on Environmental Health Moderate Impact on Environment The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant The site would be suitable for co-location of waste treatment facilities Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities.</td>
<td>Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>Site is part of a larger industrial area The site is large enough for co-location. Moderate impact on Environmental Health Moderate Impact on Environment Located in Source Protection Zone 3 Partially located in Flood Zone 3b Site not located in Green Belt or MOL Enclosed facilities would be most suitable on this site Site is large enough for co-location. Site not located in Green Belt or MOL Whole site redevelopment could reduce HGV movements and regulate hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
<td>The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton)</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>Area is a Strategic Industrial Location Moderate impact on Environmental Health Moderate Impact on Environment Not located in Source Protection Zone Part of Site 5312 located in Flood Zone 3 Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
<td>Beddington Industrial Area (Sutton)</td>
<td>5312/532/533/534/535</td>
<td>Area is a Strategic Industrial Location Moderate impact on Environmental Health Moderate Impact on Environment Not located in Source Protection Zone Part of Site 5312 located in Flood Zone 3 Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environment</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities Good potential for deliverability Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities.</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities.</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
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<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site. Good potential for deliverability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
<td>European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities Good potential for deliverability Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
<td>Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
<td>Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
<td>Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA OBJECTIVE</td>
<td>Effect</td>
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<td>REF</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generation connected to local distribution networks</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Merton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4.3 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables. | + | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Existing buildings are designed for waste use.  
  • Site is located within a major development / regeneration area  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities |
| |    | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Site located in Hogsmill Area and has been identified as potentially suitable for the production of heat and power as part of a decentralised energy network.  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • The site could co-locate two or more facilities  
  • Site is located within a major development / regeneration area |
| |    | Villiers Road HWRC (Kingston) | 6 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Site is located in Hogsmill Area and has been identified as potentially suitable for the production of heat and power as part of a decentralised energy network.  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • The site could co-locate two or more facilities  
  • Site is located within a major development / regeneration area |
| |    | Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Site is located in Hogsmill Area and has been identified as potentially suitable for the production of heat and power as part of a decentralised energy network.  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • The site could co-locate two or more facilities  
  • Site is located within a major development / regeneration area |
| |    | Vertal (Merton) | - | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use. |
| |    | 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | 21 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • Buildings are designed for waste use.  
  • The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities  
  • Site is located less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area |
| |    | Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • Buildings are designed for waste use.  
  • The site is suitable for co-location of facilities. |
| |    | Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) |
| |    | Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | 17 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • Existing buildings are suitable for waste use.  
  • Large enough for co-location |
| |    | Sloane Demolition (Merton) | 25 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) |
| |    | SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | 27 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) |
| |    | Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | 97 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use. |
| |    | Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton) | 98 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area |
| |    | Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF) | 126 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
  • Good potential for deliverability  
  • The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities. |
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>onsite) (Merton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) • Not located in a Source Protection Zone • Good potential for deliverability • Buildings are designed for waste use. • The site is suitable for co-location of facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>• The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) • The site is configured suitably for waste purposes • Buildings on the site are suitable for waste use • The site is able to accommodate multiple waste facilities • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>• Located next to an existing HWRC facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>• Strategic Employment Location • The site is of sufficient size to accommodate multiple waste facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>• Designated as a strategic employment location • The site does not require re-configuration for waste use • Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use. • The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>• Area is located in an established industrial estate • The site is suitably configured for waste use • Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use. • The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities • Site is within a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</td>
<td>351/ 352/35</td>
<td>• Area is located in an established industrial estate • Moderate Impact on Environment (351 &amp; 353)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton)</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>• Area is a strategic industrial area • Elements of the site are presently configured for waste purposes. Others could be adapted for waste use with relatively minor modifications • Existing buildings on site could be adapted for waste use. • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>641/ 642</td>
<td>• The area includes sites that are in existing waste use • The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) • The site would be suitable for co-location of waste treatment facilities and would also be suitable for large waste treatment facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>• Site is part of a larger industrial area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton)</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>• Site is a preferred location for industry • Site is large enough for co-location. • Is located in a major development / regeneration area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beddington Industrial Area (Sutton)</td>
<td>5312/ 532/ 533/ 534/ 535/ 53</td>
<td>• Area is a Strategic Industrial Location • The site is suitably configured for waste uses (532) • Existing buildings on site could be adapted for waste use (532) • The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments. | XX | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton) | 22 | Not located in source protection zone  
Not located in Flood Zone 3 |
| 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation. | +++ | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | 100 | Located in Flood Zone 1  
Not located in source protection zone |
| | +++ | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | 2 | Located in Flood Zone 1 |
| | XX | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | 4 | Located in Flood Zone 1 |
| | +++ | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | Not located in source protection zone  
Not located in Flood Zone 3 |
| | +++ | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | Located in source protection zone 2  
Located in Flood Zone 1 |
| | | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | Located in Flood Zone 3 |
| | | Villiers Road HWRC (Kingston) | 6 | Not located in source protection zone  
Not located in Flood Zone 3 |
| | | Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | Site is located in Source Protection Zone 2  
Located in Flood Zone 1 |
| | | Vertal (Merton) | - | Not located in Flood Zone 3  
Site is not located in Source Protection Zone |
| | | 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | 21 | Located in Flood Zone 1  
Site is not located in Source Protection Zone |
| | | Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | Not located in a Source Protection Zone  
Located in Flood Zone 1 |
| | | Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5 | Located in Source Protection Zone 2 |
| | | Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | 17 | Located in Flood Zone 1  
Not located in a Source Protection Zone |
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<tr>
<td>Sloane Demolition (Merton)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Site is located in Source Protection Zone 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in Flood Zone 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Not located in Flood Zone 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Not located in Flood Zone 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site is not located in Source Protection Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Located in Flood Zone 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not located in source protection zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton)</td>
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<td>Not located in source protection zone</td>
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<td>Located in Flood Zone 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
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<td>Located in Flood Zone 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
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<td>Area is not located in a source protection zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Area is not located in a source protection zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Area is located in Source Protection Zone 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not located in Flood Zone 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</td>
<td>351/352/35</td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site located in flood zone 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton)</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>Located in source protection zone 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in Flood Zone 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>641/642</td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>Located in Source Protection Zone 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Partially located in Flood Zone 3b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton)</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>Not located in Source Protection Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site partially in Flood Zone 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beddington Industrial Area</td>
<td>5312/</td>
<td>Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of Site 5312 located in Flood Zone 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.

- **B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)**
  - Site located in an established industrial estate
  - Access via non-residential roads
  - Not located in source protection zone
  - The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site.
  - Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant
  - Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)
  - Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)
  - Low impact of Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)

### 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.

### 6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents.

### 6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring us

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>532/533/534/535/53</td>
<td>(Sutton)</td>
<td>(Sutton)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.

- **European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)**
  - Site located in an established industrial estate
  - The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities
  - Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)
  - Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)

### 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.

### 6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents.

### 6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring us

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 22 | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton) | Site is located in an established industrial estate
  - Access via non-residential roads
  - Not located in source protection zone
  - The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site.
  - Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant
  - Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)
  - Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)
  - Low impact of Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5) |
| 100 | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | Site is located in an established industrial estate
  - Site located centrally in an established primary industrial estate
  - The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities
  - Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)
  - Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)
  - Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)
  - Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes
  - Not located in source protection zone |
| 2 | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | Site is located in an established industrial estate |
| 4 | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | Site is located in an established industrial estate |
| 26 | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | Site is located in an established industrial estate
  - The site is in existing waste use
  - Not located in source protection zone
  - The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant. |
| 3 | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | Site is located in an established industrial estate
  - Located in source protection zone 2
  - Moderate impact on Environmental Health
  - Moderate Impact on Environment
  - The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant. |
| 1 | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | Site is located in an established industrial estate
  - Existing buildings are designed for waste use.
  - Traffic studies would be likely to reveal minimal change
  - Not located in source protection zone
  - Moderate impact on Environmental Health
  - Moderate Impact on Environment
  - The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities |
| 6 | Villiers Road HWRC^ (Kingston) | Site is located in an established industrial estate
  - The site could co-locate two or more facilities
  - Not located in source protection zone
  - Moderate impact on Environmental Health
  - Moderate Impact on Environment |
| 9 | Garth Road HWRC, Morden | Site is located in an established industrial estate
  - Site is located in Source Protection Zone 2 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (Merton)     | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
               • Moderate Impact on Environment  
               • The overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant. |
| Vertal (Merton) | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
                   • Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use.  
                   • Site is not located in Source Protection Zone  
                   • Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
                   • Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
                   • Access via non-residential roads  
                   • Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
                   • The overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant. |
| 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
                   • Site is not located in Source Protection Zone  
                   • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
                   • Moderate Impact on Environment  
                   • Buildings are designed for waste use.  
                   • Routing is in a primarily industrial setting from the trunk road network  
                   • The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities |
| Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
                   • Not located in a Source Protection Zone  
                   • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
                   • Moderate Impact on Environment  
                   • Buildings are designed for waste use.  
                   • The site is suitable for co-location of facilities.  
                   • Site is not currently a high traffic generator. |
| Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
                   • Located in Source Protection Zone 2  
                   • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
                   • Moderate Impact on Environment  
                   • PTAL Level 3  
                   • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
                   • Not located in a Source Protection Zone  
                   • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
                   • Moderate Impact on Environment  
                   • Existing buildings are suitable for waste use.  
                   • Site is not currently a high traffic generator.  
                   • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
| Sloane Demolition (Merton) | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
                   • Site is located in Source Protection Zone 2  
                   • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
                   • Moderate Impact on Environment |
| SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
                   • Not located in a Source Protection Zone  
                   • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
                   • Moderate Impact on Environment  
                   • Easy access from a strategic road network |
| Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
                   • Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use.  
                   • Site is not located in Source Protection Zone  
                   • Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
                   • Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
                   • Access via non-residential roads  
                   • The overall traffic effects may not be significant |
<p>| Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Details</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Sutton)</strong></td>
<td>• Site is located centrally in an established primary industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not located in source protection zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton)</strong></td>
<td>• Site is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not located in source protection zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)</strong></td>
<td>• Site is located in an established primary industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environmental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Buildings are designed for waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is suitable for co-location of facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton)</strong></td>
<td>• Site is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Area is not located in a source protection zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is configured suitably for waste purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Buildings on the site are suitable for waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is not near to sensitive receptors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is able to accommodate multiple waste facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon)</strong></td>
<td>• Area is not located in a source protection zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environmental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PTAL level 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon)</strong></td>
<td>• Area is located in Source Protection Zone 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Strategic Employment Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environmental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is of sufficient size to accommodate multiple waste facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon)</strong></td>
<td>• Area is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Designated as a strategic employment location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site does not require re-configuration for waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PTAL level 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environmental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)</strong></td>
<td>• Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environmental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Area is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is suitably configured for waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PTAL level 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</strong></td>
<td>• Area is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not located in a Source Protection Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate impact on Environmental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Low Environment Impact (351 &amp; 353)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Low impact of Environmental Health (352)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA OBJECTIVE</td>
<td>Effect</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. Open Environment

7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>- Site is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Access via non-residential roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- More than 500 metres from open space</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Further waste development at the site would be unlikely to create further visual intrusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- No impact on strategic views</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>- Site is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- More than 500 metres from open space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ++     | Fishers Farm HWRC, North | 2   | - Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|        |      |     | - Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |

2 Metropolitan Open Land
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>public open space.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ++     | Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | | More than 500 metres from open space  
No impact on strategic views |
| +++    | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | 4 | Site is located in an established industrial estate  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
More than 500 metres from open space  
No impact on strategic views |
| +++    | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | Site is located in an established industrial estate  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
More than 500 metres from open space  
No impact on strategic views |
| +++    | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | Site is located in an established industrial estate  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
No impact on strategic views  
More than 500 metres from open space |
| +++    | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | Site is located in an established industrial estate  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
Moderate Impact on Environment  
Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to local sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level  
More than 500 metres from open space  
No impact on strategic views |
| +++    | Villiers Road HWRC^ (Kingston) | 6 | Site is located in an established industrial estate  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
Moderate Impact on Environment  
More than 500 metres from open space  
No impact on strategic views |
| +++    | Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | Site is located in an established industrial estate  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
Moderate Impact on Environment  
More than 500 metres from open space  
No impact on strategic views |
| -      | Vertal (Merton) | - | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
Further development would not pose a greater visual intrusion |
| +++    | 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | 21 | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
More than 500 metres from open space  
No impact on strategic views |
| +++    | Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
Moderate Impact on Environment  
Further waste developments on the site would not represent a visual intrusion |
| +++    | Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5 | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
Moderate Impact on Environment  
No impact on strategic views |
| +++    | Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK (South) Ltd) (Sutton) | 17 | Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
Moderate Impact on Environment  
Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
More than 500 metres from open space |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|              | Sloane Demolition (Merton) | 25  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
|              |      |     | • No impact on strategic views  |
|              | SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | 27  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
|              |      |     | • No impact on strategic views  |
|              | Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | 97  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
|              |      |     | • Further development would not pose a greater visual intrusion  |
|              | Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton) | 98  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  
|              |      |     | • Low Environment impact (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
|              |      |     | • Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  |
|              | Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton) | 126 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • Further waste development at the site would not present a visual intrusion if restricted to enclosed facilities, existing building are heights approx 12-18m.  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
|              | Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton) |      | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
|              |      |     | • The routing to the site is in a primarily industrial setting. Further waste developments on the site would not represent a visual intrusion. The site would be suitable for further open and enclose facilities  
|              |      |     | • Waste development on the site would not represent a negative visual impact over the background level.  
|              |      |     | • No impact on strategic views  |
|              | Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton) | 69  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • Developments in the central area of the site would present no visual impact.  
|              |      |     | • Waste development at the site should not pose a negative visual impact to surrounding land uses.  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  |
|              | (Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon) | 99  | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
|              |      |     | • No impact on strategic views  |
|              | Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon) | 102 | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
|              |      |     | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
|              |      |     | • Waste development at the site is likely to create minimal visual intrusion over existing background levels  
|              |      |     | • Developments of enclosed facilities at the site are unlikely to pose an increased level of visual impact over existing background levels  |
|              | Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon) | 105 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
|              |      |     | • The site is large and waste developments of a type which pose a higher visual impact could be sited centrally, reducing impact on local residential areas  
|              |      |     | • Waste development at the site is unlikely to constitute a visual impact to surrounding sensitive receptors beyond existing background levels.  
|              |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
|              |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space  
<p>|              |      |     | • Moderate Impact on Environment  |</p>
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<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
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<td>(Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>• No impact on strategic views</td>
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<td>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>• Area is located in an established industrial estate</td>
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<td>352/35</td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>• Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to neighbouring sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level</td>
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<td>• No impact on strategic views</td>
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<td>Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton)</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>• Area is a strategic industrial area</td>
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<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
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<td>• Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to have negative visual impact beyond existing buildings.</td>
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<td>• More than 500 metres from open space (351 &amp; 352)</td>
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<td>• No impact on strategic views</td>
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<td>Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>• Area is an established industrial area that is designated as a “Strategic Industrial Location”</td>
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<td>642</td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
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<td>Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>• Site is part of a larger industrial area</td>
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<td>• Overall on this site there would be a minimal impact on the surrounding properties, if the waste site was designed and built shielding the waste activities from the sensitive receptors</td>
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<td>The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton)</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>• Site is a preferred location for industry</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Beddington Industrial Area (Sutton)</td>
<td>5312</td>
<td>• Area is a Strategic Industrial Location</td>
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<td>532/533/534/535</td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
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<td>53/53</td>
<td>• Waste facilities are unlikely to have a negative impact above existing industrial uses</td>
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<td></td>
<td>535/53</td>
<td>• Enclosed waste development at the site is unlikely to impact negative visually above existing background levels</td>
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<td>• Developments are unlikely to cause a negative visual impact</td>
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(8) Biodiversity and Habitats

8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of

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<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)</td>
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<td>• Site is located in an established industrial estate</td>
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<td>• Access via non-residential roads</td>
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<td>• Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)</td>
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<td>• Site is 100m or greater from a locally important nature conservation area.</td>
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<td>internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.</td>
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<td>European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)</td>
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<td>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversit</td>
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<td>Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon)</td>
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<td>Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon)</td>
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<td>Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon)</td>
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<td>Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton)</td>
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<td>777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)^</td>
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<td>Viridor Recycling and</td>
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<td>Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area</td>
<td>• More than 500 metres from open space</td>
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<tr>
<td>More than 500 metres from open space</td>
<td>• Site located in an established primary industrial estate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site located in an established primary industrial estate</td>
<td>• Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Impact on Environment</td>
<td>• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
<td>• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area</td>
<td>• More than 500 metres from open space</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA OBJECTIVE</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon) | 102 | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development at the site is likely to create minimal visual intrusion over existing background levels  
• Developments of enclosed facilities at the site are unlikely to pose an increased level of visual impact over existing background levels  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon) | 105 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is large and waste developments of a type which pose a higher visual impact could be sited centrally, reducing impact on local residential areas  
• Waste development at the site is unlikely to constitute a visual impact to surrounding sensitive receptors beyond existing background levels  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | (Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon) | 125 | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Area is located in an established industrial estate  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to neighbouring sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston) | 351/ 352/ 35 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
• Moderate Impact on Environment (351 & 353)  
• Low Environment impact (352)  
• Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to have negative visual impact beyond existing buildings.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space (351 & 352)  
• Site is 100m or greater from a locally important nature conservation area (353)  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton) | 491 | • Area is a strategic industrial area  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development at the site would constitute a low visual intrusion of the existing background level  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 641/ 642 | • Area is an established industrial area that is designated as a ‘Strategic Industrial Location’  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site is part of a larger industrial area  
• Overall on this site there would be a minimal impact on the surrounding properties, if the waste site was designed and built shielding the waste activities from the sensitive receptors  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 702 | • Area is a Strategic Industrial Location  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site is a preferred location for industry  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton) | 1006 | • Area is a Strategic Industrial Location  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site is a preferred location for industry  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
| | | Beddington Industrial Area | 5312/ | • Area is a Strategic Industrial Location  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site is a preferred location for industry  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
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<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Sutton)</td>
<td>532/533/534/535/53</td>
<td>• Waste facilities are unlikely to have a negative impact above existing industrial uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Enclosed waste development at the site is unlikely to impact negative visually above existing background levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Developments are unlikely to cause a negative visual impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• More than 500 metres from open space</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Site is 100m or greater from a locally important nature conservation area (5312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site is 1km or greater from international/national nature conservation area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Built, Historic and Cultural Environment

9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.

9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each of the four Boroughs.

9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special local Character, buildings of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>• Site is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Access via non-residential roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• More than 500 metres from open space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Further waste development at the site would be unlikely to create further visual intrusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site contains no known archaeological sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ++     | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | 100 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|        |      |     | • Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5) |
|        |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|        |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space |
|        |      |     | • Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors |

| -      | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | 2 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|        |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|        |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space |
|        |      |     | • Site contains no known archaeological sites |

| +      | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | 4 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|        |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|        |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space |

| ++     | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|        |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|        |      |     | • No impact on strategic views |
|        |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space |

| +      | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|        |      |     | • Moderate Impact on Environment |
|        |      |     | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|        |      |     | • No impact on strategic views |
|        |      |     | • More than 500 metres from open space |
|        |      |     | • Site contains no known archaeological sites |

|                    | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|                    |                                  |   | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|                    |                                  |   | • Moderate Impact on Environment |
|                    |                                  |   | • No impact on strategic views |
|                    |                                  |   | • Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to local sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level |
|                    |                                  |   | • More than 500 metres from open space |

|                    | Villiers Road HWRC (Kingston) | 6 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|                    |                                  |   | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|                    |                                  |   | • Moderate Impact on Environment |
|                    |                                  |   | • More than 500 metres from open space |
|                    |                                  |   | • Site contains no known archaeological sites |

<p>|                    | Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate |
|                    |                                  |   | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
|                    |                                  |   | • More than 500 metres from open space |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertal (Merton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site contains no known archaeological sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)*                    |                 |                                                                     | 21  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Further development would not pose a greater visual intrusion                                                                                                                                       |
| Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton)        |                 |                                                                     | 18  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Further waste developments on the site would not represent a visual intrusion                                                                                                                      |
| Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon)                                  |                 |                                                                     | 5   | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Site contains no known archaeological sites                                                                                                                                                    |
| Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK (South) Ltd) (Sutton) |                 |                                                                     | 17  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space                                                                                                                                         |
| Sloane Demolition (Merton)                                                 |                 |                                                                     | 25  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site contains no known archaeological sites                                                                                                                                            |
| SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton)                       |                 |                                                                     | 27  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space                                                                                                                                             |
| Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Merton)                           |                 |                                                                     | 97  | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Further development would not pose a greater visual intrusion                                                                                                                        |
| Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton)                                         |                 |                                                                     | 98  | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  
• Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.                                                                                           |
| Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton)         |                 |                                                                     | 126 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Further waste development at the site would not present a visual intrusion if restricted to enclosed facilities, existing building are heights approx 12-15m.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space                                                                                                                                             |
| Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)          |                 |                                                                     |     | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The routing to the site is in a primarily industrial setting. Further waste developments on the site would not represent a visual intrusion. The site would be suitable for further open and enclose Facilities  
• Waste development on the site would not represent a negative visual impact over the background level                                                                 |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
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<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton) | 69 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• Developments in the central area of the site would present no visual impact.  
• Waste development at the site should not pose a negative visual impact to surrounding land uses.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space |
| (Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon) | 99 | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space |
| Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon) | 102 | • Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development at the site is likely to create minimal visual intrusion over existing background levels  
• Developments of enclosed facilities at the site are unlikely to pose an increased level of visual impact over existing background levels. |
| Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon) | 105 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is large and waste developments of a type which pose a higher visual impact could be sited centrally, reducing impact on local residential areas  
• Waste development at the site is unlikely to constitute a visual impact to surrounding sensitive receptors beyond existing background levels.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Moderate Impact on Environment |
| (Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon) | 125 | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Area is located in an established industrial estate  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to neighbouring sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level |
| Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston) | 351/352/353 | • Area is located in an established industrial estate  
• Moderate Impact on Environment (351 & 353)  
• Low Environment impact (352)  
• Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to have negative visual impact beyond existing buildings.  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space (351 & 352)  
• Site contains no known archaeological sites |
| Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton) | 491 | • Area is a strategic industrial area  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development at the site would constitute a low visual intrusion of the existing background level  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area  
• Site contains no known archaeological sites |
| Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 641/642 | • Area is an established industrial area that is designated as a ‘Strategic Industrial Location’  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space |
| Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 702 | • Site is part of a larger industrial area  
• Overall on this site there would be a minimal impact on the surrounding properties, if the waste site was designed and built shielding the waste activities from the sensitive receptors  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• More than 500 metres from open space  
• Site contains no known archaeological sites |
| The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton) | 1006 | • Site is a preferred location for industry  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL |
### 10. Sustainable Economic Growth

**10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.**

**10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.**

**10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste.**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</table>
| +      | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton) | 22 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use  
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
- Single use and single occupier  
- The site has potential for co-location - taking into account the increased footprint of the site.  
- Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties.  
- Good potential for deliverability |
| ++     | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | 100 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use  
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
- Located centrally in an established primary industrial estate  
- The site is capable of accommodating co-located facilities  
- Good potential for deliverability  
- Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes  
- Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area |
| x      | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | 2 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use  
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
- Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area |
| xx     | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | 4 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use  
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
- Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area |
| xx     | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use  
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) |
| ++     | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use  
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
- Located in source protection zone 2  
- The A217 is also a principal road |
|       | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use  
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
- Existing buildings are designed for waste use.  
- Site is located within a major development / regeneration area  
- Good potential for deliverability  
- The site is capable of hosting co-located facilities  
- No impact on strategic views  
- Site owned by Croydon Council |
|       | Villiers Road HWRC | 6 | - Site is located in an established industrial estate  
- The site is in existing waste use |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Kingston)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | • Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site located in Hogsmill Area and has been identified as potentially suitable for the production of heat and power as part of a decentralised energy network.  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• The site could co-locate two or more facilities  
• Site is within a major development / regeneration area |
| Vertal (Merton) | - | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use.  
• Site could be suitable for 24hr deliveries subject to an impact assessment on residential properties |
| 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | 21 | • Site is in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• Buildings are designed for waste use.  
• The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities  
• Site is located less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area |
| Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• The site is suitable for co-location of facilities. |
| Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• The site has access directly on to A235  
• PTAL Level 3 |
| Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | 17 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Good potential for deliverability  
• Existing buildings are suitable for waste use.  
• Large enough for co-location  
• Access to site would be from the B272. If proposed development of site takes place, access will be very good. |
| Sloane Demolition (Merton) | 25 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3) |
| SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | 27 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Easy access from a strategic road network |
| Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | 97 | • Site is located in an established primary industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Some buildings on site are suitable for waste use. |
| Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton) | 98 | • Site is located in an established industrial estate  
• The site is in existing waste use  
• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
• Site is located centrally in an established primary industrial estate  
• Good potential for deliverability |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton)</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>• Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Site is located in an established industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>• The site is in existing waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>• Site is located in an established primary industrial estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>• The site is located in an existing waste use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>• Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>• Good potential for deliverability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</td>
<td></td>
<td>351/352/35</td>
<td>• The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton)</td>
<td></td>
<td>491</td>
<td>• Site is in existing waste use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Site is located in an established industrial estate
- The site is in existing waste use
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
- Good potential for deliverability
- The site is large enough for co-location and large waste treatment facilities.
- Site is located in an established primary industrial estate
- The site is in existing waste use
- Site is safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
- Good potential for deliverability
- Buildings are designed for waste use.
- The site is suitable for co-location of facilities.
- Site is located in an established industrial estate
- The area includes sites that are in existing waste use
- The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)
- Area is not located in a source protection zone
- The site is configured suitably for waste purposes
- Buildings on the site are suitable for waste use
- The site is able to accommodate multiple waste facilities.
- Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area
- Strategic Employment Location
- Direct Access to A23
- The site is of sufficient size to accommodate multiple waste facilities
- The Purley Way Industrial Estate (Site 102) might be suitable for 24 hour delivery subject to size of vehicle, routing and nature of use.
- Area is located in an established industrial estate
- Designated as a strategic employment location
- The site does not require re-configuration for waste use
- Access to the site is direct to the trunk road network, A235/A236.
- Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use.
- The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities
- PTAL level 4
- Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area
- Area is located in an established industrial estate
- The site is suitably configured for waste use
- Some existing buildings are suitable for waste use
- Access to the site is direct to the trunk road network, A235/A236
- The site is capable of hosting co-located waste facilities
- PTAL level 4
- Site is within a major development / regeneration area
- Area is located in an established industrial estate
- The site is large enough for co-location and large treatment facilities
- Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to have negative visual impact beyond existing buildings
- Area is a strategic industrial area
- Close to existing household recycling centre
- Elements of the site are presently configured for waste purposes. Others could be adapted for waste use with relatively minor modifications
- Existing buildings on site could be adapted for waste use.
- Routing is directly off the A217 trunk road network
- The site is of sufficient size to accommodate co-located facilities.
- Existing access is from Kimpton Parkway and is considered to be excellent with no upgrading required. The A217 is also a principal road.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
</table>
|              |        | Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 641/642 | • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area  
|              |        | Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton) | 702 | • Area is an established industrial area that is designated as a ‘Strategic Industrial Location’  
|              |        | The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton) | 1006 | • The area includes sites that are in existing waste use  
|              |        | Beddington Industrial Area (Sutton) | 5312/532/533/534/535/536 | • The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  
|              |        | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton) | 22 | • The site would be suitable for co-location of waste treatment facilities and would also be suitable for large waste treatment facilities  
|              |        | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | 100 | • Site is part of a larger industrial area  
|              |        | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | 2 | • Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area  
|              |        | Purley Oaks HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Croydon) | 4 | • Area is a Strategic Industrial Location  
|              |        | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | • Site is an established industrial area that is designated as a ‘Strategic Industrial Location’  
|              |        | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | • The area includes sites that are in existing waste use  
|              |        | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | • The area includes site safeguarded for waste use (Policy WP3)  

### 11. Population Human Health and Quality Of Life

11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities.

11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health.

11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London.

11.4 To improve road safety and the safe use of land.

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</table>
| ++     | B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton) | 22 | • Access via non-residential roads  
|        |      |      | • The site is bounded by industrial premises within the Willow Lane Business Area. Further waste development at the site would be unlikely to create further visual intrusion.  
|        |      |      | • Subsequently the overall traffic effects may not be significant  
|        |      |      | • Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
|        |      |      | • Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|        |      |      | • Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|        |      |      | • Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes |
| +      | European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton) | 100 | • Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  
|        |      |      | • Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|        |      |      | • Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
|        |      |      | • Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
| -      | Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon) | 2 | • No impact on strategic views  
|        |      |      | • The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant.  
| ++     | Weir Road HWRC, Wimbledon (Merton) | 26 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
|        |      |      | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
|        |      |      | • The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant.  
|        |      |      | • No impact on strategic views  
| +      | Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way (Sutton) | 3 | • Site is located within a major development / regeneration area  
|        |      |      | • Traffic studies would be likely to reveal minimal change  
|        |      |      | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
|        |      |      | • Moderate Impact on Environment  
|       | Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane (Croydon) | 1 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
|        |      |      | • Moderate Impact on Environment  

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<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>operation of waste related facilities.</td>
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</table>
|  | Villiers Road HWRC\(^\) (Kingston) | 6 | • Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to local sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level, e.g. existing transfer station, gas towers and chimney.  
• No impact on strategic views  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The site is suitable for car borne domestic waste |
|  | Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton) | 9 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• As stated, the principle routes (A24 and B279) already experience large volumes of traffic. Subsequently the overall traffic effects are likely to be insignificant. |
|  | Vertal (Merton) | - | • Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Low Impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Surrounding site and roads is suitable for HGVs  
• The overall traffic effects may not be significant |
|  | 777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)* | 21 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Development at the site would not constitute increased visual intrusion for enclosed facilities. |
|  | Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton) | 18 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development on the site would not represent a negative visual impact over the background level  
• Site is not currently a high traffic generator. |
|  | Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon) | 5 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• TAL Level 3 |
|  | Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton) | 17 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Developments at the site will not pose a negative visual impact over the existing use  
• Site is not currently a high traffic generator |
|  | Sloane Demolition (Merton) | 25 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment |
|  | SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton) | 27 | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment |
|  | Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton) | 97 | • Further development would not pose a greater visual intrusion  
• Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Low impact on Environment (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located in Green Belt or MOL  
• Access via non-residential roads  
• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
• The overall traffic effects may not be significant |
|  | Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton) | 98 | • Waste development at the site will not constitute a visual intrusion to sensitive receptors.  
• Low Environment Impact (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Low impact on Environmental Health (Evidence Base Study 5)  
• Site not located close to sensitive receptors (i.e. hospitals, schools)  
• Unlikely to generate high traffic volumes |
<p>|  | Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF) | 126 | • Further waste development at the site would not present a visual intrusion if restricted to enclosed facilities, |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)               |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development on the site would not represent a negative visual impact over the background level |
| Willow Lane Industrial Area (Merton)                                            |                          | • Developments in the central area of the site would present no visual impact.  
• Waste development at the site is likely to create minimal visual intrusion over existing background levels  
• Developments of enclosed facilities at the site are unlikely to pose an increased level of visual impact over existing background levels. |
| (Croydon) Purely Oaks Highway Depot (Croydon)                                    |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment |
| Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon)              |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development at the site is likely to create minimal visual intrusion over existing background levels  
• Developments of enclosed facilities at the site are unlikely to pose an increased level of visual impact over existing background levels. |
| Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon)                                        |                          | • The site is large and waste developments of a type which pose a higher visual impact could be sited centrally, reducing impact on local residential areas  
• Waste development at the site is unlikely to constitute a visual impact to surrounding sensitive receptors beyond the existing background levels.  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment |
| (Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)                                    |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Enclosed waste developments at the site are unlikely to represent a visual intrusion to neighbouring sensitive receptors beyond the existing background level |
| Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)                                           |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health (351 & 353)  
• Moderate Impact on Environment (351 & 353)  
• Low Environment impact (352)  
• Low impact of Environmental Health (352) |
| Kimpton Industrial Estate (Sutton)                                              |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste development at the site would constitute a low visual intrusion of the existing background level |
| Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton)                                          |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• The overall traffic effects from the sites may not be significant |
| Garth Road Industrial Area (Merton)                                              |                          | Overall on this site there would be a minimal impact on the surrounding properties, if the waste site was designed and built shielding the waste activities from the sensitive receptors  
• Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Whole site redevelopment could reduce HGV movements and regulate hours. |
| The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton)                              |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment |
| Beddington Industrial Area (Sutton)                                              |                          | • Moderate impact on Environmental Health  
• Moderate Impact on Environment  
• Waste facilities are unlikely to have a negative impact above existing industrial uses  
• Enclosed waste development at the site is unlikely to impact negative visually above existing background levels  
• Developments are unlikely to cause a negative visual impact |
12. Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities. 12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion. 12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning. 12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>B Nebbett &amp; Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate (Merton)</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td></td>
<td>++</td>
<td>European Metal Recycling Ltd (Sutton)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
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<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Rd, New Addington (Croydon)</td>
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<td>Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
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<td>Villiers Road HWRC^ (Kingston)</td>
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<td>Garth Road HWRC, Morden (Merton)</td>
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<td>Vertal (Merton)</td>
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<td>777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington, (Sutton)*</td>
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<td>Site is located less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
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<td>Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC) (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane (Croydon)</td>
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<td>Country Waste Recycling Ltd, Beddington Lane (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK [South] Ltd) (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Sloane Demolition (Merton)</td>
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<td>SITA transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon (Merton)</td>
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<td>Severnside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Veolia, Stubbs Mead Depot (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF onsite) (Merton)</td>
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<td>Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill (Sutton)</td>
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<td>Site is less than 500m from a major development / regeneration area</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area (Croydon)</td>
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<td>Factory Lane Industrial Estate (Croydon)</td>
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<td>(Croydon) Factory Lane (South Side) (Croydon)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chessington Industrial Area (Kingston)</td>
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<td>Durnsford Road Industrial Area (Merton)</td>
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<td>The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of) (Sutton)</td>
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<td></td>
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