Merton Council

Borough Plan Advisory Committee Agenda

Membership

Councillors:

Aidan Mundy (Chair)
Najeeb Latif (Vice-Chair)
Linda Kirby
Dennis Pearce
Carl Quilliam
Geraldine Stanford

Co-opted members:

Substitute Members:

Stephen Crowe
Anthony Fairclough
Nick Draper

Date: **Thursday 4 June 2020**

Time: **7.15 pm**

Venue: **This will be a virtual meeting and therefore will not take place in a physical location, in accordance with s78 of the Coronavirus Act 2020.**

This is a public meeting and attendance by the public is encouraged and welcomed. For more information about the agenda please contact future.merton@merton.gov.uk or telephone 020 8545 3837.

All Press contacts: communications@merton.gov.uk, 020 8545 3181

Borough Plan Advisory Committee Agenda
4 June 2020

Note on declarations of interest

Members are advised to declare any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered at the meeting. If a pecuniary interest is declared they should withdraw from the meeting room during the whole of the consideration of that mater and must not participate in any vote on that matter. If members consider they should not participate because of a non-pecuniary interest which may give rise to a perception of bias, they should declare this, .withdraw and not participate in consideration of the item. For further advice please speak with the Managing Director, South London Legal Partnership.

BOROUGH PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NOTES OF MEETING – 5th March 2020

Attendees:

Cllrs: Aidan Mundy (Chair); Carl Quilliam; Linda Kirby; Geraldine Stanford; Dennis Pearce; Najeeb Latif.

Merton Council Officers: Tara Butler; Ann Maria Clarke

Meeting notes and action points

Agenda item 1: **Apologies for absence** - There were no apologies for absence.

Agenda item 2: **Notes of previous meeting** – no declarations of pecuniary interest.

Agenda item 3: Notes of previous meeting - notes of the previous meeting agreed as accurate;

Agenda item 4: Adoption of Merton's Sustainable Drainage (SUDs) Design and Evaluation Supplementary Planning Document –

Comments from councillors:

- Document clear and easy to understand
- links with the council's policy on crossovers in front gardens – this guidance should be referred to for people that are requesting crossovers
- -drainage systems won't always be able to mitigate heavy rainfall runnoff

RESOLVED:

- That the Borough Plan Advisory Committee recommends that Cabinet adopt Sustainable Drainage (SUDS) Design and Evaluation Supplementary Planning Document

Agenda item 5: Adoption of Merton's Statement of Community Involvement

Comments from councillors:

- Queried what most of the responses had focussed on: individuals planning application details not appearing online pending technology addressing data protection issues
- Review of Design Review Panel is being undertaken
- Thames Water comments had been taken into account in the SCI

RESOLVED:

- That the Borough Plan Advisory Committee advises Cabinet adopt Merton's Statement of Community Involvement (planning)

Councillors commended Ann Maria Clarke for her work on both projects

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Committee: Borough Plan Advisory Committee

Date: 04 June 2020

Agenda item:

Wards: all

Subject: Locally listed buildings

Lead officers: Chris Lee, Director of Environment & Regeneration; James McGinley, Head of Sustainable Communities;

Lead member: Councillor Martin Whelton, Cabinet Member for Regeneration, Environment and Housing.

Contact officer: Jill Tyndale, conservation officer

Recommendations:

That the Borough Plan Advisory Committee:

A Considers the proposed additions to Merton Local List and resolves to recommend these additions to Full Council.

B Considers the proposal not to add 4-7 Upper Green East and 7-11 Upper Green West to Merton Local List and resolves to not to recommend these additions to Full Council.

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1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 Periodically Merton's Local List is reviewed and additions are agreed. In April 2016 the Borough Plan Advisory Committee advised on a new approach to reviewing Locally Listed buildings and structures which was incorporated into the BPAC Terms of Reference at full council in May 2016

1.2 Additions to Merton's Local List are put forward by members of the public, community groups and council officers. The additions are assessed by the council's conservation officer against seven criteria identified in Merton's guidance for selection of buildings and structures to be considered for Local Listing. The criteria are; architectural style, age and history, detailing, group value, building materials and subsequent alterations.

1.3 The proposals for Local Listing have been subject to public consultation. Individuals and organisations responsible for the buildings or structures being proposed for inclusion have also been consulted directly. Generally responders

were in support of the Local Listings. Some added useful and further information. The proposals have been amended where appropriate in response to comments received. Comments from consultees have been added after each description.

2 Proposals

2.1 Proposals for buildings and structures to be added to the Local List are set out below. All are recommended for addition to the Local List by officers apart from 4-7 Upper Green West, Mitcham, CR4 3AA and 5-11 Upper Green East, Mitcham CR4 2PE;

- **Street Lighting Control Cabinet, Hartfield Crescent jcn. Beulah Road**
- **Ridgway Stables, 93 Ridgway, Wimbledon, SW19**
- **Manor Club and Institute, 76 Kingston Road, South Wimbledon.**
- **John Innis Cricket Club Pavilion.**
- **Swan Public House, 89 Ridgway**
- **Trolleybus Traction Pole, 241-243, Burlington Road.**
- **The Vicarage, 16 Copse Hill**
- **Morden Court Parade, London Road.**
- **20 Malcolm Road, SW19 4AS**
- **Street Lamp Standards, Bertram Cottages**
- **62, 64, 66, 70, 72, 74 & 76 Bathgate Road**
- **Cast Iron Sewer Vent, Southside, Wimbledon Common.**
- **Art Deco Commercial Buildings on Lombard Road, Lombard Business Park.**
- **Mitcham Police Station, 58 Cricket Green, Mitcham**
- **Kellaway House, 326 London Road, Mitcham, CR4 3ND**

Proposals not recommended:

- **4, 5, 6 & 7 Upper Green West, Mitcham CR4 3AA.**
- **5, 7, 9 & 11 Upper Green East, Mitcham CR4 2PE.**

2.2 Street Lighting Control Cabinet, Hartfield Crescent jcn. Beulah Road

Submitted by Council Officer

This is an old manual Street Lighting Control Box. Which controlled the time by a clock to turn on the Street Lights or alternatively you could switch the control to the Town Hall where they could be controlled from there.

2.2.1 Architectural Style: Good - Street furniture

2.2.2 Age and History Good - Probably Late Victorian. Would have been used up to 1970/80s.

2.2.3 Detailing Quite good - Decorative pattern work particularly on the front. The top is stepped culminating with a shallow pyramid form. The internal mechanisms are still in place.

2.2.4 Group Value None

2.2.5 Building Materials Fair - Painted Cast Iron

2.2.6 Subsequent Alterations None. No longer used

2.2.7 Comment from adjacent property believing it was on his land, not public land.

2.2.8 ***Recommend that the Street Lighting Control Cabinet is added to the Local List***

2.3 Ridgway Stables, 93 Ridgway, Wimbledon, SW19

Submitted by a member of the public.

Pre 1865 built possibly at the same time as The Swan Pub. 1865 map shows the stables to the rear of the Swan Pub on the same footprint as they are currently. These are original livery stables supporting the public house when horsepower was the main form of transport. Above the original stables is accommodation for the grooms. The site has been divided to allow part of the original stable, possibly coach house and hayloft to remain within curtilage of the Pub. I suggest that the current stable and the part remaining with the Pub to be considered as one for adding to the Local List.

2.3.2 Architectural Style Good - Simple rural vernacular style stable buildings typical of rear of pub stabling.

2.3.3 Age and History Good - Pre 1865

2.3.4 Detailing Fair - Simple windows and doors with fanlights over. Stable doors possibly original plus original iron hinges.

2.3.5 Group Value These stables have similarity to the stables behind the Dog and Fox

2.3.6 Building Materials Fair - Painted brick, slate roofs, Timber stable doors, some original paving. Original doors and windows to upper parts. Many original internal features.

2.3.7 Subsequent Alterations Historic roller shutter from the time it was used as a garage. Later stables added across the separation wall from the pub.

2.3.8 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.3.9 ***Recommend that Ridgway Stables are added to the Local List***

2.4 Manor Club and Institute, 76 Kingston Road, South Wimbledon.

Submitted by Council Officer

Built as the Manor Club and Institute for the Merton Park Area in 1890 by Henry Quartermaine for John Innis, local philanthropist. It had continued in community use from that time. Now vacant. At the time it was built it had a reading room down stairs and a billiards room on the first floor. A large 'general' room on the ground floor held lectures. A bowling green was and still is, although unmaintained, at the rear. In more recent times a bar was introduced although it appears beer was always served.

In the 1940s the front bay was possibly rebuilt due to cracks in the brick work. This may have been war damage.

2.4.1	Architectural Style	Good - Influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement.
2.4.2	Age and History	Good - 1890, Quartermaine.
2.4.3	Detailing	Quite Good - Mainly yellow stock bricks with red brick dressings featuring the front facing bay and quoins. There is a fine stained glass window on the west elevation.
2.4.4	Group Value	Some - This is one of a number of community buildings sponsored by John Innes and built by Quartermaine along Kingston Road. It forms a pair with Merton Hall.
2.4.5	Building Materials	Quite Good - Brick, yellow stocks and red stocks, and stone surrounds. Clay roofing tiles.
2.4.6	Subsequent Alterations	Generally unaltered from the street view. Internal alterations have been made.
2.4.7	No comments received in response to Consultation.	

2.4.8 ***Recommend that the Manor Club is added to the Local List***

2.5 John Innes Cricket Club Pavilion.

Submitted by club member.

Merton Cricket Club has played at John Innes Recreation Ground since 1908. John Innes established the ground to be used for “outdoor games, especially for cricket and football and for the meeting and drilling of volunteer or other military bodies.” It was run by the John Innes charitable trust until 1949 when the local council took over the management. The Pavilion dates from the early 1900s. It is a timber construction which unfortunately was badly damaged by fire in 1970s. It was partially rebuilt following as much as possible the original design. Internally it is panelled, both downstairs and upstairs. It has been sympathetically extended at the rear to provide added facilities for the members.

2.5.1 Architectural Style Fair - Deep roofed pavilion with dormers. Timber construction.

2.5.2 Age and History Good - The club house is built on the sports ground provided by John Innes. The Club is associated with a number of famous cricketers including Sir Jack Hobbs, Laurie Fishlock and Pat Pocock. Merton Hockey Club established 1893 also uses the John Innes Pavilion.

2.5.3 Detailing Fair - Strained timber construction, Timber framed windows, sash at ground floor level and casement dormers.

2.5.4 Group Value None

2.5.5 Building Materials Fair - Timber structure and clad

2.5.6 Subsequent Alterations Sympathetically extended at the rear to provide added facilities. Temporary shutters are used to protect the windows for security reasons.

2.5.7 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.5.8 ***Recommend that John Innes Cricket Pavilion is added to the Local List***

2.6 **Swan Public House, 89 Ridgway**

Submitted by Council Officer

This is a two storey building plus cellars. Rendered with hipped slate roofs. It has

three bays to the front with a central main entrance. There is an original two storey side wing at the rear of the building. A single storey side extension along the west side previously gave access the saloon bar but has now been blocked up and forms part of the internal space. A previous Georgian style porch has been replaced.

2.6.1	Architectural Style	Good - Georgian
2.6.2	Age and History	Good - Pre 1865 built as a Public House
2.6.3	Detailing	Quite Good - Typical Simple Georgian public house building with square headed front facing sash windows with the exception of the upper centre window which features an arch. Hipped slate roofs.
2.6.4		Group Value None
2.6.5	Building Materials	Quite good - Render, slate roofs, original timber sash windows
2.6.6	Subsequent Alterations	Porch and second entrance blocked up. Signage.

2.6.7 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.6.8 ***Recommend that the Swan Public House is added to the Local List***

2.7 Trolleybus Traction Pole, 241-243, Burlington Road.

Submitted by member of the public

The Fountain, 15:28 Trolleybus on route from Burlington Road.

241-243 Burlington Road

2.7.1 Architectural Style Good - Standard cast iron traction pole, originally painted dark green.

2.7.2 Age and History Good - 1931. The Traction Pole supported the overhead wires for the Trolleybus routes 604 and 605 which ran from Wimbledon to Teddington and Hampton Court. This Traction Pole supported the overhead

wires for the last London Trolleybus, number1521, as it returned to Fulwell on the night of 8th. May 1962.

2.7.3 Detailing Good - Unusually it has part of the 'span wire' attached to pole which would have connected this pole to one on the opposite side of the road.

2.7.4 Group Value None - Originally the poles were all along the Trolleybus routes forming part of the biggest trolleybus system in the world at that time. But possibly this is one of only two Traction poles remaining in London

2.7.5 Building Materials Fair - Cast iron painted in dark green.

2.7.6 Subsequent Alterations Loss of globe finial on top.

2.7.7 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.7.8 ***Recommend that the Trolleybus Traction Pole is added to the Local List***

2.8 The Vicarage, 16 Copse Hill

Submitted by Council Officer

David Rock, who designed the building in association with his colleague Robert Smart, is a distinguished contemporary architect who was president of the RIBA between 1997 and 1999. However, as the article by Catherine Croft makes clear, he is best known as a theoretician, particularly in terms of town planning and in the conservation and re-use of existing buildings, rather than as an innovative designer.
The brief for 16 Copse Hill was very specific in terms of spatial requirements, budget and future running costs. Importantly, it had to function as both a family home for the incumbent and as a meeting space for parish functions, and these two functions were to be kept separate in the interior design of the building. Constraints on the budget are implied in the article of the 6 October 1967 edition of 'Building' which states that 'The intention was to spend money on space rather than fittings'.
The building is largely unaltered externally although with some window replacement on the eastern elevation.
Internally the alterations are again relatively minor but the removal of the sliding screens between the public and private part of the ground floor has an impact on the understanding of the dual function of the building. In addition, the removal of some of the full-height doors has an adverse effect on the unity of the interior design.

2.8.1	Architectural Style	Fair - Modern style
2.8.2	Age and History and home	Good - Built 1967 as a vicarage
2.8.3	Detailing clad in copper	Quite good - roof and upper floors
2.8.4	Group Value	none
2.8.5	Building Materials	Block and copper. Timber frame windows. Wood panelling internally.
2.8.6	Subsequent Alterations	Minimal, some windows have been changed.
2.8.7	Comment stated that the previous vicar considered it 'the ugliest in Christendom'	
2.8.8	***Recommend that the Vicarage is added to the Local List***	

2.9 Morden Court Parade, London Road.

Submitted by Council Officer

Built in 1935, Morden Court Parade is a unique art-deco building which had been significantly and unsympathetically altered. Through a lack of maintenance and care, a once striking example of art-deco development had succumbed to a series of adverse changes to its structure and classic features, including the loss of balconies, loss of curved windows, unsympathetic extensions at the rear, and inconsistent facade texture due to ad-hoc approach to maintenance. The retail parade has suffered from an absence of definitive design-led intervention and management, resulting in a varied, inconsistent, and unfriendly retail parade featuring incongruous signage, obtrusive external roller shutters, and poorly configured advertisement hoarding. Morden Court Parade frontage has been now been restored funded by Mayor of London's London Regeneration Fund.

2.9.1 Architectural Style Good. Art Deco

2.9.2 Age and History Good. 1935 . Works have restored the retail (North facing) façade featuring; Completion of a high-quality shop-front improvement and shop-signage scheme Re-render finish at the upper levels Reinstated balconies.

2.9.3 Detailing Good. Characteristic curved end elevations. Iron balconies, curved windows

2.9.4 Group Value Relates to York Close at the rear.

2.9.5 Building Materials Good. Render

2.9.6 Subsequent Alterations Some windows on the front elevation are not the original metal style. Ad hoc extensions at the rear.

2.9.7 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.9.8 ***Recommend that Morden Court Parade is added to the Local List***

2.10 20 Malcolm Road, SW19 4AS

Submitted by The Wimbledon Society.

This is a double-fronted private house near the top of Malcolm Road. The planning application for building it was submitted in 1896, the architect being Ernest H Abbott of 6 Warwick Court, High Holborn. It was built for C E Scrubby Esq.

In 1902 a fine conservatory was added to the right side of the house designed by the same architect. This was demolished in 2014.

In 1927 the house was bought by Capt. H C Nilsom who added a garage with a room above abutting the left side of the house. Its style is in keeping with the house. Capt. Nilsom called the house “End House”. He is the author of “A Book of Remembrance for King Albert’s Light Infantry Battalion 1914-1919”. The book was compiled in conjunction with Major Goddard. The paperback version was published in 2009.

It was subsequently occupied by Mrs. White, a children’s book illustrator, who lived there for approximately 40 years until her fairly recent death.
The house is built mostly of brick with some wood cladding. There is a mullion window with stone decoration under one of the eaves. The wooden front door has a roof above it with wrought iron-work supports. The door is inset with 4 large panels of stained glass.

The front hall is spacious with a fine open staircase running along the right wall up to an open ballustraded landing. Unfortunately Local listing does not protect interior.

The front boundary wall, about 1m. tall, has also been removed. (There is no planning record regarding this.)

This is the oldest typically Victorian house in the road with a great number of detailed original features. It must have been the top or first house in the road to be built before the grounds of Sunnyside House were sold off and later sub-divided and built on. Thus No.20 is next to No.26 which is part of this later development.

2.10.1	Architectural Style Originally a double fronted house consisting of four bays with three front facing gables. A further bay was added in the late 1920s. Although built in the late Victorian era it is more Edwardian in style influenced by 17th century classical . The architect was Ernest H Abbott.
2.10.2	Age and History Built 1896 for C E Scrubby. Later occupied by Capt. H C Nilsom author of “A Book of Remembrance for King Albert’s Light Infantry Battalion 1914-1919. More recently it was occupied by Mrs. White, a children’s book illustrator.
2.10.3	Detailing The gables have finely profiled render detailing. The largest gable has ornate classical detailed narrow openings above the two storey cantered bay whose roof is formed by rounded copper panels. The windows are original with attractive timber detailing. The front door has unusual stained glass panels.

2.10.4 Group Value None

2.10.5 Building Materials Fair-Poor. Red Brick, pebbledash, weatherboarding, clay roof tiles, stone mullions, timber frame windows, copper panels.

2.10.6 Subsequent Alterations Removal of conservatory and rear extension. Early addition of garage wing. Inappropriate timber cladding repair on bay.

2.10.7 Strong comment received from representative of the owner against Local Listing. Demolition refused.

Wimbledon Society have shown concern regarding the damage done to the front elevation of the house.

2.10.8 ***Recommend that 20 Malcolm Road is added to the Local List***

2.10.9 **Note:** Since writing this report this property has been subject to deliberate actions by the owner to undermine its significance, for example, by bricking up openings, removal of the feature corner bay and porch. The original front door with stained glass panel can no longer be seen. The owner says that these steps were taken to secure the property. They also argue the demolition of parts was for safety reasons.

2.11 Street Lamp Standards, Bertram Cottages

Submitted by a Bertram Cottages resident

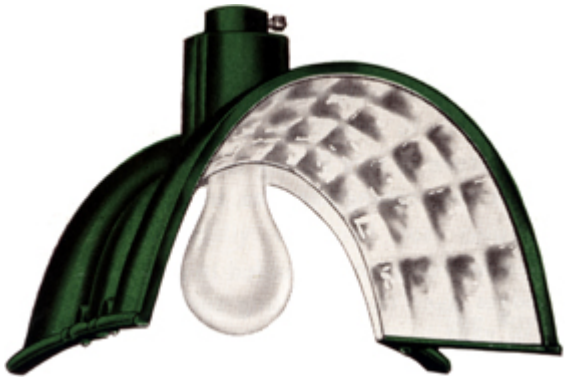
3 historic street lamps, Bertram Cottages.

2.11.1 Architectural Style Good. Style of electric street lamp introduced in 1930s to supersede gas lamps. It has retained its original lighting unit.

2.11.2 Age and History Good. Probably 1930s. Produced by Revo Electric Co. Ltd of Tipton Staffs. Fitted with Revo Symmetic Magnalite Lighting Unit as shown below.

2.11.3 Detailing Good. The design of the Cast Iron Lamp Standard is Hull which has a door in the base to house the switching gear. It has an ornate bead design above which is a vertical fern topped by another ring of beads.

REVO "Magnalite"
(Patent applied for).



Silvered Mirror Directional Street Lighting Units, comprising specially designed one-piece facetted Silver Mirrors fitted into Metal Frames.

For 60 to 100 Watt Lamps.

(Size to be stated when ordering).

Tapped ¾in. Gas.

Cat. No.	Beam Divergence	Price Each
C8572	2 way - 155º	29/-
C8570	2 way - 180º	29/-

These Fittings are designed for a spacing to height ratio of approximately 8 to 1.

2.11.4	Group Value	3 still in situ.
2.11.5	Building Materials	Good. Cast Iron Lamp Standard.
2.11.6	Subsequent Alterations	Change of globe.
2.11.7	One letter of support.	
2.11.8	***Recommend that Bertram Cottages Street Lamps are added to the Local List.***	

2.12 62, 64, 66, 70, 72, 74 & 76 Bathgate Road

Submitted by a Council Officer

No.62

No.64

No.66

No. 70

No. 72

No 74

No 76

A group of Arts and Crafts influenced houses with deep sweeping roofs, and some still have very special ornate leaded windows. These are cottages which are being subjected to inappropriate extensions by owners seeking larger homes. There are a few surviving in their relatively original state. By adding these houses to the Local List will help planners to preserve their important features.

2.12.1	Architectural Style	Good, Arts and Crafts
2.12.2	Age and History	Build 1933 possibly influenced by Brocklesby early work. Architects Annesley, Browning and Hiscock. Built by the notable builder G T Crouch Ltd.
2.12.3	Detailing	Tile hanging at upper floor, render and timber beams, brick chimney breasts and stacks.

2.12.4	Group Value	Yes, Strong
2.12.5	Building Materials	Clay Tiles, Brick, Breezeblocks, leaded lights
2.12.6	Subsequent Alterations	Both appropriate and inappropriate, loss of feature windows
2.12.7	One comment does not support local listing but considers at being in a conservation area should be enough protection. Two letters of support but show concern that permissions already granted have caused harm.	
2.12.8	***Recommend that 62,64,66,70,72 & 74 Bathgate Road are added to the Local List***	

2.13 Cast Iron Sewer Vent, Southside, Wimbledon Common.

Submitted by The Wimbledon Society

In 1887 the 'emission of foul smells' from some of the sewers was such that 'nurses were not allowed to take children within a hundred yards of them'; the smell came from older houses that did not have traps, thus letting odours into the drains. Santo Crimp, then the Council's engineer, devised ventilation pipes at key points. Other areas adopted these, and they became known as Wimbledon columns or stench pipes. The pipes were successful in venting the sewers, and ten more were added in 1911. Charles Toase 2016

2.13.1	Architectural Style	Wimbledon Stench Column.
2.13.2	Age and History	1887. Original ventilation pipe designed by Santo Crimp to control odours emitted from the sewers.
2.13.3	Detailing	Ornate decoration typical of the period.
2.13.4	Group Value	Five + others identified in the Borough
2.13.5	Building Materials	Cast iron
2.13.6	Subsequent Alterations	None
2.13.7	Strong support to list this vent. Wimbledon Society supports the listing.	
2.13.8	***Recommend that the Cast Iron Sewer Vent, Southside is added to the Local List***	

2.14. Art Deco Commercial Buildings on Lombard Road, Lombard Business Park.

Submitted by a Council Officer

Lombard Business Park, 8 Lombard Road

Endecotts, 9 Lombard Road

Jubilee Centre, 10-12, Lombard Road

14 Lombard Road. (RAM)

17 Lombard Road (Screen Craft)

Globe House, 21 Lombard Road   (Gym 1971)

Assist House, 25 Lombard Road. (Fitmay House)

The Lombard Trading Estate was previously known as Morden Factory Estate. It was mainly developed by Commercial Structures Limited. The G H Zeal factory building was built for G H Zeal in 1933. It is now known as The Lombard Business Park. Zeals, manufactures of thermometers, moved to a new factory in 1960s on Deer Park Road. Morden Factory Estate was famous its toy factories that made Triang Toys and Pedigree dolls but sadly these factories have been replaced.

These Art Deco factories that have been selected to be proposed to be added to the Local List have strong horizontal features and strong entrance porches representative of the era. The frontages of these buildings have been maintained and have remained much the same as they were originally built although unfortunately some have updated their windows. Some back sheds have retained their original form.

2.14.1	Architectural Style	Art Deco
2.14.2	Age and History	Built in the 1930s by Commercial Structures Ltd
2.14.3	Detailing	No.8, Strong horizontal white detail and tired pediment.

No.9. Original metal framed windows, impressive corner windows with white reveals facing the junction taking advantage of the corner site, strong white horizontal banding, soldier course above windows.

No.10-12, Original metal framed windows, strong horizontal banding, striking brick pillars on either side of the entrance, central brick tower and projecting porch, distinctive top band with name.

No.14, Corner window openings, horizontal banding, vertical concrete divisions separating windows, central brick tower with solid concrete quoins, suspended porch. No.17, Brown brick with contrasting banding in white lintels and sills, red brick soldiers and banding, black brick at ground level, light brick at roof level, red brick detail around entrance, interesting changes in width of window opening.

No.21, single storey corner site. Corner window. Contrasting concrete lintels, sills and copings, red brick banding above window lintels. Concrete porch.

No.25, Two storey, Strong contrasting concrete horizontal bands. Central porch with vertical window feature above.

2.14.4 Group Value Strong group value. A number of Art Deco factories in Lombard Road

2.14.5 Building Materials No.8, Brick, Render, concrete lintels.

No.9, Red brick, Metal windows, concrete lintels.

No.10-12, Red brick, concrete lintels, metal windows.

No.14, Brick and concrete.

No.17, Brown, black, light and red brick, concrete.

No.21 Red and Brown brick, concrete.

No.25 Mixed Brick, concrete.

2.14.6 Subsequent Alterations No.8, Windows changed, possibly porch added.

No.9, Entrances are not original.

No.10-12 no obvious changes.

No.14, windows changed.

No.17, windows changed.

No.21, windows changed, security grill fitted to front entrance.

No.25, possibly windows changed and original porch.

2.14.7 Strong support of listing these commercial buildings and suggestions for other buildings also to be considered.

One objection received regarding possible impact on value and concerns that local listing may restrict carbon footprint improvements.

Suggestion that 21 and 25 may not be of a standard to add to the local list.

2.14.8 ***Recommend that these Art Deco Commercial Buildings that face the street frontage are added to the Local List***

2.15. Mitcham Police Station, 58 Cricket Green, Mitcham

Submitted by Mitcham Cricket Green Community & Heritage

Distinctive office and civic building facing Mitcham Cricket Green Mitcham Police Station was opened on 18th June 1966 by Mayor of Merton, Sir Cyril Black. It cost £98,000 and over 3,000 members of the public toured the station and visited a special exhibition in the car park through the day. The police station is a distinctive London Stock brick building redolent of its time which sits easily alongside the diverse assemblage of buildings around the historic Cricket Green. Along with the Grade II listed Mitcham Methodist Church, the Police

Station represents the 20th century's additions to the variety of architectural styles and traditions around the registered town green.

2.15.1	Architectural Style	Good, Modern style of its time
2.15.2	Age and History	Built in the 1966s, designed by the chief architect and surveyor's department of the Metropolitan Police.
2.15.3	Detailing	Strong horizontal concrete detail at first floor and at roof level. Also contrasting concrete detail around the fenestration. The detail of the perimeter wall reflects the detail of the building.
2.15.4	Group Value	No direct group value but there is a relationship to other 20th century buildings around the Cricket green including the Grade II listed Methodist Church.
2.15.5	Building Materials	Stock Brick, Concrete, Render, steel framed windows.
2.15.6	Subsequent Alterations	Changes to some entrances.
2.15.7	No comments received in response to Consultation.	
2.15.8	***Recommend that Mitcham Police Station is added to the Local List***	

2.16 **Kellaway House, 326 London Road, Mitcham, CR4 3ND**

Submitted by Mitcham Cricket Green Community & Heritage

Distinctive dwelling facing the corner of Mitcham Cricket Green now used as a community building. The only Victorian villa remaining along this section of London Road.

2.16.1 Architectural Style Good: Late Victorian detached double fronted house with cantered bays at ground and first floor levels with arched windows. Rooms in the attic. Original two storey side addition. Prominent quoins on the front elevation in gault brick. A feature is made of the red brick front porch.

2.16.2 Age and History Good: Late 19th Century detached house which is last surviving building of what was a row of detached and semi-detached houses along London Road between the Upper and Lower Greens. The demolition of others made way

for Glebe Court. 1968 planning records make reference to Citizens Advice Bureau offices on the upper floor. The Citizens Advice Bureau currently occupies the building.

2.16.3 Detailing Good and well detailed using gault brick to form corner quoins and horizontal strings. Windows have recessed arches with red brick detail with gault tooth detail above. Recessed porch is faced in red brick with contrast detail. Ornate brick mouldings form horizontal strings across the building, above the window arches and form part of the quoins. Deep eaves and simple bargeboards.

2.16.4 Group Value No group value.

2.16.5 Building Materials Gault brick, red brick entrance porch with stone detail. Red brick soldiers forming window arches. Slate roofs. Timber bargeboards. Original sash windows in good condition.

2.16.6 Subsequent Alterations No apparent major alterations to the exterior. Some windows may have been replaced.

2.16.7 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.16.8 ***Recommend that Kellaway House is added to the Local List***

2.17 Local list assessment for 4 – 7 Upper Green West and 5-11 Upper Green East.

2.18 4, 5, 6 & 7 Upper Green West, Mitcham CR4 3AA.

Submitted by Mitcham Cricket Green Community & Heritage

Dated 1962

Victorian two storey parade of 4 shops with residential above.

Parade of four shops built prior to 1865. They are the oldest group of buildings on this side of the Fair Green. They were built as shops and remained in commercial use since then. They would have been built with traditional layout with shop at the front, parlour at the rear and the shopkeepers' accommodation above. It is a two storey parade with two storey rear wings sharing party walls. Double pitched slate roofs.

2.18.1 **Architectural Style:** A simple parade of four small Victorian shops dating from before 1865s. Built in yellow stocks with red dressings forming the window arches. Red brick detail also evident around the central blind window.

2.18.2 **Age and History:** Buildings of this age may qualify as being acceptable for inclusion in the Local List when they may be weak under other criteria. This parade is an example of small Georgian/ Victorian shops which would have been prevalent around Fair Green forming commercial and social hub of historic Mitcham.

2.18.3 **Detailing:** Although there are no original shopfronts remaining there some original ornate pilasters are surviving. Possibly other shopfront features that could be revealed. The window openings at first floor level are as original. The windows

above one shopfront have the original sashes. Unfortunately other windows have been replaced. The slate roof is possibly original. The chimney stacks and chimney pots are in place. The rear of the parade has much of its original structure, two storey rear wings and single storey additions with original slates roofs. Many of the sash windows at the rear are original. They have small panes in contrast to the windows at the front.

2.18.4 **Group Value:** It has group value as a parade of four shops which can be clearly identified at first floor level and at the rear. The uniform slate roof ties the parade together with the rhythm of the chimneys. This parade does not relate to other parades nearby.

2.18.5 **Building Materials;** Yellow stocks with dressings of red stocks are the main building material. There appear to be stone sills at both the front and rear. A number of original timber framed sash windows are in place. Shopfronts not original.

2.18.6 **Subsequent alterations:** Inappropriate shopfronts and facia have been fitted. The advertising facia are not in the correct position, set too high and are oversized in proportion to the shopfronts. Two of the shops have painted the brickwork of their front elevation white.

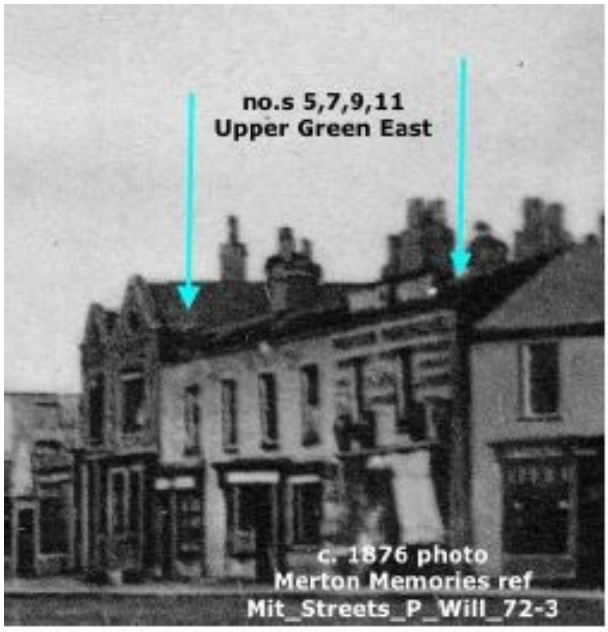
2.18.7 **Conclusion:** Having in mind that buildings earlier than 1850, and this parade may well fall into that category, should be considered more favourably against the criteria for local listing I feel that there is much original fabric remaining with exception of the shopfronts. It is very unusual to find original shopfronts in areas which have been subject to much change and commercial viability as this area has over time. Therefore to judge its historic value only on the poor shopfronts would not be right. However the parade as it is not really up to the standard for locally listing. But I do consider that this parade could be eligible to be considered for investment and the parade be enhanced along with other parades in the Borough.

2.18.8 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.18.9 ***Officers do not recommend that 4, 5, 6 & 7 Upper Green West are added to the Local List***

2.19. **5, 7, 9 & 11 Upper Green East, Mitcham CR4 2PE.**

Submitted by Mitcham Cricket Green Community & Heritage



1876 photo

July 2016 photo

Late 18th or early 19th century parade of shops with accommodation above

Parade of what is now two shops built prior to 1865. They may have originally been more than two shops here. They are the oldest buildings facing onto this side of the Fair Green. They were built as shops and remained in commercial use since then. It is a two storey parade with a two storey rear addition. It has double London roof set behind a small parapet. The double roof form can be seen from the Green. The roofs are tiled. It is possible that this parade and the Red Cross shop next door, previously a bank, could be part of a cluster of quite historic buildings but needs more in depth investigation.

2.19.1 **Architectural Style:** A simple parade of two Georgian or early Victorian shops dating from before 1865s. Built in London Red

stocks. Red brick soldiers form flat arches over what may be the original window openings on the front elevation. The front elevation is topped by a parapet which partly conceals the double London roof.

2.19.2 **Age and History:** Buildings of this age may qualify as being acceptable for inclusion in the Local List when they may be weak under other criteria. This parade is an example of Georgian/early Victorian shops which would have been prevalent around Fair Green forming commercial and social hub of historic Mitcham. Among the oldest buildings in Mitcham Town Centre and makes historic contribution to the town centre and Fair Green. Long continuous use as shops with a social history of uses including 'take away pea soup', confectionary, tobacconists, song sheets, tailors and outfitters, cobblers and currently estate agents.

2.19.3 **Detailing:** There are no original shopfronts remaining. It is unlikely that there are any shopfront features that could be revealed. The window openings at first floor level have been reduced in height to accommodate oversized shopfronts. The windows above the shopfronts have possibly retained the original width but have replaced with inappropriate windows. The tile roof is original. The chimney stacks are in place but no chimney pots. The rear of the parade is difficult to access but may have original structure.

2.19.4 **Group Value:** It has group value as a parade of shops which can be clearly identified at first floor level. The uniform tiled roof ties the parade together. This parade does not relate to other parades nearby.

2.19.5 **Building Materials;** Red London stocks. There appears to possibly be stone copping on the parapet. No original windows are in place on the front elevation. Shopfronts not original.

2.19.6 **Subsequent alterations:** Inappropriate shopfronts and facia have been fitted. The advertising facia are not in the correct position, set too high and are oversized in proportion to the shopfronts and the building in its entirety.

2.19.7 **Conclusion:** Having in mind that buildings earlier than 1850 and this parade may fall into that category should be considered more favourably against the criteria for local listing I feel that there is original fabric remaining with exception of the shopfront. It is very unusual to find original shopfronts in areas which have

been subject to much change and commercial viability as this area has over time. However the alterations to the front elevations of these shops are totally unsympathetic. There are elements of historic value, the London roof for example. But to consider the parade as a whole it is difficult to establish how much original fabric remains. It makes a contribution to the social history of Mitcham Fair Green but I feel as it stands in its current condition without investment it is not a contender for addition to Merton's Local List at this time.

As stated before these may well be Georgian buildings with other adjoining buildings could be historic cluster of commercial buildings which with investment could become a vocal point around the Fair Green.

2.19.8 No comments received in response to Consultation.

2.19.9 ***Officers do not recommend that 5, 7, 9 & 11 Upper Green East are added to the Local List***

3. ATERNATIVE OPTIONS

3.1 The alternative option for the purposes of this report is for the Borough Plan Advisory Committee to advise full council of alternative recommendations than those recommended in these locally listed buildings and structures

4. CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED

4.1 Consultation letters were sent to the individual residential properties informing the owners that their property was proposed for addition to the Local List during August 19 . Their comments were invited and any additional information was welcome. The draft report was presented at the Heritage Forum on 23 April. August and early September similar consultation letters regarding structures within the public realm were sent to relevant council officers and community groups. Consultation via the website was from 16 October until 14 November.

4.2 During April and May 2016 it was resolved by BPAC and council to change the process for assessing locally listed buildings. This report is the second report to be received under the new process. The new process is set out as follows:

Recommendations received annually from anyone (residents, officers, businesses etc) for buildings or structures to be listed	*No change to process*
Merton's conservation officer assesses the buildings and structures against Merton's Locally Listed Buildings criteria and writes a report for each building / structure, recommending inclusion or rejection on the Local List.	*No change to process*
The buildings / structures and the officer's report is published on the council's website for consultation for 4-6 weeks	*New element*
Officers finalise the report and recommendations, considering the consultation feedback. If consultation reveals something that has been missed in the assessment, officers will re-assess.	*New element*
The officer's final report and the consultation response summary are considered by the Borough Plan Advisory Committee who then make a recommendation to full council via Cabinet	*New element*
Recommendations to include or reject the buildings / structures for the Local List are resolved by full council	*New element*

5 TIMETABLE

5.1 The next steps will be to take the Borough Plan Advisory Committee's recommendations to full council at the next available opportunity.

6. FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The property implications are set out in the body of this report. This work has been prepared within the council's existing resources.

7. LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS.

7.1 There is no statutory requirement for councils to hold or maintain a Local List.

7.2 However their status is relevant when considered through Merton's Local Plan (Core Planning Strategy policy CS14 and Merton's Sites and Policies Plan 2014

policy DM D3) and therefore in the discharge of Merton's statutory functions as a Local Planning Authority.

8. HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS

8.1 None for the purposes of this report.

9. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

9.1 None for the purposes of this report.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

10.1 None for the purposes of this report.

APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT

1. None

Committee: Borough Plan Advisory Committee

Date: 4 June 2020

Wards: all

Subject: Proposed submission of the draft South London Waste Plan

Lead officer: Director for Environment and Regeneration Chris Lee

Lead member: Cabinet Member for Regeneration, Environment and Housing, Councillor Martin Whelton.

Contact officers: Eben van der Westhuizen, planning policy, Future Merton

Tara Butler, Deputy Future Merton manager

Recommendations:

A. That the Borough Plan Advisory Committee consider the contents of this report and resolve to recommend that Cabinet recommend to Council, to submit the draft South London Waste Plan to the Secretary of State, understanding that this will be preceded by a statutory six-week pre-submission publication period.

B. That approval of any amendments arising during or subsequent to the Examination-in-Public be delegated to the Director of Environment and Regeneration in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Regeneration, Environment and Housing.

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1 PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Following advice from the Borough Plan Advisory Committee on 12 September 2019, Cabinet (19 September 2019) approved the public consultation on the Submission Draft South London Waste Plan.

1.2. Between 31 October and 22 December 2019, the four partner boroughs, Merton, Kingston, Sutton and Croydon, consulted on the Issues and Preferred Options draft of the South London Waste Plan.

1.3. The document proposed eight draft planning policies and identified 46 existing waste sites across the four boroughs for safeguarding for waste treatment uses over the plan period to 2036. Specifically to Merton the new Plan proposes the removal of the Benedict Wharf site from waste management uses.

1.4. In total 78 representors made over 1,000 representations to the public consultation.

1.5. The purpose of this report is to seek Members' advice on the Submission draft South London Waste Plan (Appendix A, available online https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan#titleCol13) and associated documents, including the Sustainability Appraisal (Appendix B https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan#titleCol13), and a recommendation for Cabinet and Council to give authority for the document to be published,

representations to be sought and the plan to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

1.6. The next stages of the Waste Plan's progress are:

Summer 2020	Publication of Submission version for public comment (6 weeks) across all four boroughs
Autumn 2020	Submission to Secretary of State
Early 2021	Examination in Public by Planning Inspector
Summer 2021	Adoption

1.7. Members should note that the submission of the Waste Plan to the Secretary of State will be accompanied by a schedule of proposed changes. This is common practice and covers minor changes including grammatical and factual errors and amendments arising from feedback to the 6-week publication. This report seeks the agreement of any schedule of minor amendments to be delegated to the Director of Environment and Regeneration in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Regeneration, Environment and Housing.

1.8. Should the planning inspectorate decide that the South London Waste Plan is 'sound' at examination, the final South London Waste Plan will be recommended to all four councils for adoption.

2 DETAILS

2.1. In 2012 the four boroughs of Merton, Kingston, Sutton and Croydon adopted the 10-year South London Waste Plan, for the plan period 2011-2021, which allocated sites, created planning policies and designated areas for waste management development. This existing South London Waste Plan will finish in 2021.

2.2. In 2019 the four boroughs agreed to work together again and produce a new South London Waste Plan to cover the geographical area of the London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton.

2.3. The London Plan sets the boroughs the target of managing 100% of London's waste within Greater London by 2026 and having zero biodegradable and recyclable waste going to landfill by 2026. It also sets targets for local authority-collected waste, commercial and industrial waste, construction and demolition, and excavation waste.

2.4. Since the current South London Waste Plan was adopted in 2012, the four boroughs have been working closely together on:

- Monitoring the South London Waste Plan annually
- Fulfilling the legal Duty to Co-operate with other councils on waste management issues, responding to other Development Plan Documents for waste management.

- Preparing and submitting a successful bid for government funding to support a new South London Waste Plan 2021-2036 on the basis of joint working.

2.5. In 2018 the four boroughs successfully bid for government funding (Planning Delivery Fund – Joint Working) for £136,594 to support the project.

Relationship with the South London Waste Partnership

2.6. Although the South London Boroughs already work together as the South London Waste Partnership and have a shared contract for the municipal collection and disposal of waste, the South London Waste Plan relates to the waste planning functions and responsibilities of the South London Boroughs as Waste Planning Authorities.

2.7. As a Development Plan Document, at a strategic level, the South London Waste Plan considers the local authority collected waste and the other forms of waste collected by private contractors, and accordingly safeguards sufficient sites to treat both the South London Waste Partnership's waste needs and that of other commercial waste operators.

2.8. At a more detailed level, the policies in the South London Waste Plan will be used to assess the merits of any planning application submitted by the South London Waste Partnership's contractor or any other commercial waste operator.

Draft South London Waste Plan: consultation on issues and preferred options

2.9. Between 31 October and 22 December 2019, the four councils consulted on a draft South London Waste Plan: issues and preferred options document. The document proposed eight draft planning policies and identified 46 existing waste sites across the four boroughs for safeguarding for waste treatment uses over the plan period to 2036.

2.10. Importantly, the document identified that the four boroughs could meet their targets for household, commercial and industrial waste by only safeguarding existing sites, but would permit appropriate intensification of waste treatment on these sites. The new Plan also proposed to meet the construction and demolition waste target by allowing the intensification of waste treatment for this waste stream on existing sites. This is different from the existing 2012 South London Waste Plan which supports waste management facilities locating within specific industrial areas (i.e. not just on existing waste sites as the new South London Waste Plan proposes). The principal headline from the 2019 consultation draft South London Waste Plan was to propose no new waste sites, although a replacement site for an existing site would be considered.

2.11. The consultation in Merton comprised:

(i) contacting all those on the planning policy consultation database;

(ii) a dedicated webpage on the planning policy section of the Council's website with a link to the administrative lead authority, Sutton Council's consultation portal;

(iii) documents available at Council offices and libraries;

(iv) a notice in the Wimbledon Guardian;

(v) council tweets and Facebook posts; and

(vi) officers offering to attend community group meetings and responding to a request to present the proposals at an Abundance Wimbledon and Sustainable Merton 'Green Coffee' meeting.

2.12. The consultation methods described above, meet government's Regulation 18 requirements and the commitments in Merton's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (in place at the time of consultation) and new Statement of Community Involvement.

2.13. The consultation closed with a total of 78 individual representors making 1,155 representations..

2.14. The complete list of representations with officers' comments are set out in Appendix C, available online https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan#titleCol13 . If councillors would like to focus on Merton representations, these are:

- **C16** Merton Conservative Group
- **C23** Wimbledon Park Residents' Association
- **C70** a Merton resident (a one-word representation)

2.15. A summary of responses to the whole South London Waste Plan are set out in Table 1 below

Table 1: Summary of representations from the 2019 consultation

Representor	Comment	Officers' comment and actions
The Mayor of London	Many matters supported but the plan is not in 'general conformity' with the London Plan and need to consider the following matters: • Councils must remove their policy discouraging new sites for waste facilities because it does not allow better waste management (*reuse is preferred to recycling, which is preferred to other waste management*) or new technologies coming forward. • The flexible approach to the implementation of the waste hierarchy. • Waste sites which are not required by the boroughs should be offered to other London boroughs • No contingencies for plan not delivering	• Officers intend to keep to the same approach because the councils can meet their waste targets through existing sites only and in south London, other businesses (i.e. not just waste management(have great demand for industrial uses, which the councils must also meet. • Wording regarding the treatment of waste in accordance with the 'waste hierarchy', have been amended • To ensure that London has the capacity to manage all the waste that it produces, the Mayor of London apportions target quantities of waste for each borough to manage. The councils' targets are already 13% above the waste the councils produce so the councils are already more than playing their part in meeting Greater London's waste. • A contingencies plan is accepted See 'Risks' below.
Councils outside London (notably, Surrey, Essex and Northants)	• The policies discouraging new sites for waste facilities because is too restrictive and the councils would not meet their targets	• The South London Waste Plan area can meet its waste targets without the need for new waste sites. See 'Risks' below
Transport for London	Additions and clarifications	Accepted
Environment Agency	Additions and clarifications	Accepted
National Grid	s and clarifications	Accepted
Historic England	Additions and clarifications	Accepted

NHS England	Request for additional clinical waste facilities	Seeking further details from NHS England. Normally clinical waste disposal is within hospital settings. See 'Risks' below
Metropolitan Police Service	Additions and clarifications	Accepted
Thames Water	Support	Accepted
Viridor	Request for sufficient outdoor operating space	Reduced boundary of Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility
SUEZ	Request for 'Agent of Change' policy (ie: new development must mitigate effects from established uses)	Accepted
Veolia	Request for 'Agent of Change' policy (ie: new development must mitigate effects from established uses)	Accepted
Days Aggregates	Request for greater flexibility and correction that the site managed 168,000 tonnes per annum of Construction and Demolition waste	Accepted. This representation meant the shortfall for Construction and Demolition Waste target has been eliminated
Poppymill Ltd	Delete the Chessington Equestrian Centre site as it is temporary use	Accepted
Curley Skip Hire	Delete the Curley Skip Hire site because it is adjacent to residential uses	Accepted
Wandle Valley Forum	Additions and clarifications	Accepted
Residents	Numerous issues	See Appendix C

Submission Draft South London Waste Plan Document

2.16. In light of the consultation and other developments, the consultation document on issues and preferred options South London Waste Plan document has been revised to become the Submission Draft South London Waste Plan (see Appendix A). The major changes between the 2019 consultation and this proposed submission are:

- *Key Issue 3 - Scarcity of Land* has been updated to reflect the fact that the London Plan housing targets have been reduced and to provide more statistics on the demand for industrial land from non-waste industrial uses
- The *Vision and Objectives* have been tweaked to ensure consistency and alignment with amended policies.
- *Policy WP2 (Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste)* has been amended to reflect the move from a shortfall in the 2019 consultation draft, to the 2020 submission draft showing a small surplus in terms of meeting the construction and demolition waste target. In addition, to improve conformity with the London Plan and address the concerns of South East councils, separate text and policy details have been included for inert excavation waste, which is no longer grouped together with construction and demolition waste.
- *Policy WP6 (Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities)* has been amended in response the Environment Agency recommendation to include the option of a requirement for an 'Excellent' CEEQUAL rating, which may be more suitable for the assessment of the sustainability features of some waste management proposals, than a bespoke BREEAM assessment.
- *Policy WP8 (New Development Affecting Existing Sites)* is a new policy to reflect the requests from SUEZ and Veolia (see above). It sets out the London Plan "agent of change" principle of if new development (e.g. homes) wants to locate next to existing development (e.g. nightclubs, hospitals, waste sites) the new development should provide appropriate mitigation measures rather than the established uses. This principle is also part of national policy.
- *Policy WP10 (Monitoring and Contingencies)* is a new policy to meet statutory requirements for monitoring and the Mayor of London's request for contingencies, such as in instances when existing sites have been unable to be intensified or operations on sites cease or have long-term throughput reductions.
- *Site C2 (Croydon Car Spares, Croydon)* has been deleted because it is closed, it only contributed a minute amount to meeting the targets and was located adjacent to two residential properties
- *Site C3 (Curley Skip Hire, Croydon)* has been deleted because it contributed nothing to the targets and is adjacent to existing and proposed residential uses
- *Site C5 (Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station)* has been divided into three: C5A (Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station), C5B (Factory Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre) and C13 (Solo Wood Recycling) at the request of the site operators/owners
- *Site K1 (Chessington Equestrian Centre)* has been deleted because it is a temporary site which is closing soon
- Changes to the safeguarded sites in Sutton comprise boundary changes, references to overhead power lines and references to the need of a transport assessment including cumulative impacts

- Appendix 1 is new and is a table of indicators for monitoring the policies.
- Appendix 2 has been revised to show new waste throughput figures and to reflect the latest information from site owners as to which sites may be intensified

Risks

2.17. Conformity with the London Plan: Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004, as amended) requires Development Plan Documents to be in "general conformity" with the London Plan. The Mayor of London has written to the councils to say in some respects the plan is in conformity and in some aspects it is not in conformity, e.g., conforming with regards to the safeguarding of existing and the intensification of existing sites but not conforming with regards to the discouragement of new sites and the potential weak implementation of the waste hierarchy. Officers have made a number of amendments to the Submission Draft South London Waste Plan and consider that the plan is in general conformity but not necessarily in absolute conformity. Council officers will continue to liaise with GLA officers on these matters in an effort resolve any outstanding issues, where possible. It should be noted that it is the Planning Inspector at the Examination-in-Public who will make the judgement on whether the plan is in general conformity with the London Plan.

2.18. Objections from councils in the South East: Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Act (2004, as amended) requires the councils to co-operate with other local authorities where there are significant strategic, cross-boundary issues. Waste is defined as a strategic issue and the movement of waste is a cross-boundary issue. The councils' have written to 43 authorities, of which some are representatives for a further 17 authorities, with whom a significant quantity of waste had been exchanged (sent and/or received) within the past 5 years. Only 4 authorities have raised matters that require further discussions on matters such as, facilities that have or will be closing and quantities of waste within unclear origin coding. Therefore, the South London Waste Plan boroughs need to come to an understanding with the South East authorities over the movement of waste. Officers continue to liaise with their colleagues in the South East authorities to conclude Statements of Common Ground with the relevant authorities.

2.19. Objection from NHS England: During the South London Waste Plan Issues and Preferred Options Document, the councils received a representation from NHS England requesting additional clinical waste treatment facilities in the plan area. To date, officers have followed up with NHS England but have not yet heard back from them on the nature and scale of the additional facilities requested and whether these are in addition to the clinical waste permits already held by hospitals and pharmacies in south London and so have not included a reference in the plan. Should NHS England make a further representation at the draft South London Waste Plan publication and representation stage, officers will consider the representation and if it

requires a minor amendment, with the delegated powers sought with the recommendations to this report, an amendment could be presented to the Planning Inspector during the Examination-in-Public.

3 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

3.1. There are no reasonable alternative options, as most of the processes being undertaken are specified by statutory requirements or by government policies (refer to Part 7 of the report).

3.2. Without an up-to-date South London Waste Plan, many more sites in Merton and across the three partner boroughs, would continue to be considered suitable for waste management facilities via the planning system. This would leave Merton Council with very limited planning scope to refuse inappropriate waste treatment planning applications or negotiate amendments to inappropriate proposals.

3.3. Another alternative is for each borough to produce a waste related development plan document independently, which would be far more resource intensive for each borough. The production of a 'sound' development plan document would in any case require neighbouring boroughs to collaborate in order to develop consistent policies and proposals in line with the legal requirement of "duty to co-operate". Furthermore, independent working may trigger a requirement to reimburse the government funding that has been awarded to this project, for 'joint working'.

4 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED

4.1. Between 31 October and 22 December 2019, the four partner boroughs, Merton, Kingston, Sutton and Croydon, consulted on the Issues and Preferred Options draft of the South London Waste Plan.

4.2. The next step is the publication of the Submission Draft South London Waste Plan, which the partner boroughs intend to submit to the Secretary of State later in 2020, after the approval by all four boroughs.

4.3. Before it is submitted to the Secretary of State, in line with legislation, the Submission Draft South London Waste Plan is published for six weeks. This is not a consultation in the traditional sense that each council wants to make more changes to the Plan; it is to allow anybody who still wants changes made to the Plan to submit these representations, which will then be passed to the Secretary of State's planning inspector for their consideration.

4.4. For the final South London Waste Plan to be legally compliant, the publication and seeking of representations must conform with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (SI 2012/767). Any objections to the draft plan must be made with reference to the "*Test of Soundness for Development Plan Documents*", set out in Paragraph 35 of the National Planning Policy Framework and reproduced in Table 2.

Table 2: NPPF Tests of Soundness for Development Plan Documents

Test of Soundness	Definition
Positively Prepared	Providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
Justified	An appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
Effective	Deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
Consistent with National Policy	Enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework.

4.5. The publication and seeking of representations will involve the following consultation methods to meet the Regulation 19 requirements and the commitments in Merton's adopted SCI and draft new SCI:

- a dedicated page on the council's website with a link to Sutton Council's consultation portal, the administrative lead authority where all the documents will be held;
- documents on display at council offices and libraries;
- emails / letters to consultees on the planning policy consultation database;
- press release;
- community meetings (if requested and probably virtual);
- tweets and Facebook and posts.

4.6. Officers will also fulfil the legal Duty to Co-operate with other councils on waste management issues.

5 TIMETABLE

5.1. Following the approval by all four boroughs to publish the Submission Draft South London Waste Plan, there are a number of procedural steps that need to be followed before the plan can be adopted and these are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Steps to adoption

Steps	Timescale (approximate)
Submission Draft South London Waste Plan published and representations sought	0 weeks
End of representations period	+6 weeks
Councils consider the representations received	+10 weeks
Submission to the Secretary of State	+10 weeks
Appointment of Planning Inspector	+12 weeks
Start of hearings for the Examination-in-Public	+20 weeks
End of hearings for the Examination-in-Public	+22 weeks
Main modifications (arising from the Examination-in-Public) consultation (*Note: This stage may not be required)*	+26 weeks
Issuing of the Inspector's Report	+34 weeks
If the Inspector's report finds the plan sound, officers recommend for adoption	+40 weeks
Adoption at Full Council	+44 weeks

5.2. The adoption of the South London Waste Plan is therefore still in accordance with the programme set out in the Local Development Scheme:

Summer 2020	Publication of Submission version
Autumn 2020	Submission to Secretary of State
Early 2021	Examination in Public Hearing
Summer 2021	Adoption

6 FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS

6.1. Funding to support this work will mainly come from existing resources and officers will seek opportunities for funding bids and match funding wherever possible.

6.2. In 2018, the four boroughs successfully bid for £136,594 from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's Planning Delivery Fund for joint working to produce a new South London Waste Plan. This was supposed to be the first tranche of the Planning Delivery Fund but the fund has since been discontinued. Officers will now seek to produce the plan within the existing grant award.

7 LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS

7.1. Waste treatment is a strategic planning issue across London and a challenge for all successful urban areas. As Waste Planning Authorities, all London Boroughs have a statutory duty to prepare a waste Development Plan Documents in line with Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008).

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

7.3. As waste planning authorities (WPAs), all four of the boroughs have a statutory duty to prepare a waste Development Plan Document in line with Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008).

7.4. With the aim of encouraging more local authorities to have a Development Plan Document in place, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, gives the Secretary of State greater powers to intervene in the Development Plan Document making process. Specifically it would allow the Secretary of State to intervene if a local authority was failing or omitting to do anything it is necessary for them to do in connection with the preparation, revision or adoption of a Development Plan Document.

7.5. The proposals in this report and the process described to progress the South London Waste Plan, are in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) and the requirements set out in those regulations.

7.6. The requirement to send the Submission Draft South London Waste Plan to a Council meeting for approval to submit to the Secretary of State, arises from Regulation 3 of the Local Authorities (Committee System) (England) Regulations (SI 2012/1020)

8 HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS

8.1. Development Plans Documents contain planning policies to help improve community cohesion and are subject to Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessments and Equalities Impact Assessments. These appraisals (refer to Appendix B which is available online https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan#titleCol13) will be published alongside the draft plan for consultation.

9 CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

9.1. There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

10 RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

10.1. As set out in the body of this report.

11 APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT

- Appendix A – Submission Draft South London Waste Plan (available online via https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan#titleCol13
- Appendix B - Sustainability Appraisal (available online via https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan#titleCol13)
- Appendix C - Representations on the South London Waste Plan Issues and Preferred Options Consultation (available online via https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan#titleCol13)

12 BACKGROUND PAPERS

12.1. South London Waste Plan 2011-2021

12.2. South London Waste Plan Issues and Preferred Options Document (2019)

12.3. Waste Framework Directive (2008)

12.4. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004, as amended)

12.5. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

12.6. National Planning Policy Framework

12.7. National Planning Policy for Waste

12.8. London Plan Intend to Publish (2019)

12.9. Merton's Statement of Community Involvement adopted (2006)

12.10. Merton's Statement of Community Involvement draft (2019)

12.11. Merton's Core Planning Strategy adopted (2011)

12.12. Merton's Site and Policies Plan adopted (2014)

12.13. Merton's Polices Map (2014)

12.14. Merton's Local Development Scheme adopted (2019)

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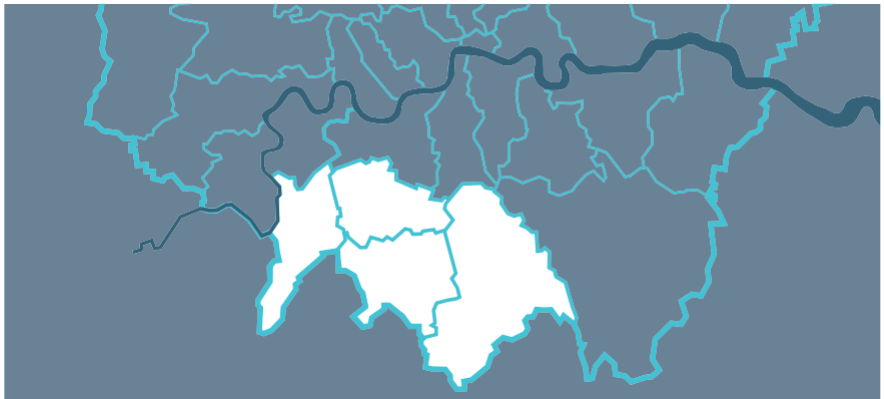


South London **Waste Plan**

Draft for Submission to Government

Consultation Document

September 2020

CROYDON
www.croydon.gov.uk

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

merton

Sutton

The Publication and Request for Representations

This is the Submission Version of the South London Waste Plan 2021-2036.

The South London Waste Plan is a joint document produced by the London Borough of Croydon, the Royal Borough of Kingston, the London Borough of Merton and the London Borough of Sutton to guide the development of waste treatment facilities across the four boroughs. It includes policies to guide waste treatment development and safeguards existing sites.

This document is termed the Submission Version because it is intended to be submitted to the Secretary of States for Housing, Communities and Local Government for Examination-in-Public.

The publication of the Submission Version of the South London Waste Plan is undertaken to meet the requirements of Regulation 19 of The Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

An accompanying Sustainability Appraisal is also available for consultation.

Representations to be made

from xxday xx xx 2020 to xxday xx xx 2020

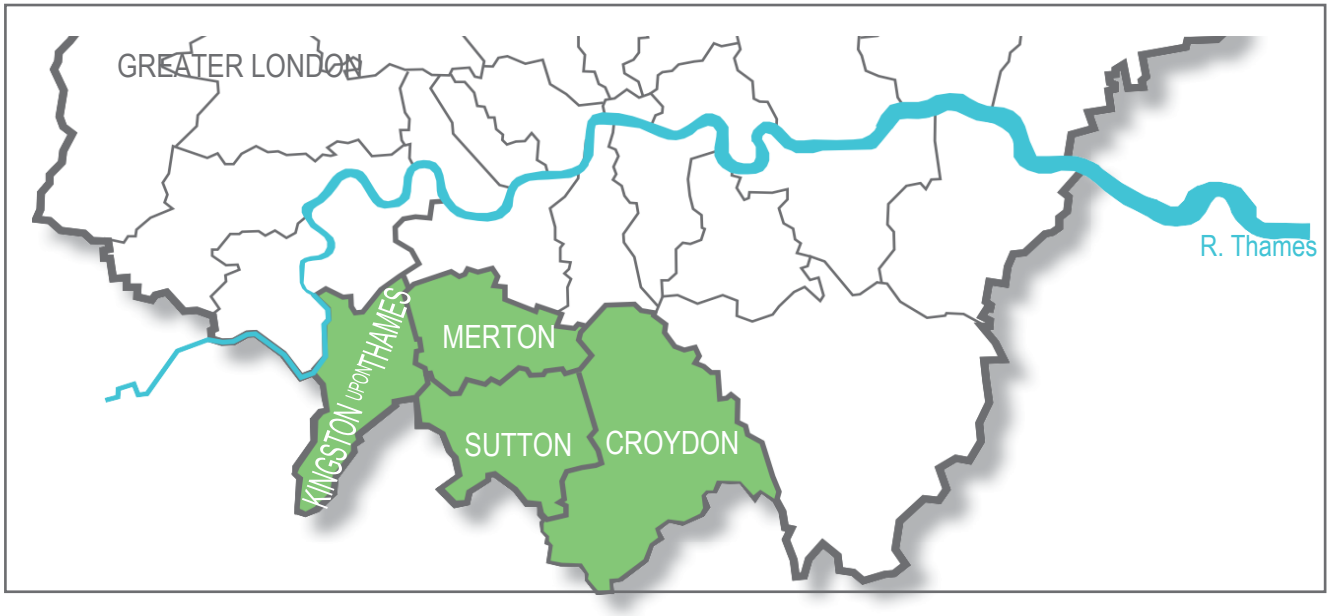
The planned timetable for the South London Waste Plan is also follows:

February - June 2019	Evidence Gathering
October - December 2019	Issues and Preferred Options Consultation
September - October 2020	Submission Version Representations
November 2020	Submission to the Secretary of State
January 2021	Examination-in-Public
March onwards	Adoption

Contents

The South London Waste Plan – What It Is

1.1 The South London Waste Plan sets out policies and safeguards sites for waste facilities across the boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton from 2021 to 2036. It is to be used for the determination of planning applications relating to waste facilities (i.e. a facility on a site where waste is sorted, processed, recycled, composted or disposed of or a facility on a site where waste is mainly delivered for bulking prior to transfer to another place for processing, recycling, composting or disposal). Development for waste facilities should only be allowed in accordance with this plan and other documents and plans which constitute a borough's Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.



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

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

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

- www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework
- www.kingston.gov.uk/info/200157/planning_strategies_and_policies/285/development_plan_documents
- www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/localplan
- www.sutton.gov.uk/planningpolicy

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

Introduction

Background

2.1 The four south London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton have a responsibility to plan for waste facilities as statutory Waste Planning Authorities. In 2007, the four boroughs decided to plan for waste collaboratively and produce a joint Development Plan Document (DPD), covering the principal types of waste such as household, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste. This resulted in the production of the South London Waste Plan which was adopted in 2012 covering a 10 year time period 2011 to 2021. This South London Waste Plan is the replacement document covers the planning period 2021 to 2036.

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

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

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

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

Planning for Waste

The Waste Hierarchy

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

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

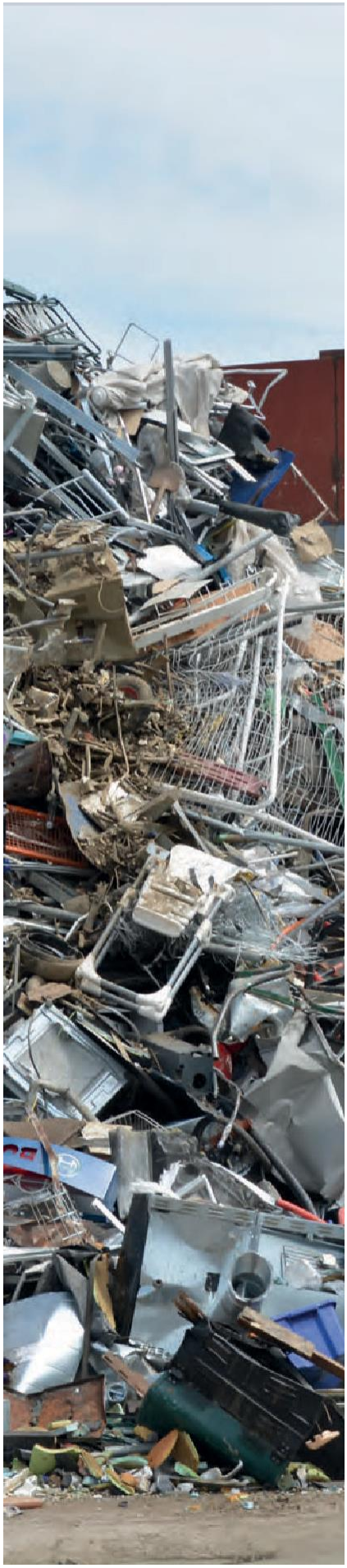


Figure 1
The Waste Hierarchy

National Drivers

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

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

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

Regional Drivers

2.10 The regional driver for the South London Waste Plan is the Mayor of London through the London Plan. This plan takes into consideration the policies and targets of the 2020 London Plan.

2.11 The 2020 London Plan reflects the general philosophy of the waste hierarchy as well as national guidance but, in informing the South London Waste Plan, it sets out how this should be achieved in London. In particular, the Draft London Plan reiterates the targets for waste management set out in the Mayor's London Environment Strategy (2018), namely:

- No biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026
- 65% of 'municipal' (household and business) waste recycled by 2030, comprising: 50% Locally Authority Collected Waste recycled by 2025; and 75% business recycled by 2030
- 95% of construction, demolition and excavation waste to be recycled by 2020

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

2.13 In order to meet the apportionment and targets, the Draft London Plan requires boroughs to:

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

Local Drivers

2.14 The South London Waste Plan is driven by the need of the boroughs to meet their 2020 London Plan targets and apportionments and the sustainable development aim to provide enough waste capacity to manage the waste the area generates.

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

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

The Sustainability Appraisal

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

Equalities Impact Assessment

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

Duty to Cooperate

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

Key Issues

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

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

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

3.4 From local evidence, national and London's policy on waste, five key issues have been identified for the draft South London Waste Plan 2021-2036 to address.

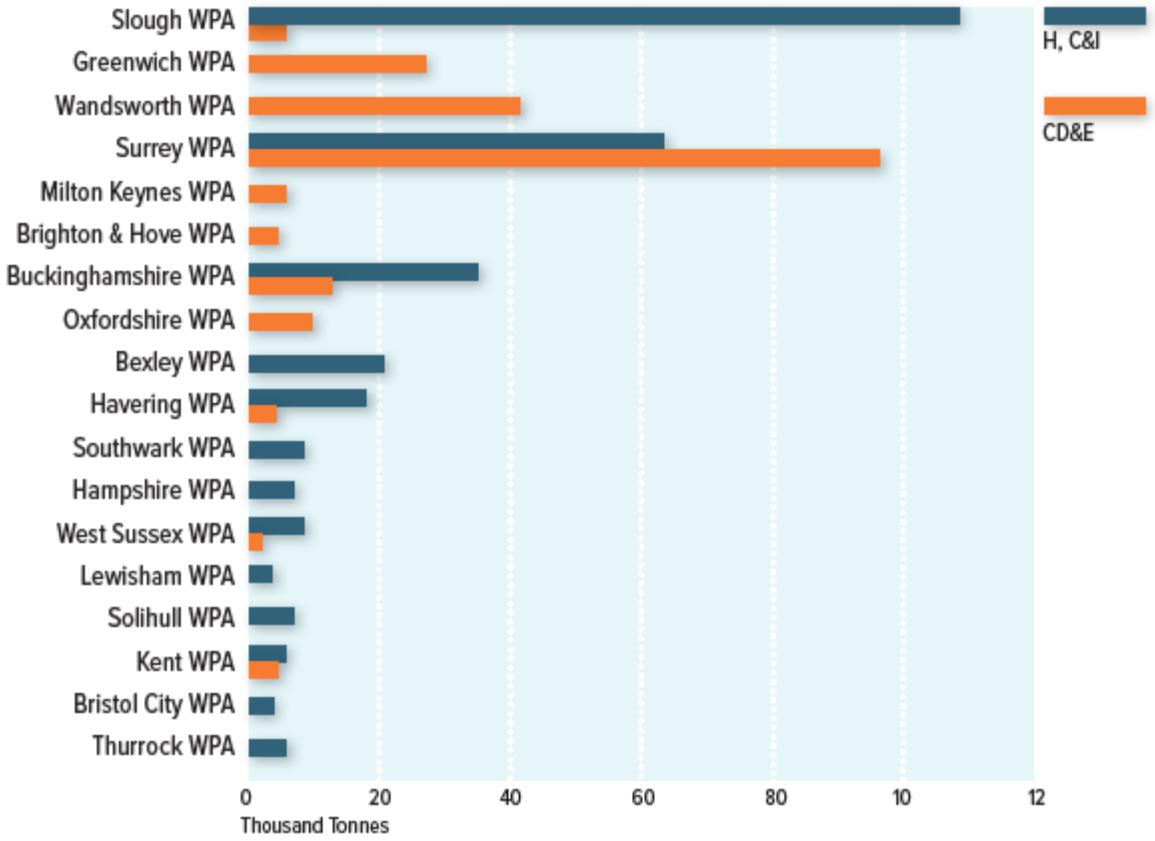
Key Issue 1 Cross Boundary Issues

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

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

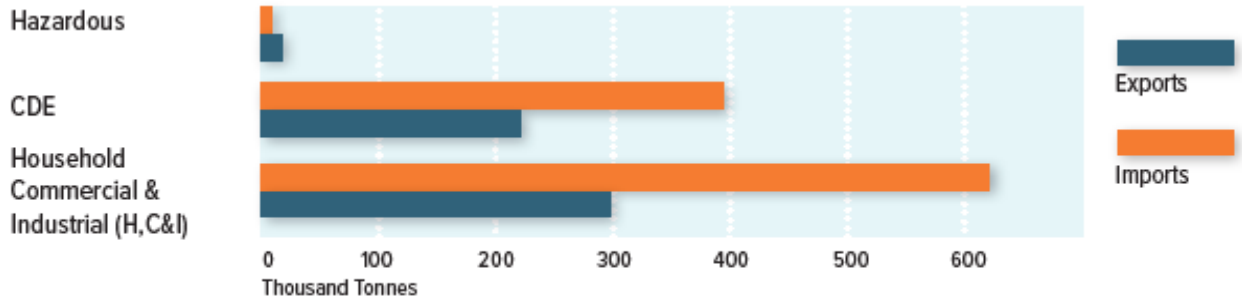
3.7 The South London Waste Plan Technical Report 2019 sets out in detail the last five years of exports and imports between the South London Waste Plan boroughs and other waste authorities.

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



3.8 The Technical Report Table 44 demonstrates that in 2017 approximately 300,000 tonnes of household and commercial and industrial waste was exported to be managed in other waste authorities. The majority of this was household waste sent to Slough Waste Planning Authority (specifically to Lakeside Energy Recovery Facility) but, in the future, this is due to be managed at Beddington. Table 45 sets out the exports of construction, demolition and excavation waste. The largest proportion (97,000 tonnes) was sent to nine different waste treatment facilities located within Surrey Waste Planning Authority, with no one facility receiving more than 31,000 tonnes.

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



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

Figure 4 Origin of South London Waste Plan Imports of Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste (HC&I) in 2017 (tonnage percentage)

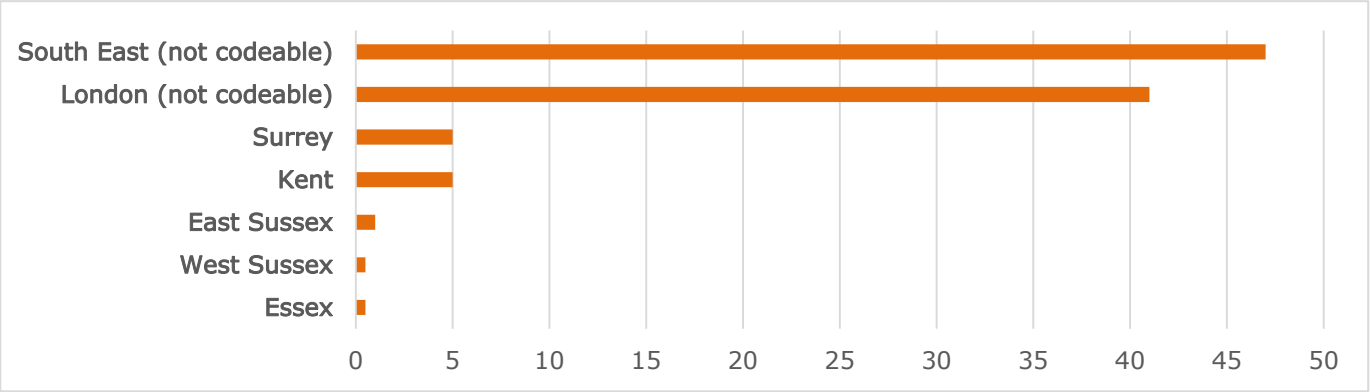
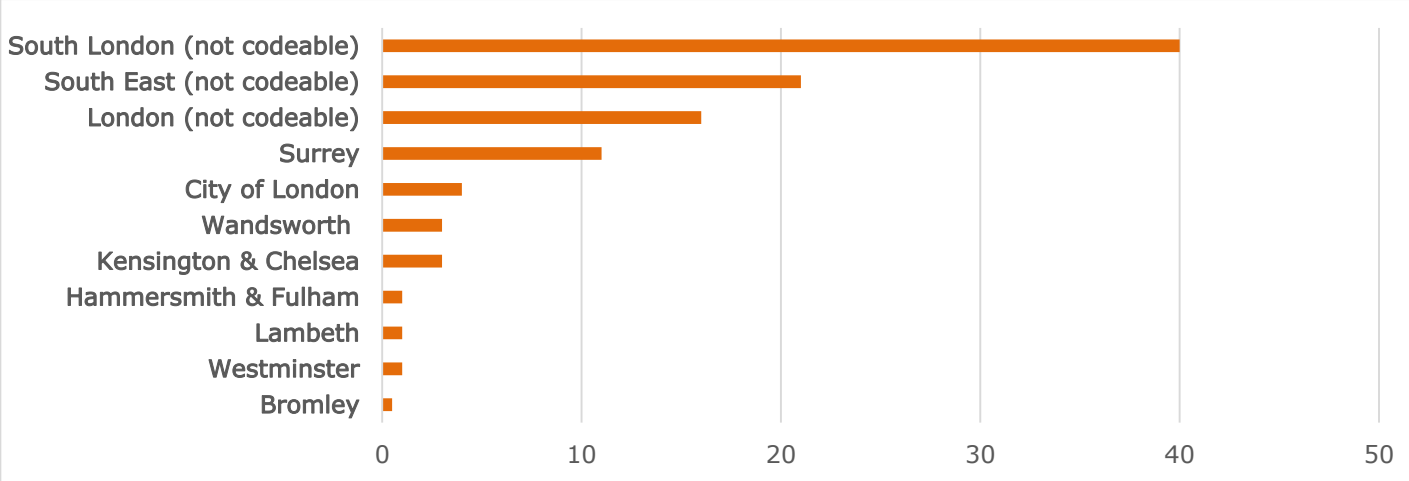
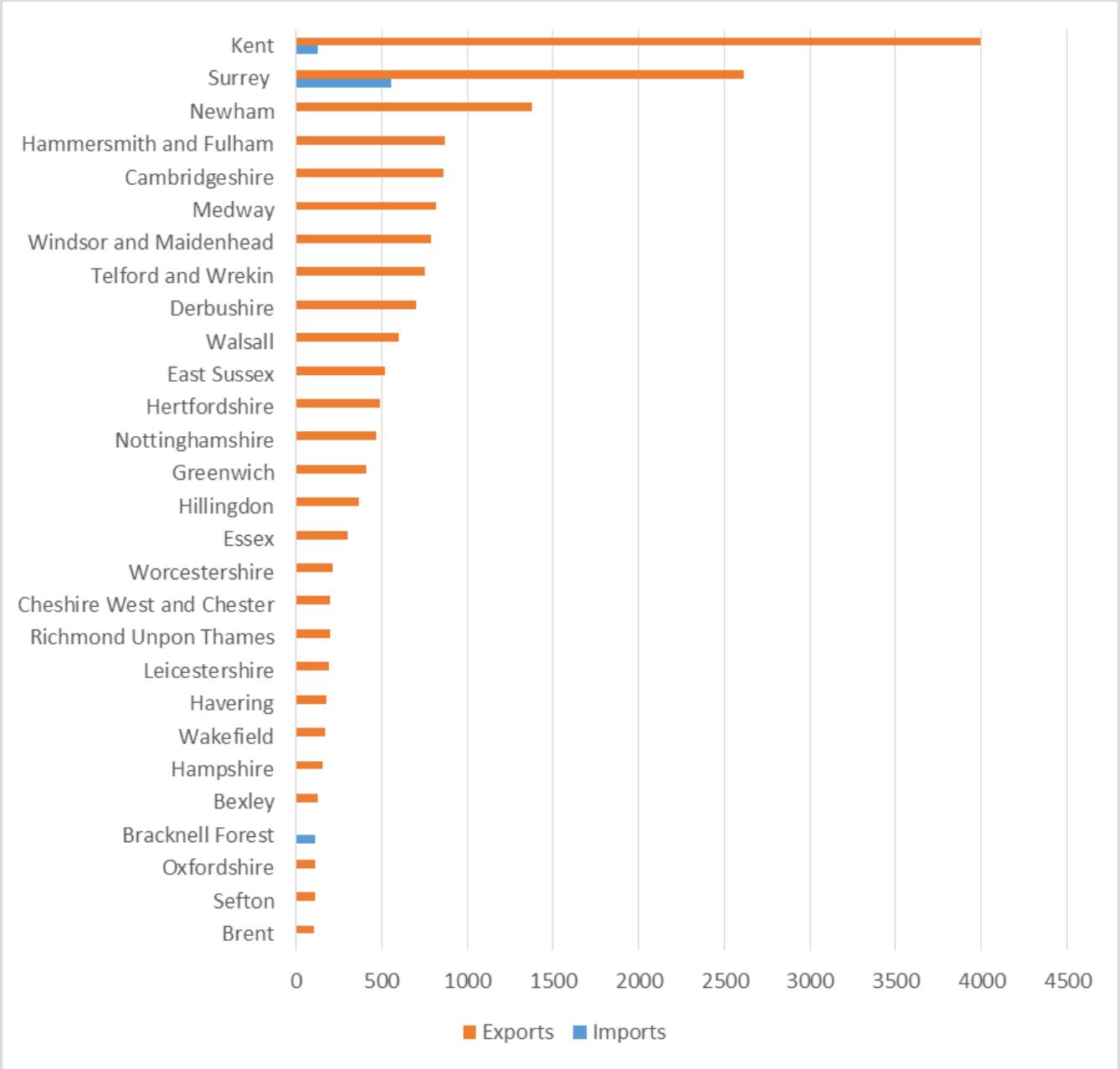


Figure 5 Origin of South London Waste Plan Imports of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste C, D&E) in 2017 (tonnage percentage)



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

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



3.11 The task for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to ensure that net self-sufficiency can be achieved and those facilities which receive South London waste are able to do so into the future. The achievement of this task can be seen in the Statements of Cooperation which accompany this plan.

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

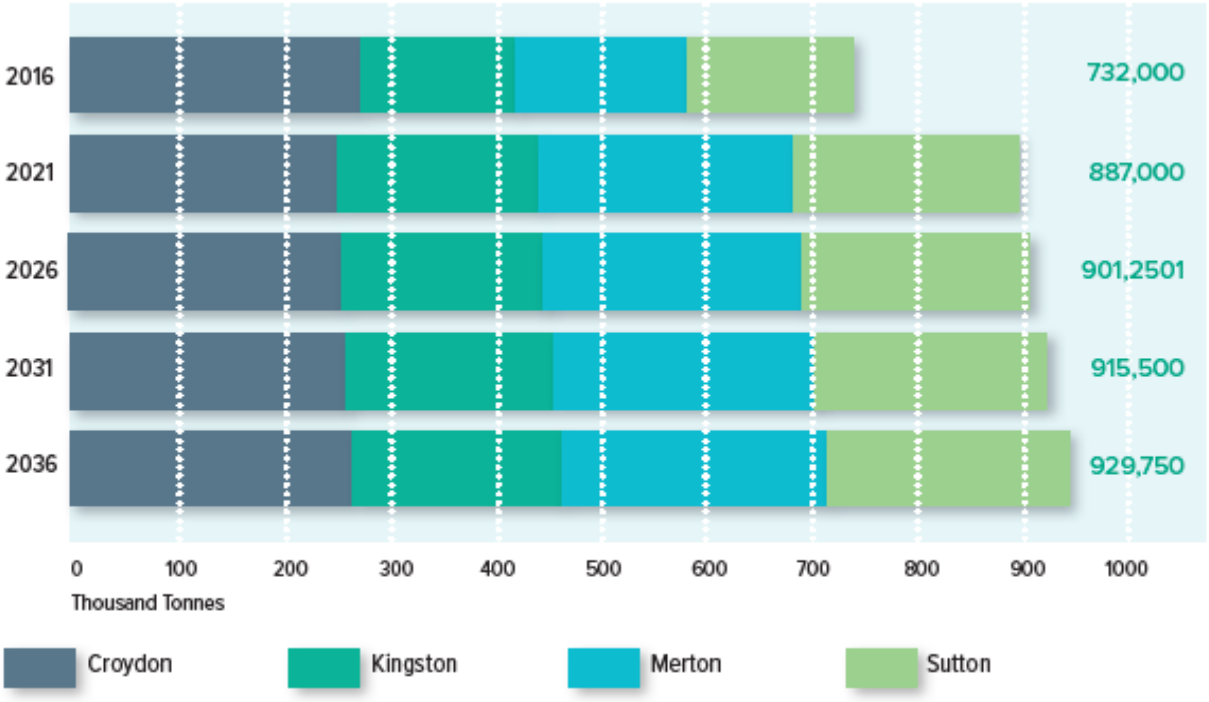
3.12 The National Planning Policy for Waste and the associated guidance requires waste planning authorities to plan for seven waste streams:

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

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

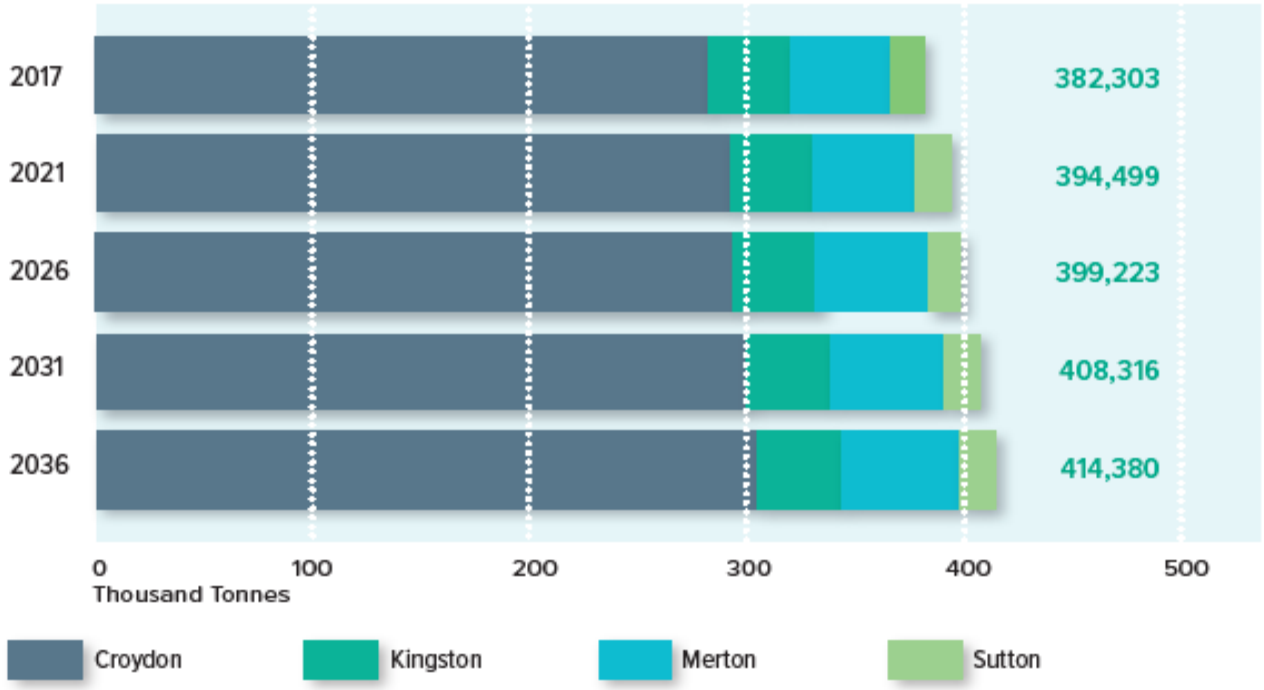
3.15 These two waste streams are collectively the largest amount of waste produced in the South London Waste Plan area; both make up the 2020 London Plan apportionment targets. Most of the boroughs within the South London Waste Plan area have been set apportionment targets higher than their anticipated waste arisings and collectively the apportionment is higher than the anticipated arisings. The 2019 South London Waste Plan Technical Report has therefore used the higher 2020 London Plan apportionment targets for each South London Waste Plan authority as a more accurate and up-to-date target of what has to be planned for. As set out in Figure 7 below, the South London Waste Plan boroughs must plan for facilities to manage a target of 929,750 tonnes of apportioned waste (Local Authority Collected Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste) by 2036.

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



3.16 **Construction, Demolition & Excavation:** soil, concrete, brick, plastic, wood and other waste generated as a result of delivering infrastructure projects, building, renovation and the maintenance of structures. This is the third largest waste stream and the amount of waste produced each year is highly influenced in London by the strength or weakness of London's housebuilding and commercial property development market. The London Plan sets a target that London will recycle and re-use 95% of Construction and Demolition Waste by 2020. The London Plan excludes excavation from the net self-sufficiency target as it is to recycle this waste stream in a London context. The South London Waste Plan Technical Report 2019, chapter 4, sets out how the overall Construction and Demolition Waste arisings in the South London Waste Plan area has been forecast using GLA's employment figures in the construction sector until 2036. By 2036 a total of 414,380 tonnes of Construction and Demolition waste should be managed in the South London Waste Plan area.

Figure 8 Construction and Demolition Waste Targets (tonnes)



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

3.18 The task for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to provide sufficient capacity for those waste streams which will need additional capacity to meet their 2036 target. This task has been achieved through Policies WP1, WP2 and WP3.

Key Issue 3: Scarcity of Land

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

3.20 All South London Waste Plan boroughs are set to see a substantial increase in house-building following the adoption of the 2020 London Plan. The four boroughs are expected to deliver 4,430 new homes per year – an increase of 55% on their previous target - and with new housing comes the associated schools, healthcare, jobs and businesses and recreational areas that are essential to support a functioning city, a good quality of life and the sustainable development required by the National Planning Policy Framework. South London is also well known for its green and open spaces. Croydon, Kingston and Sutton all have Green Belt, which has some of the highest levels of protection from development, and 33% of Merton is protected green space, such as Wimbledon and Mitcham Commons.

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

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

Key Issue 4: Waste Transfer Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.28 Tackling climate change is a key Government priority for the planning system and a driver for all South London Waste Plan boroughs. The South London Waste Plan boroughs are all focused on the challenges posed by climate change and are driven by the requirements to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. While it is recognised that waste management facilities will continue to generate CO2 emissions, the 2020 London Plan requires major development, such as new waste facilities, to be net zero carbon and this is a key issue for the South London Waste Plan.

3.29 The South London Waste Plan boroughs support the 2019 Mayor's Environment Strategy 2019 and 2020 London Plan proposals to move towards a circular economy, to keep products and materials circulating within the economy at their highest value for as long as possible. Leasing, sharing, reusing, repairing and re-manufacturing products - from lawnmowers to window glass – has been identified as having a positive impact on businesses, jobs and the economy as well as reducing waste. London and other cities are prime locations for moving from a linear to a circular economy due to the expense and traffic pollution incurred in transferring goods. Activities are already taking place in South London boroughs to move towards a more circular economy include the reuse of materials recovered from extensive building demolition that might previously have ended up as construction and demolition waste and the establishment of repair facilities, usually in vacant retail units rather than on waste sites themselves.

3.30 The tasks for the South London Waste Plan boroughs was to continue their work to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, make major waste developments zero carbon, make minor waste developments as close to zero carbon as possible and finally provide opportunities for the circular economy to expand. This task has been achieved through policies WP3, WP8 and WP7.


waste into a
resource

Vision and Objectives

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

By 2036, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will have sufficient waste management facilities to be net self-sufficient with regard to their apportionment targets for Household and Commercial and Industrial waste streams, and the arisings targets for all other waste streams unless it is neither practicable nor necessary for that arisings target to be met.

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

4.2 To achieve this vision, the South London Waste Plan has the following objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Meet the 2020 London Plan target for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste
- **Objective 2:** Meet the identified needs for Construction and Demolition Waste, Excavation Waste, Low Level Radioactive Waste, Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste and Wastewater, where practicable or necessary
- **Objective 3:** Safeguard the existing waste sites to meet these targets and needs on existing sites, as set out on Pages 44-91 of this plan
- **Objective 4:** Ensure there is sufficient land for other industrial uses within the South London Waste Plan area's industrial estates
- **Objective 5:** Ensure waste facilities use sustainable design and construction methods and also protect and, where possible, enhance amenity
- **Objective 6:** Ensure the effects of new development are mitigated and, where possible, enhance amenity

WP1 Strategic Approach to Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste

London Plan Arisings and Apportionment Targets

5.1 The boroughs' targets for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste are set by the Mayor of London and the boroughs are using the 2020 London Plan waste arisings and apportionment targets as these are the most up-to-date targets. The Mayor calculates the amount of Household Waste produced by a borough as follows:

Figure 9 Calculation of Household Waste Arisings

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

Figure 10 Calculation of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings

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

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

Figure 11 Arisings and Apportionment at 2021 and 2036 (tonnes per annum)

	2021		2036	
	Arisings	Apportionment	Arisings	Apportionment
Croydon	305,000	252,000	320,000	264,000
Kingston	152,000	187,000	157,000	196,000
Merton	174,000	238,000	180,000	249,250
Sutton	161,000	211,000	168,000	220,500
TOTAL	792,000	888,000	825,000	929,750

5.5 In 2036, the Mayor of London will expect the four South London Waste Plan boroughs to manage 13% more waste than the four boroughs generate.

Existing Capacity

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

Figure 12 Processes and Facilities which Contribute to Waste Management

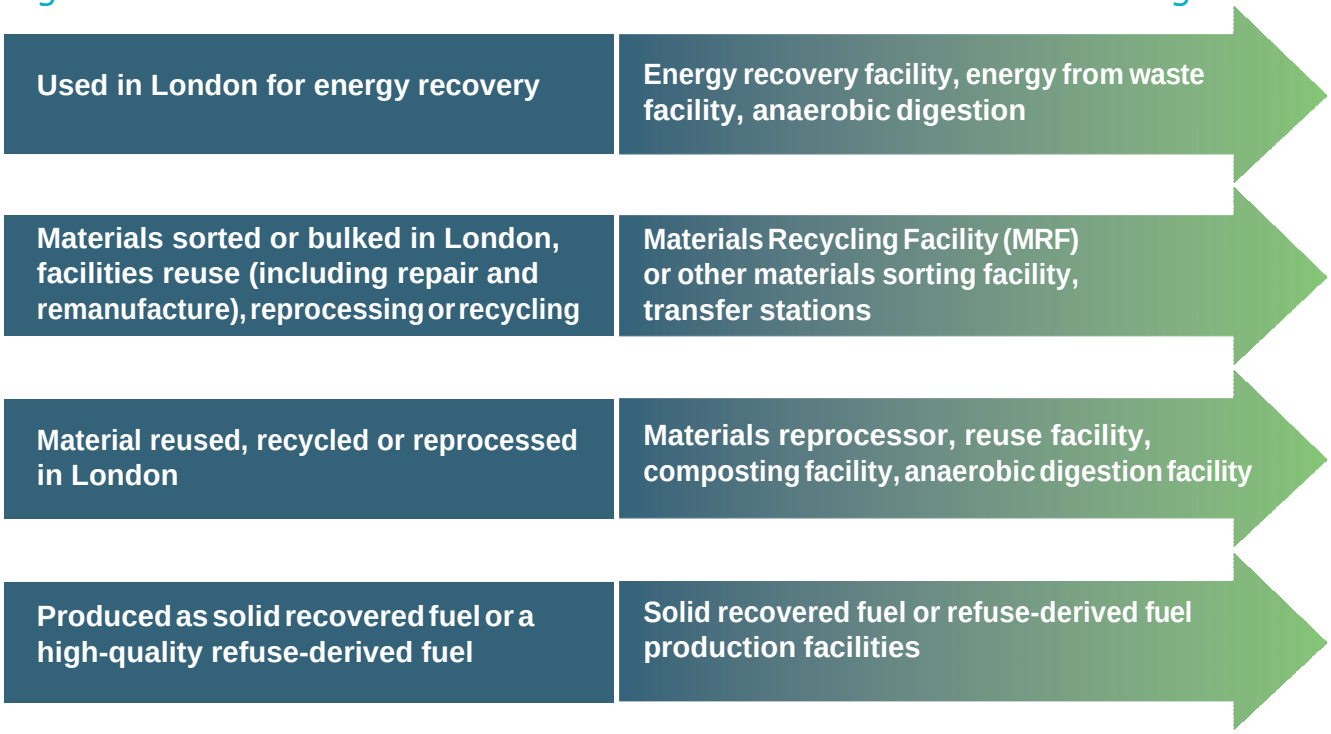
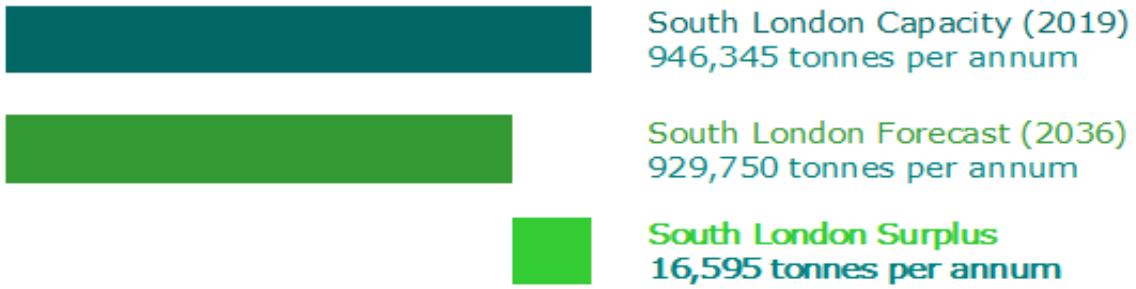


Figure 13 Capacity, Forecast and Surplus for Household and Commercial & Industrial Waste



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

Approach to Meeting the Target

5.8 Since the four South London Waste Plan boroughs have sufficient waste management capacity to meet their 2036 target, it is proposed to safeguard the existing sites, which by virtue of having a planning permission and operating are available, viable and suitable, and allow the intensification of the existing sites where appropriate. Unlike the previous South London Waste Plan, the sufficient existing capacity means that the boroughs have no need to identify additional sites for waste management and no need to identify areas which may be suitable for waste management. As all the boroughs have a high demand in their industrial areas for other employment-generating uses, this is especially important for the South London Waste Plan boroughs. With industrial land in high demand, the South London Waste Plan boroughs do not want to be sterilising sites in industrial areas from other employment uses by unnecessarily designating waste sites.

5.9 Therefore, in accordance with Paragraph 3 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (which requires local authorities to plan for waste) the 2020 London Plan apportionment targets and this plan's objectives:

WP1 Strategic Approach to Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste

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

(b) During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will seek to meet the 2020 London Plan apportionment target of managing 929,750 tonnes of Household and Commercial and Industrial waste per annum within their boundaries across the plan period to 2036.

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

(d) New waste sites (either for transfer or management) will not be permitted, unless they are for compensatory provision (see Policy WP3).

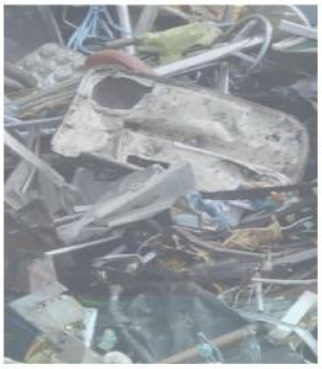
WP2 Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

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

Construction and Demolition Waste

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

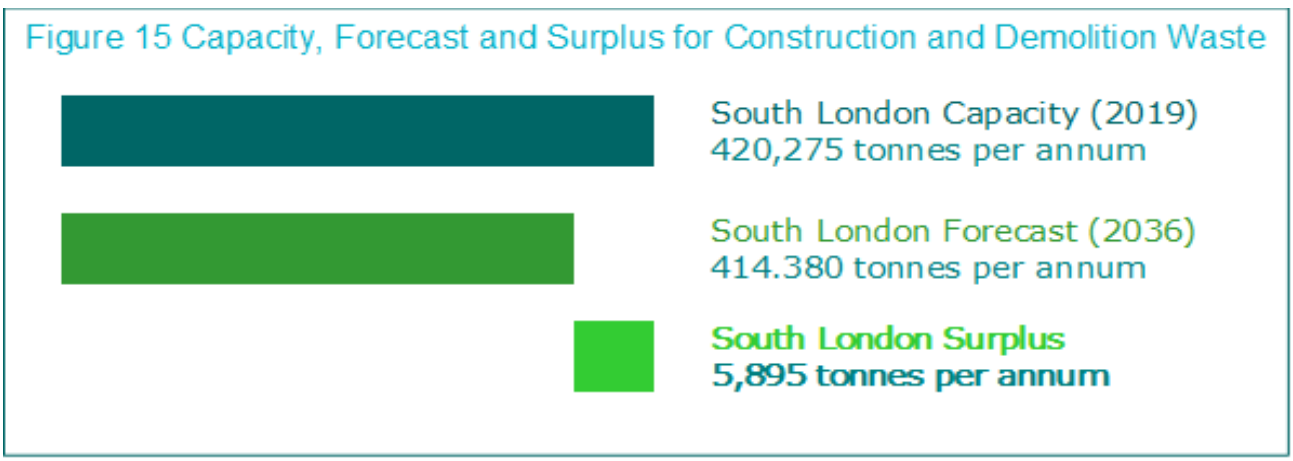
Figure 14 Construction and Demolition Waste Arisings and at 2021 and 2036 (tonnes per annum)



	2021 Arisings	2036 Arisings
Croydon	292,970	304,695
Kingston	37,887	39,040
Merton	47,975	54,038
Sutton	15,667	16,607
TOTAL	394,499	414,380

5.12 Appendix 2 shows the existing capacity across the four South London Waste Plan boroughs for Construction and Demolition waste management and it shows there is a small surplus for the 2036 forecast.The exact figures are set out in Figure 15.

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



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

Excavation Waste

5.14 Excavation waste is defined as "naturally occurring soil, stone, rock and similar materials (whether clean or contaminated) as a result of site preparation activities" (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England: C, D&E Waste, DCLG, 2005). The 2020 London Plan does not expect the capital to be net self-sufficient in excavation waste as "the particular characteristics of this waste stream mean that it will be challenging for London to provide either the sites or the level of compensatory provision to apply net self-sufficiency to this waste stream" (paragraph 9.8.1). Instead, 2020 London Plan expects 95% of excavation waste to go to beneficial use (see the Glossary for the definition of beneficial uses)

5.15 In practice, it is very difficult to plan for excavation waste as (1) sites come and go as they develop a need for excavation waste and then are filled, for example the Chessington Equestrian Centre in Kingston; (2) landfill come on and off stream as they are filled; (3) increased construction and demolition waste recycling means less construction and demolition waste going to landfill and so landfills are filling more slowly; (4) increased economic activity leads to greater excavation waste and landfills filling more quickly.

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

Low Level Radioactive Waste

5.17 Low Level Radioactive Waste commonly occurs in paper, plastics and scrap metal that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. There are currently no specific facilities for processing such waste within the South London Waste Plan area. Within the area, there are 10 organisations with permits to keep and use radioactive facilities. According to the Pollution Inventory Dataset (2017), only seven are active in the keeping and using of Low Level Radioactive Waste and all are hospitals or medical research establishments. Most Low Level Radioactive Waste is in the form of dust which can be washed off and therefore, these hospitals and research establishments have permits to discharge small amounts of permitted radioactive wastewater to the sewer. There are no solid transfers of this type of waste in any of the facilities. Therefore, this evidence places no requirement on the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide for solid waste management infrastructure.

Agricultural Waste

5.18 The Waste Data Interrogator identified that only 383 tonnes of agricultural waste was generated in the South London Waste Plan boroughs in 2017. Given the relatively small tonnage of this waste, the fact that it can be mixed with Commercial and Industrial Waste and Construction and Demolition Waste and that it is often dealt with by Commercial and Industrial and Construction and Demolition waste facilities, there is no need for the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide for this waste stream.

Hazardous Waste

5.19 Hazardous waste is categorised as waste which is harmful to human health either immediately or over a period of time. Typically, hazardous waste can include asbestos, chemicals, oil, electrical goods and healthcare waste. All hazardous waste has to be treated in specialist facilities and so often this waste may travel further than non-hazardous waste to reach the appropriate specialist facility. Figure 17 shows the hazardous waste arisings in the South London Waste Plan area, which are already counted within the commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste streams. Therefore, in terms of

tonnage, this waste stream has already been accounted for in the household, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition totals but its requirement for specialist facilities has not. Given that the waste generation in South London is small, its projected increase is small, its tonnage is already accounted for and that the small quantity of waste is already being managed by identified specialist facilities, there is no requirement on the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide any hazardous waste treatment facilities.

Figure 16 Hazardous Waste Arisings at 2021and 2036 (tonnes per annum)

	2021 Arisings	2036 Arisings
Croydon	9,008	9,193
Kingston	2,404	2,432
Merton	4,591	4,685
Sutton	5,239	5,303
TOTAL	21,242	21,612

Wastewater

5.20 Thames Water Limited is responsible for wastewater and sewage sludge treatment in London and manages the sewerage infrastructure as well as the sewage treatment works. Figure 18 shows Thames Water's relatively small projected increase in wastewater treatment and sludge volume between 2020 and 2035.

Figure 17 Wastewater and Sludge Generation at 2020 and 2035

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

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

5.22 Therefore, in accordance with national planning practice guidance, the 2020 London Plan and this plan's objectives:

WP2 Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

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

(b) During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will seek to meet the forecast arisings for Construction and Demolition waste of managing 420,275 tonnes per annum within their boundaries across the plan period to 2036. The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will deliver this by safeguarding existing waste sites and encouraging the intensification of these sites as appropriate (see Policy WP3)

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

(d) New sites (either transfer or management) will not be supported for Radioactive Waste, Agricultural Waste and Hazardous Waste.

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

WP3 Safeguarding of Existing Waste Sites

Safeguarding

5.23 In order to preserve the existing capacity, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will safeguard all the existing waste sites, set out on Pages 44-91, for waste uses and these will be shown on the boroughs' Policies Map.

Intensification on Safeguarded Sites

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

Compensatory Provision

5.25 The 2020 London Plan states that "waste sites should only be released to other land uses where processing capacity is re-provided elsewhere in London, based on the maximum achievable throughput of the site proposed to be lost. When assessing the throughput of a site, the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years should be used, where this is not available potential capacity of the site should be appropriately assessed" (paragraph 9.9.2). The evidence base supporting the economic policies in the 2020 London Plan clearly demonstrates that the South London Waste Plan area has exceptional demand for business and industrial land from non-waste uses. Due to this the evidence also indicates that Croydon, Kingston and Merton should not release industrial land and that Sutton should provide more industrial capacity. As South London is already providing 13% more waste management capacity than waste arising in the south London area, the South London Boroughs have to carefully consider the balance of demand for further waste uses with the demand for other business and industrial enterprises to ensure a diverse and robust business base.

Waste Hierarchy

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

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

WP3 Existing Waste Sites

Safeguarding

(a) The sites set out on Pages 44-91 of this South London Waste Plan will be safeguarded for waste uses or waste/mineral uses only.

Intensification

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

Safeguarding Compensatory Provision

(c) Compensatory provision for the loss of an existing safeguarded waste site will be required with the level of compensatory provision necessary to be considered on a case-by-case basis. The list of safeguarded sites will be updated with any compensatory sites in the Sutton Authority Monitoring Report and the compensatory sites will be safeguarded for waste uses only.

(d) Compensatory provision for the loss of a waste site outside the South London Waste Plan area will not be permitted.

Safeguarding Waste Hierarchy

(e) Any development on an existing safeguarded waste site will be required to result in waste being managed at least to the same level in the waste hierarchy as prior to the development.

WP4 Sites for Compensatory Provision

5.28 As set out in Policy WP1, the South London Waste Plan expects no new sites for waste use except where they are required for compensatory provision. The location of compensatory sites must be carefully considered.

5.29 Policy SI18 of the2020 London Plan suggests that Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Locations are suitable locations, while Appendix B of the National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) provides further information on locational criteria for waste treatment facilities.

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

WP4 Sites for Compensatory Provision

Proposals for new waste sites to provide compensatory provision should:

(a) Demonstrate that the site is capable of providing sufficient compensatory capacity.

(b) Be located on sites:
(i) within Strategic Industrial Locations or Locally Significant Industrial Locations;
(ii) not having an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;
(iii) not containing features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and,
(iv) not having an adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted within Flood Zones 3a or 3b.

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

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

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

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

WP5 Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

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

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

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

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

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

WP5 Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

(a) Developments for compensatory or intensified waste facilities should ensure that any impacts of the development are designed and managed to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.

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

(c) Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of:
(i) The Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar;
(ii) Biodiversity, including ensuring that development does not harm nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations as well as ensuring regional and local nature conservation areas are not adversely affected;
(iii) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas;
(iv) Groundwater, surface water and watercourses;
(v) Air emissions, including dust, arising from the on-site operations, plant and traffic generated;
(vi) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated;
(vii) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network and the possibility of using sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials;
(viii) The safety and security of the site
(ix) Odour, litter, vermin and birds; and,
(x) The design of the waste facility, particularly:
- complementing or improving the character of an area;
- limiting the visual impact of the development by employing hard and soft landscaping and minimising glare;
- being of a scale, massing or height appropriate to the townscape or landscape;
- using good quality materials;
- minimising the requirement for exterior lighting; and,
- utilising high-quality boundary treatments.

The information in the schedule below will provide the basis for the assessment of the impact of a development.

Schedule: Information which may be required for a planning application

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

22	Air Quality Impact Assessment, demonstrating the effects on air quality in the locality of a proposed site arising from the operation of the site and vehicles movements to and from it.
23	An assessment identifying nuisances (eg odours, dust and fumes) likely to affect nearby receptors and which identifies the mitigation measures to be used to minimise the effects of those nuisances.
24	Noise Impact Assessment
25	Sustainability Statement
26	Circular Economy Statement
27	Job creation details, including skills, training and apprentice opportunities
28	TV and Radio Reception Impact Assessment
29	Measures to prevent new or increased risk to aviation from the proposed development
30	Measures for protecting Public Rights of Way
31	Transport Assessment
32	Travel Plan
32	Route Management Strategy
33	Access Strategy
34	Delivery Servicing Plan/Freight Plan
35	Construction Logistics Plan
36	Highway safety measures
37	Design and Access Statement
38	Restoration, after care, after use and long-term management provision
39	An Environmental Impact Assessment may also be required under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999.
40	A Habitats Regulations Assessment, if the relevant borough and Natural England consider it may affect a European-designated site. European sites which may be affected are: • The Richmond Park SAC • The Wimbledon Common SAC • The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC • The Ockham and Wisley Commons SSSI (part of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA)
41	Any other requirements from the relevant borough's Validation List

WP6 Sustainable Design and Construction of Waste Facilities

5.36 A well-designed and managed waste facility should be designed to be sustainable both in construction and future operation. "Designing Waste Facilities - A Guide to Modern Design in Waste" (DEFRA, 2008) states: "There are two aspects of climate change that need to be considered by prospective developers of new waste facilities. First, how will the proposals impact upon the process of climate change through carbon emissions? Second, how will the development be affected as a consequence of the effects of climate change?" In addition, Policy S12 of the 2020 London Plan provides guidance on how to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and Policy GG6 seeks to ensure that sites are adapted to be resilient against the effects of climate change.

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

5.38 The reduction of carbon emissions is a key element of both schemes and, in this respect, the 2020 London Plan sets out that all major developments should be net zero carbon, including a minimum on-site reduction of at least 35% beyond building regulations 2013 (or equivalent).

5.39 Developers should also consider climate change adaptation measures in schemes. "Designing Waste Facilities - A Guide to Modern Design in Waste" also highlights a number of climate change impacts on waste facilities which should also be considered. These comprise:

- **Odours.** With temperature increases, waste will need to be treated more quickly and unenclosed waste facilities will become particularly vulnerable to odour issues.
- **Heating, Cooling and Energy Use.** Ideally, the layout of a building should take advantage of the benefits of landscaping for summertime shading and minimising of heat loss in winter. In addition, external cladding materials should be high mass (e.g. brick or concrete) as they release heat slowly.
- **Flood Readiness.** Flood mitigation measures proposed should be designed to consider the risk both to and from the development over its planned lifetime. Facilities should have a drainage system to cope with more frequent high levels of rainfall. This system should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), green roofs and walls, soakaways and permeable pavements and parking areas.
- **Soil Subsidence.** The wetting and drying effect on soil may cause subsidence. Developers may need to consider deeper foundations or piling. Root barriers may be required depending on surrounding vegetation.
- **Property Damage.** Higher wind speeds leading to structural damage, more intense rain leading to water infiltration and higher peak temperatures leading to blistering, warping and softening may affect the design of a building and the choice of materials.

5.40 In the construction phase of any development, consideration should be given to recycling Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste on-site as this is the most sustainable approach to dealing with this form of waste. However, the boroughs are aware that this is not always feasible.

5.41 Therefore in accordance with national and regional advice, the 2020 London Plan (including the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG, 2014) and this plan's objectives:

WP6 Sustainable Construction and Design of Waste Facilities

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

(b) Waste facilities will be required to:
(i) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in line with 2020 London Plan Policy SI2;
(ii) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change in accordance with 2020 London Plan Policy GG6 , particularly with regard to increased flood risk, urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity;
(iii) incorporate green roofs, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in accordance with 2020 London Plan Policy G5;
(iv) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials;
(v) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction waste on site; and,
(vi) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity.

WP7 The Benefits of Waste

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

Reuse, Refurbishment, Recycling and By-products

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

Energy from Waste

5.44 In the London Environment Strategy (Objective 7.4), the Mayor of London states that "achieving reduction and recycling targets will mean that no new energy from waste facilities in London will be needed." Therefore, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will not expect a proposal for such a facility to be submitted.

Job Creation and Social Value

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

5.46 Therefore, in accordance with the 2020 London Plan, the London Environment Strategy and this plan's objectives:

WP7 The Benefits of Waste

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

(b) Waste development for additional Energy from Waste facilities will not be supported

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

WP8 Nearby New Development Affecting Waste Sites

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

5.48 The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 182) and the 2020 London Plan (Policy D13) make it clear that where the operation of an existing business could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or agent of change) should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the completion of the new development.

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

5.50 Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning policy Framework, the 2020 London Plan and this plan's objectives:

WP8 New Development Affecting Waste Sites

(a) New development should be designed to ensure that existing waste sites and sites developed for compensatory provision remain viable and can intensify without unreasonable restrictions being placed on them.

(b) Where new development is proposed that may be affected by an existing waste site, an extant scheme, a permission for additional capacity or a site developed for compensatory provision, the applicant should:

(i) Ensure that good design mitigates and minimizes existing and potential nuisances generated by the waste use, either existing, extant, a permission for additional capacity or developed for compensatory provision

(ii) Explore mitigation measures early in the design stage, with the necessary and appropriate provisions, including the ongoing and future management of mitigation measures, secured through planning conditions and obligations

WP9 Planning Obligations

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

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

- Traffic management measures, including the routing of vehicles; supporting staff to travel sustainably; improving road safety; reducing freight traffic, particularly at peak times
- Access and highway improvements
- Provision of infrastructure, including low carbon and decentralised energy networks
- Carbon offsetting contributions
- Protection of sites of international, national, regional or local importance
- Environmental enhancement
- Flood risk compensation works
- Archaeological investigation, recording and keeping of artefacts and safeguarding of remains
- Off-site monitoring of emissions and the water environment
- Provision and management of off-site or advance planting and screening
- Job brokerage, training and skills to encourage local employment opportunities.

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

WP9 Planning Obligations

Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste development or waste 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.

WP10 Monitoring and Contingencies

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

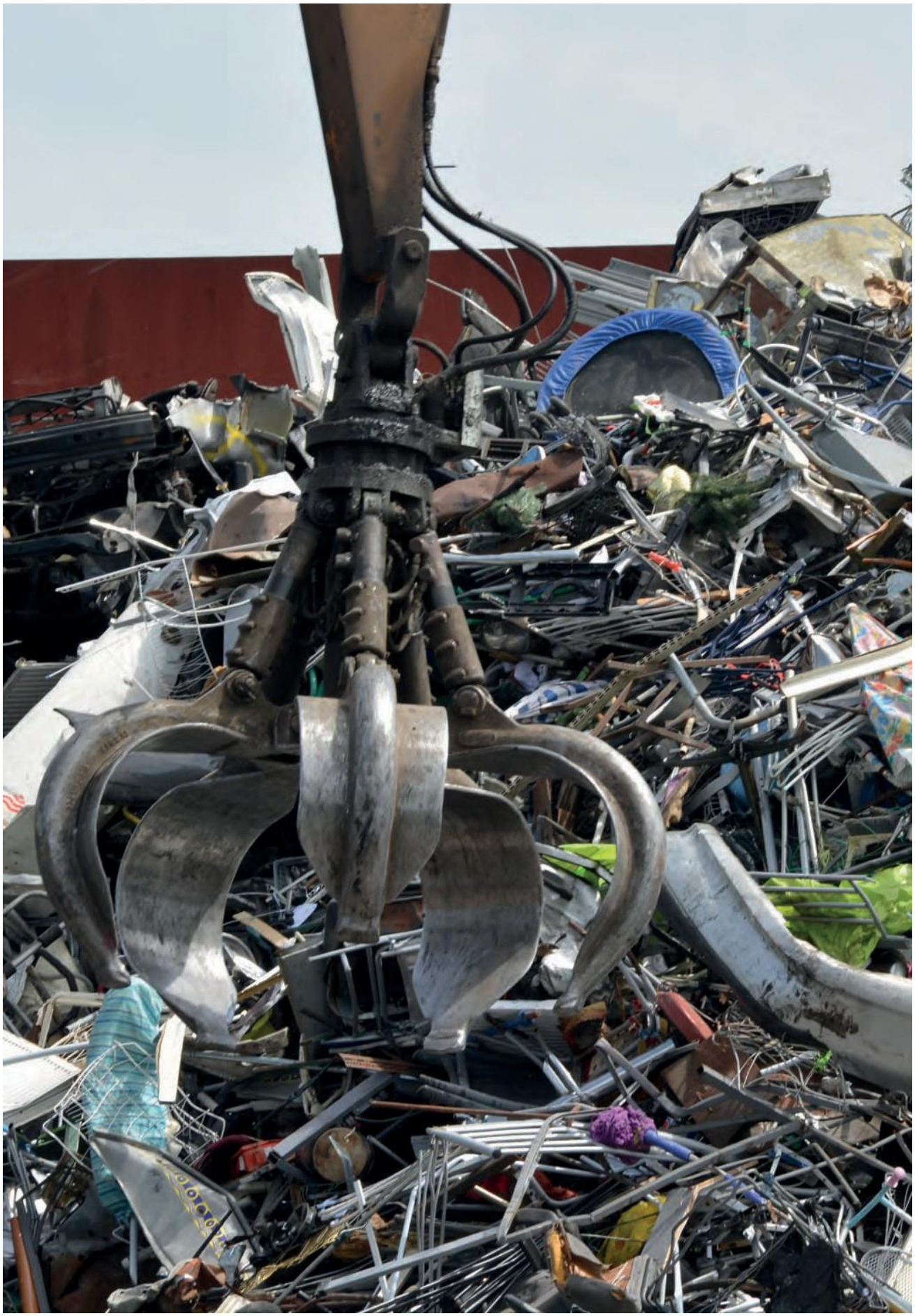
- delivering the objectives of the plan
- assessing the implementation of the strategic policies
- analysing the effectiveness of policies

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

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

WP10 Monitoring and Contingencies

The South London Waste Plan boroughs will monitor and review the effectiveness of the plan in meeting its strategic objectives, policies and targets through the Monitoring and Contingency Table (Appendix 1). The London Borough of Sutton's Authority Monitoring Report will report the monitoring and the boroughs, in consultation with each other, will decide whether it is necessary to implement any of the contingency actions in light of the monitoring.



How to read the information on Safeguarded Sites

Site size: in hectares

Type of facility: usually derived from the type of permit granted. There are three types of waste facilities: **(i)** a waste management facility, which reuses, recycles or reprocesses waste and therefore its throughput can count towards the south London target; **(ii)** a waste transfer facility, which processes or sorts waste for management elsewhere. In practice, however, most transfer stations do some management and, where this management capacity is known, it is counted towards the south London target; **(iii)** a waste treatment facility is a general term covering both waste management and waste transfer facilities

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

Maximum throughput (in tonnes per annum): The maximum throughput achieved by the site in any one year between 2013 and 2017. The 2020 London Plan recommends that boroughs should use this measure to assess capacity

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

Qualifying throughput (in tonnes per annum): This is the element of the maximum throughput which counts as waste management. For it to count as waste management, it must be applicable to one of the London Plan criteria for waste management: **(i)** used in London for energy recovery; **(ii)** materials sorted or bulked in London facilities for reuse, reprocessing or recycling; **(iii)** materials reused, recycled or reprocessed in London; **(iv)** produced as a solid-recovered fuel or a high-quality refuse-derived fuel

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

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

Currently Safeguarded: If a site was safeguarded in the 2011 South London Waste Plan

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

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

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

Site size (ha)	0.45
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	46,463
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	43,268 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

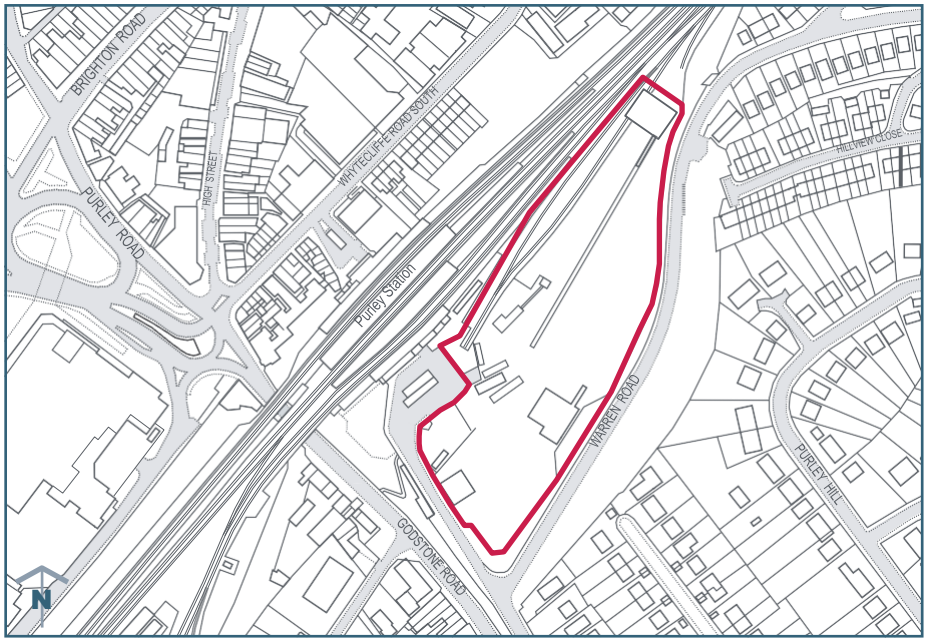
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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

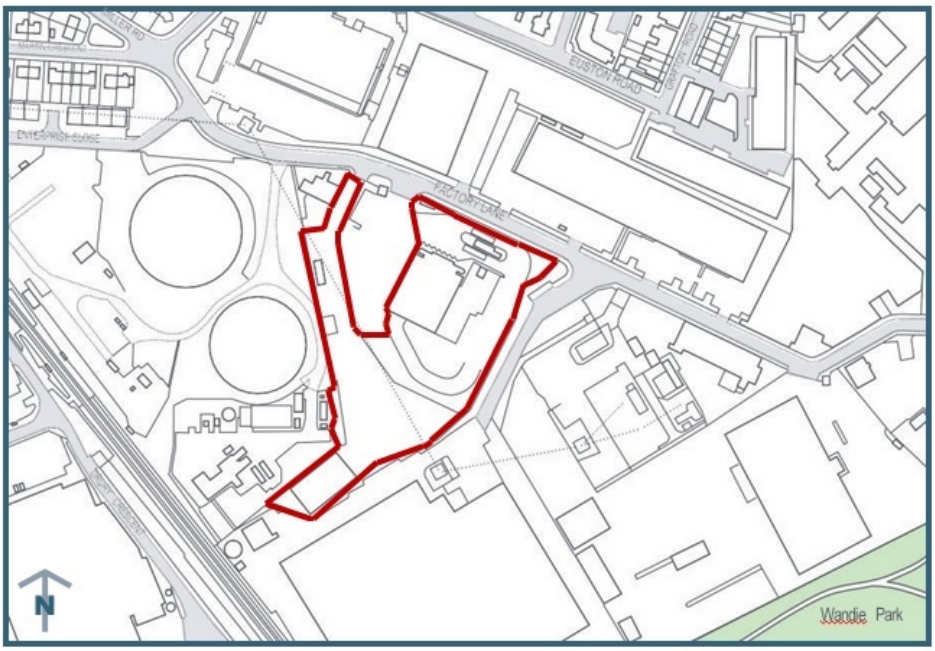


Site size (ha)	2.0
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	179,300
Licensed capacity (tpa)	249,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	178,593

Not to Scale

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

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

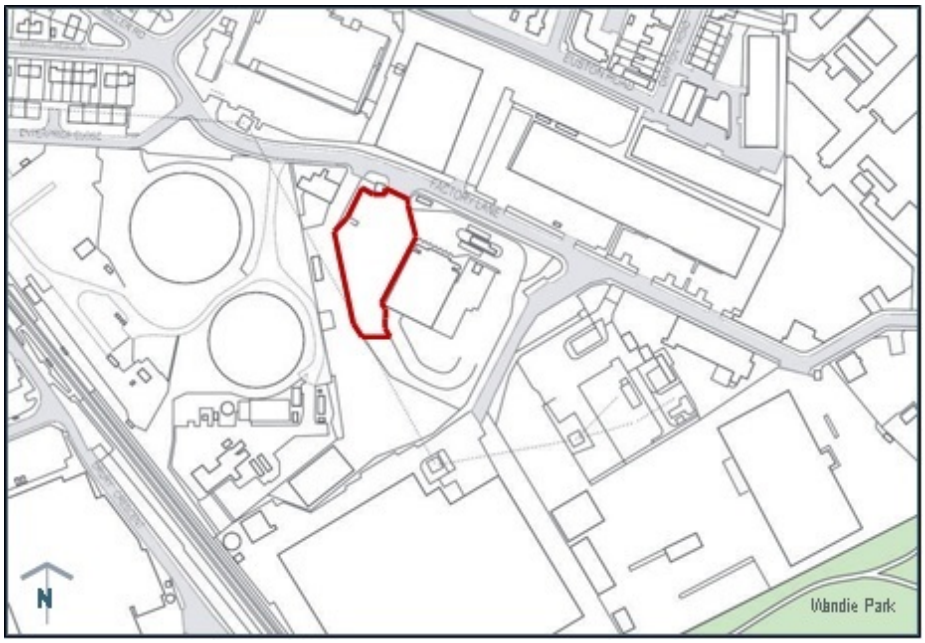


Not to Scale

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

Site Description	A large triple-storey building surrounded by hardstanding. The site is part of a larger industrial area. The site wraps around a household reuse and recycling centre. Active gas holders lie to the north-west of the site and power lines are overhead. * Maximum throughput and licensed capacity figures are for both sites C5A and C5B
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Flood Zone 2
Currently Safeguarded	Yes – Site reference in 2011 SLWP: 1
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify operations at this site. The site is large and there may be an opportunity to co-locate.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Evaluating and preserving any remains in the Ampere Way archaeology priority area • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected

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



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	19,736*
Licensed capacity (tpa)	200,000*
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	9,623 (HCI) 5,206 (C&D)

Site Description

Open local authority reuse and recycling centre. The site is part of a larger industrial area.
A waste transfer site wraps around the household reuse and recycling centre.
Active gas holders lie to the north-west of the site and power lines are overhead.
* Maximum throughput and licensed capacity figures are for both sites C5A and C5B

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Flood Zone 2

Currently Safeguarded

Yes – Site reference in 2011 SLWP: 1

Opportunity to increase waste managed

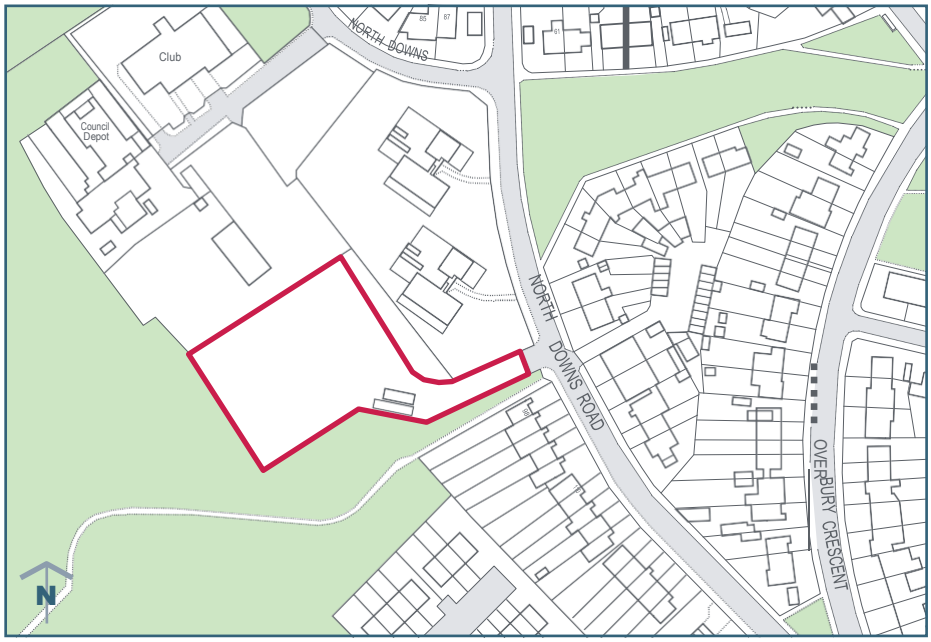
Yes. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify operations at this site. While household reuse and recycling centres have a low throughput per hectare, the site is large and there may be an opportunity to co-locate.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any remains in the Ampere Way archaeology priority area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected

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

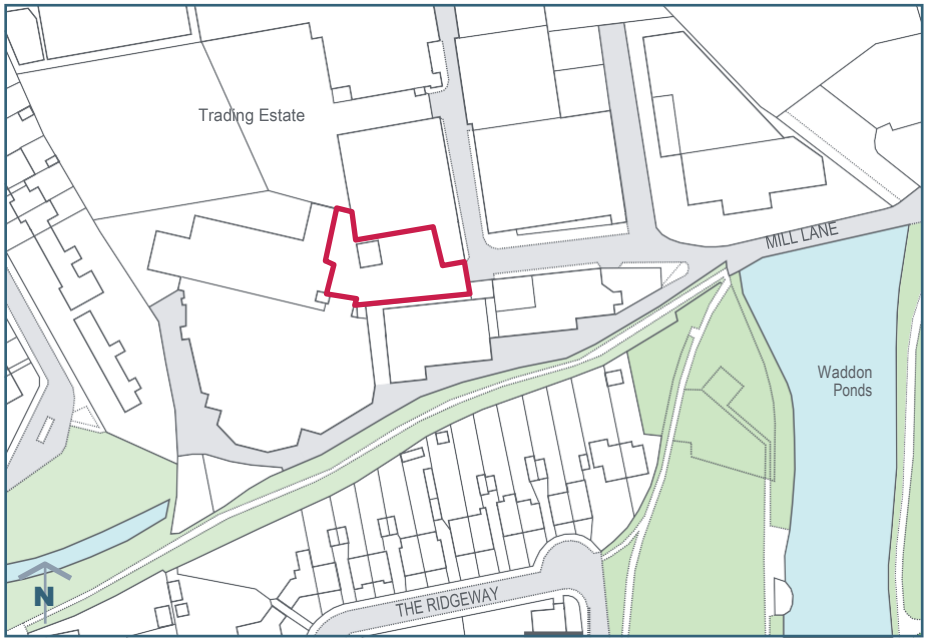


Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of Waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	6,895
Licensed capacity (tpa)	15,125
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	4,542(HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description	Open local authority household reuse and recycling centre Located on the edge of a residential area adjacent to farmland
Planning Designations	Archaeological Priority Area
Currently Safeguarded	Yes – Site Reference in SLWP 2011:
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. There are no plans to intensify
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the Croydon Downs Archaeological Priority Area • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity and in particularly the nearby site of nature conservation at Hutchinson's Bank • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Green Belt • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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

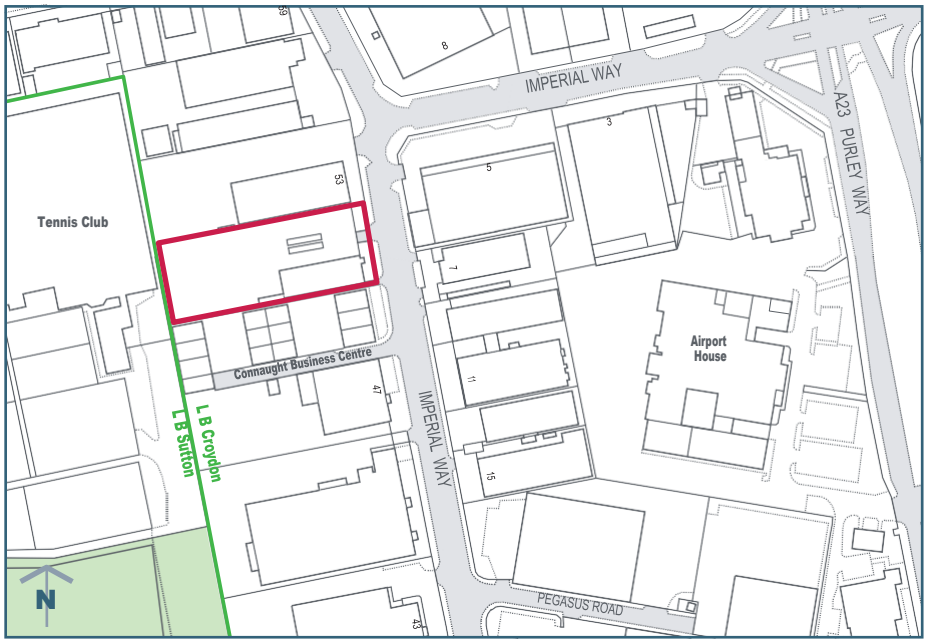


Site size (ha)	0.7
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	12,885
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description	Open skip storage and waste sorting The site lies within an existing strategic industrial area.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Area Archaeological Priority Area
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. This is a very constrained site with no opportunity for expansion or intensification
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • ● Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected

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



Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI) and Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	4,213
Licensed capacity (tpa)	4,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	4,213 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

Modern double-height warehouse with adjacent hardstanding area for metal sorting
The site lies within the Imperial Way Industrial Estate, which comprises a mix of new and mid-century warehouses, mostly double height.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Area
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

No. This site is achieving near its permitted capacity so it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify the site in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the archaeological priority area of Mere Bank
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Conserving, and where possible enhancing, the setting of Airport House, a Grade II* Listed building opposite

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

Site size (ha)	1.8
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	37,500
Licensed capacity (tpa)	37,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description	Uncovered sorting facility, skip storage area along with vehicle storage and repair Site is within the Green Belt surrounded by farmland
Planning Designations	Green Belt Archaeological Priority Area
Currently Safeguarded	Yes - Site reference in SLWP 2011:5
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. This site is within the Green Belt and has been refused permission to intensify operations on several occasions on the basis of harm to the Green Belt and character and appearance of the area. Therefore this site is not suitable for intensification.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby open spaces • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site is in the archaeological priority area - Croydon Downs • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Green Belt • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

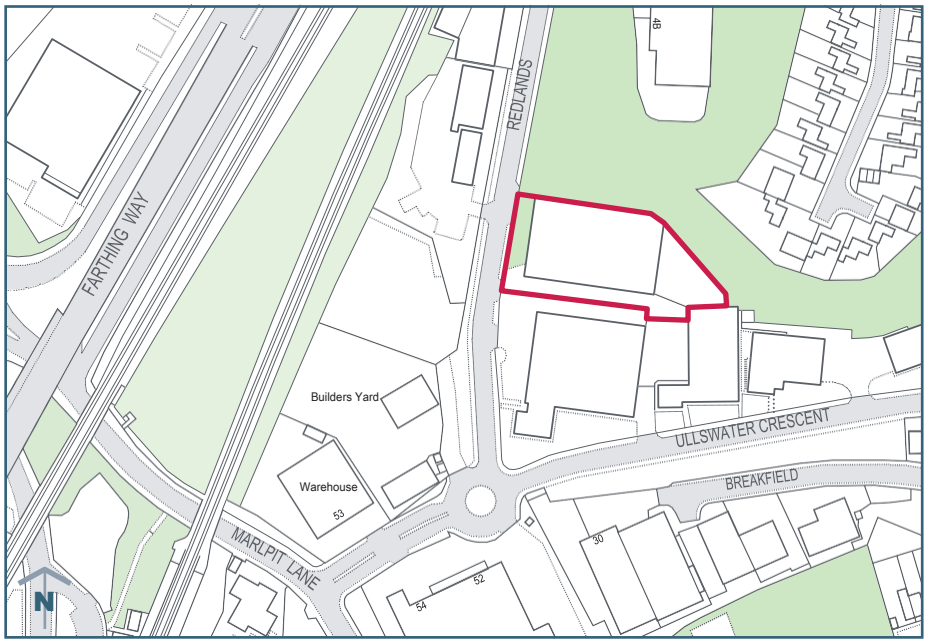
C10 Purley Oaks Reuse and Recycling Centre, Brighton Road, Croydon CR8 2BG

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI) and Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	9,099
Licensed capacity (tpa)	12,535
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	6,684 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description	Open local authority reuse and recycling centre. Located within a local centre with nearby residential development.
Planning Designations	Place Specific Policy - Area of the junction of Brighton Road and Purley Downs Road (DM42.3) Archaeological Priority Area Flood Zone 3
Currently Safeguarded	Yes – Site reference in SLWP 2011: 4
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The site is adjacent to the proposed Site DM42.3 for a Gypsy and Traveller site so there is no capacity to expand
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the archaeology priority area London to Brighton Roman Road • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected • Providing appropriate soft landscaping • The Purley Oaks Highway Depot is an allocated Gypsy and Traveller site in the Croydon Local Plan 2018

C11 SafetyKleen, Unit 6b, Redlands, Coulsdon, Croydon CR5 2HT



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.3
Type of facility	Transfer
Type of waste	Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	Not operational
Licensed capacity (tpa)	12,782
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Site Description

Large two- and three-storey mid-century office and warehouse block with some hardstanding for vehicles at rear

The site lies within an industrial area with similar adjacent uses. To the east, there is a residential area with a buffer of green space and trees between.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Currently Safeguarded

Yes – Site reference in SLWP 2011: A

Opportunity to increase waste managed

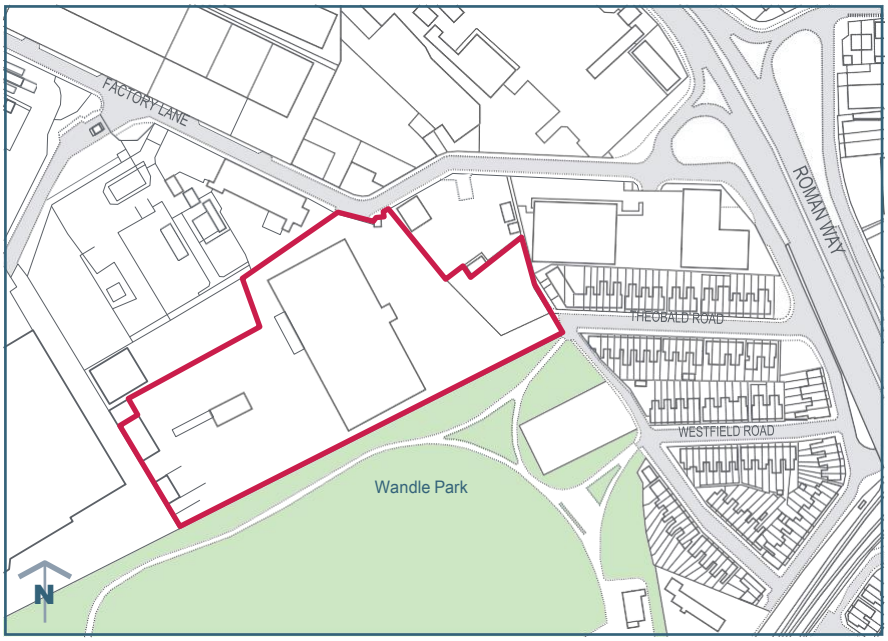
Yes. The site is currently vacant waste site and so there is an opportunity to add throughput to the apportionment total

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	2.7
Type of facility	Treatment
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	24,383
Licensed capacity (tpa)	Unknown
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description	Large double-height shed with associated circulation. The site lies within an industrial area with similar adjacent uses. To the south, there is Wandle Park and to the east some residential properties are relatively nearby
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Place Specific Policy – Site Allocations in Waddon (DM49.2) Flood Zones 2 and 3
Currently Safeguarded	Yes – Site reference in SLWP 2011: B
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. The site had some throughput in the past but has not registered a return since 2015.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Croydon Local Plan site allocation of the site (page 452) • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Wandle Park • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected

C13 Solo Wood, Factory Lane, Croydon CR0 3RL

Not to Scale

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

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Flood Zone 2

Currently Safeguarded

Yes – Site reference in 2011 SLWP: 1

Opportunity to increase waste managed

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

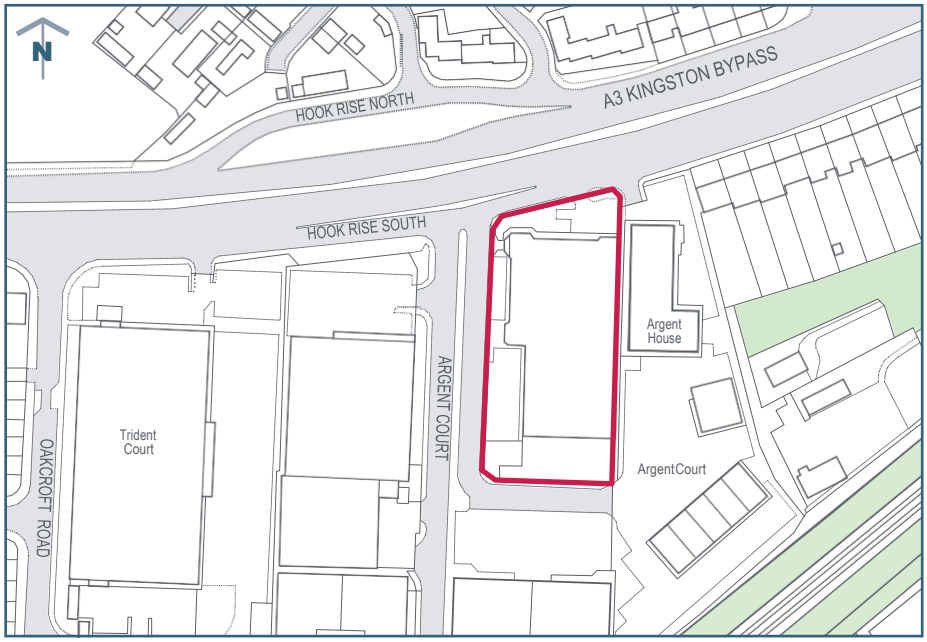
Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Evaluating and preserving any remains in the Ampere Way archaeology priority area
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected


www.killoughery.eu
SCANIA
KILLOUGHERY
0208 648 3737

K2 Genuine Solutions Group, Solutions House, Unit 1A, 223 Hook Rise South, Kingston KT6 7LD



Site size (ha)	0.3
Type of facility	Recycling and Reuse
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	1,630
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	1,630 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

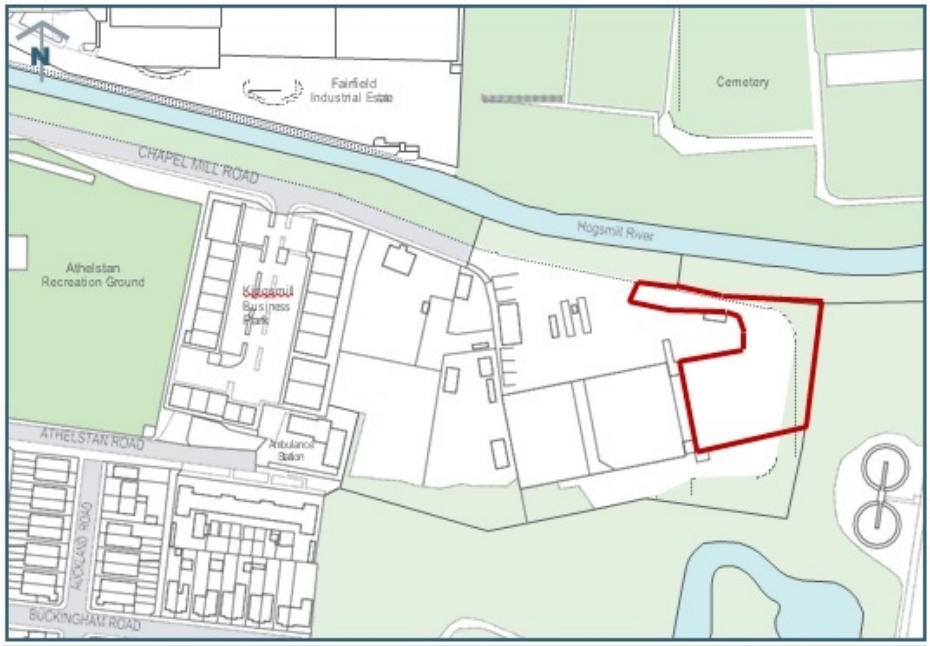
No. This type of facility typically has a lover throughput per hectare, so it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations at this site in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	0.7
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	14,363
Licensed capacity (tpa)	25,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	9,392 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Site Area
of Archaeological Significance

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site reference in SLWP 2011: 6

Opportunity to increase waste managed

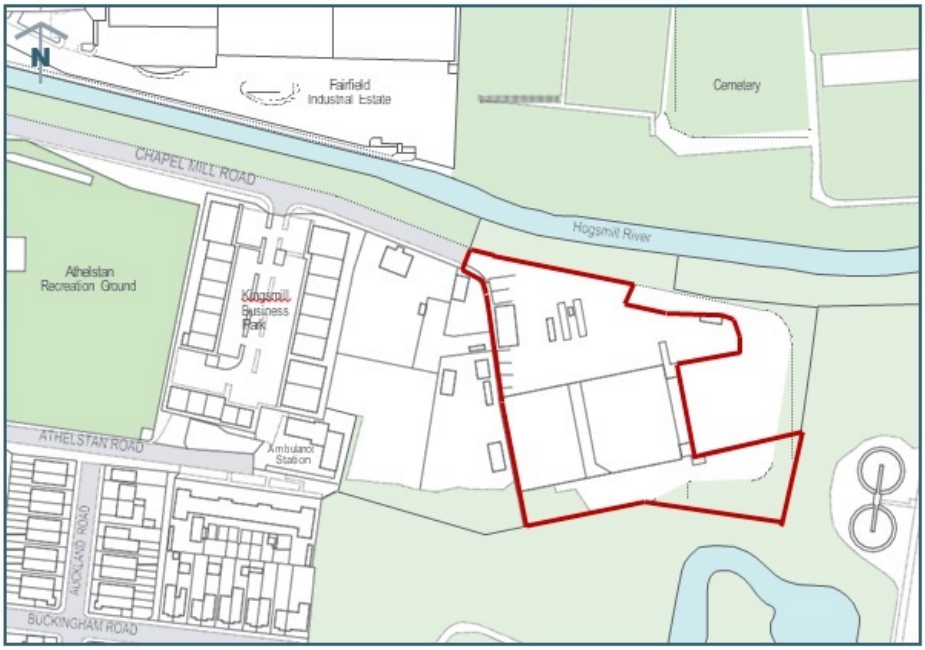
No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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

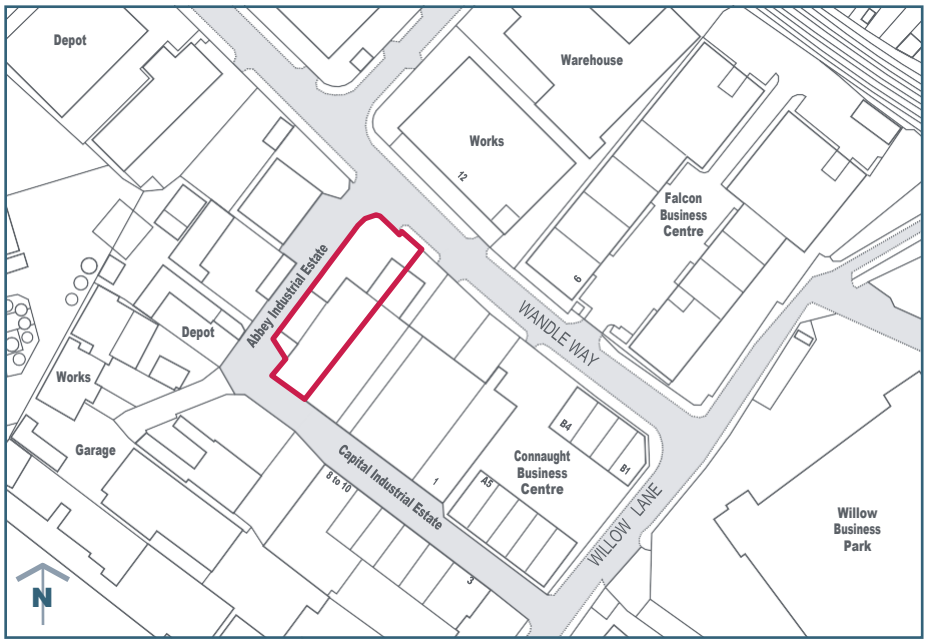


Site size (ha)	1.3
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	68,883
Licensed capacity (tpa)	200,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	19,620 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description	Double-height enclosed shed with hardstanding for vehicles. The site lies within an industrial area which is surrounded by open space. The Kingston Civic Amenity Site is within the same site.
Planning Designations	Locally Significant Industrial Site Area of Archaeological Significance
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Athelstan Recreation Ground, Kingsmeadow, Kingstonian Football Club Ground and Hogsmill Nature Reserve • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Not to Scale

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

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

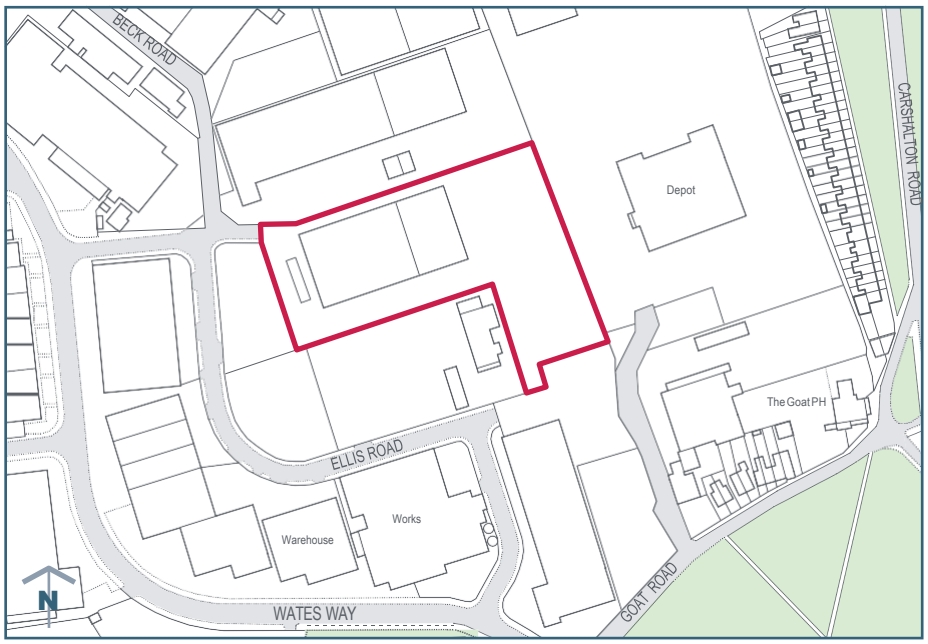
No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	1.0
Type of facility	Metal recycling
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	70,100
Licensed capacity (tpa)	109,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	70,100 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

A collection of large double-height warehouses and office space with hardstanding for metal sorting, vehicles and skips
Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties.
Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the north west of the site

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone
Flood Zone 2

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in SLWP 2011: 22 (under name of B Nebbett & Son)

Opportunity to increase waste managed

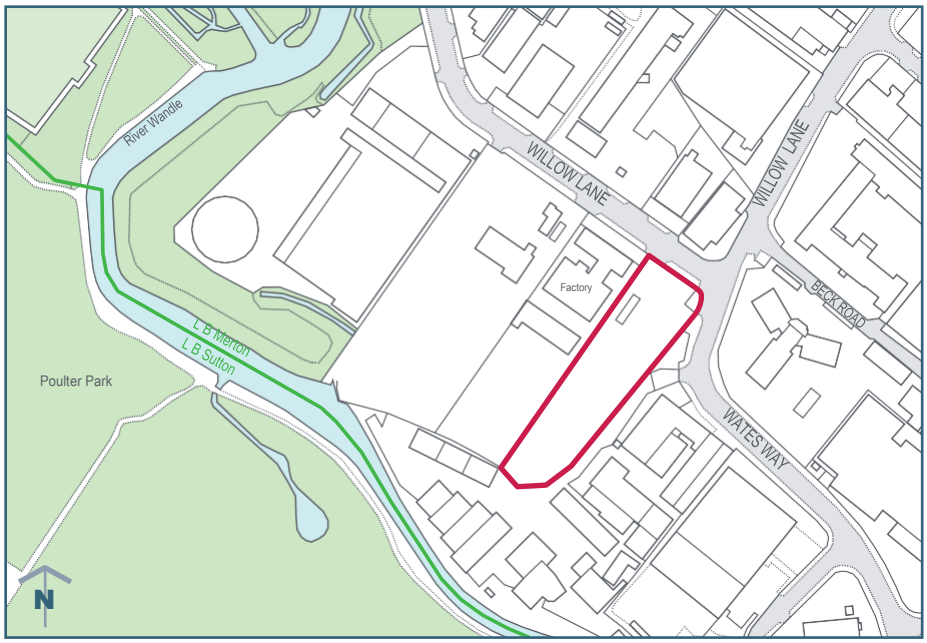
No. The throughput is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



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

Not to Scale

Site Description

Hardstanding for material sorting, vehicles and skips. Two-storey portakabin office
Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties.
Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the north east of the site

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone
Flood Zone 2

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

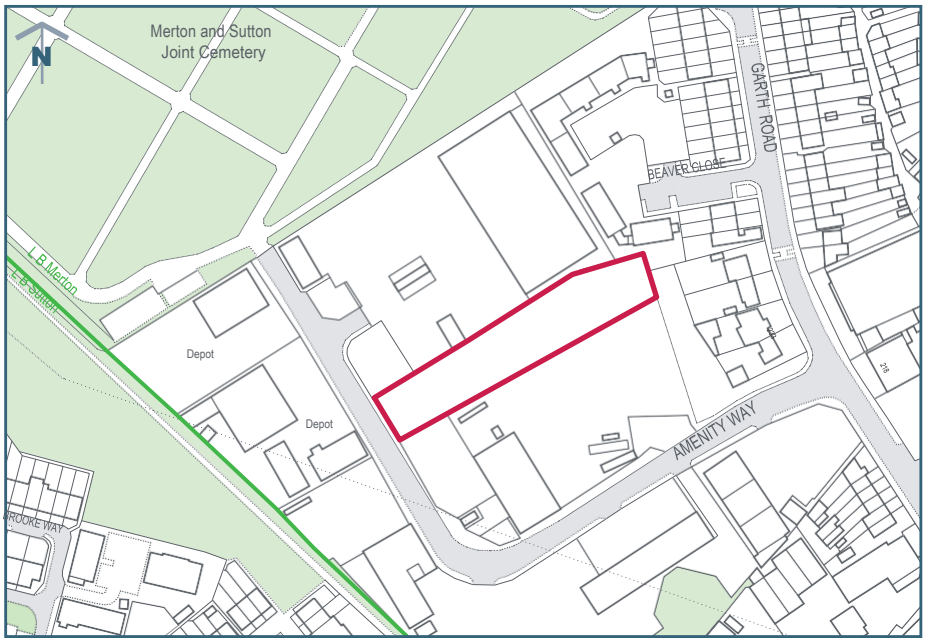
Yes. There is a 2010 planning permission for metals recycling on this site with a throughput of 1,500 tonnes per week, which equates to 78,000 tonnes per annum. Therefore, there could be an opportunity to intensify throughput on the site with some intervention.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

M4 Garth Road Reuse and Recycling Centre, 66-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road, Merton SM4 4AX



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.7 (including M5)
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Local Authority Collected Waste
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	14,594
Licensed capacity (tpa)	25,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	9,866 (HCI)

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Location

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in SLWP 2011: 9

Opportunity to increase waste managed

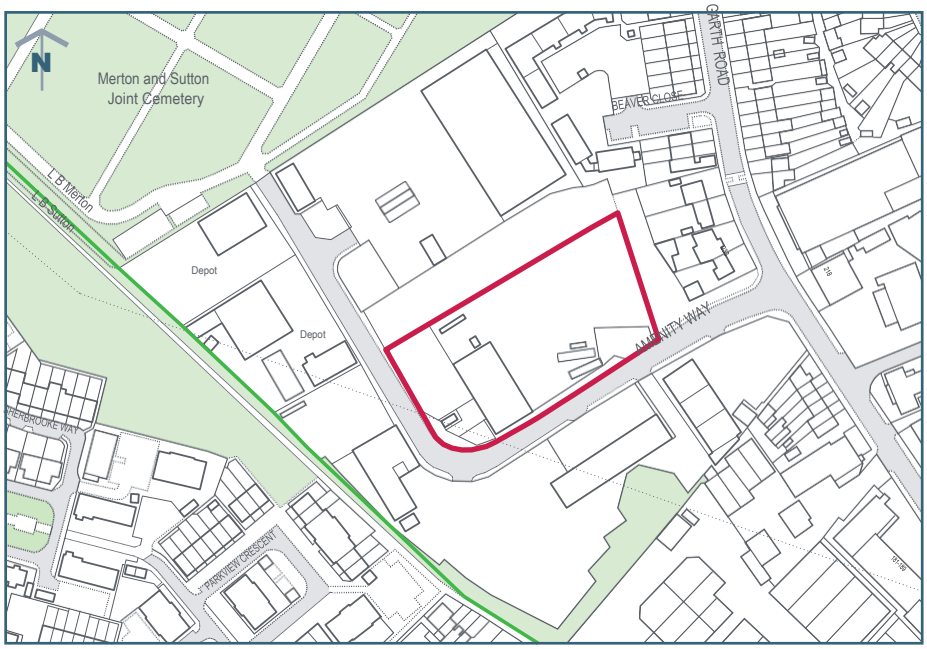
No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	0.45
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Local Authority, Collected Waste and Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	18,839
Licensed capacity (tpa)	22,281
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	15,704 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

Transfer station

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

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Location

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in SLWP 2011: 9

Opportunity to increase waste managed

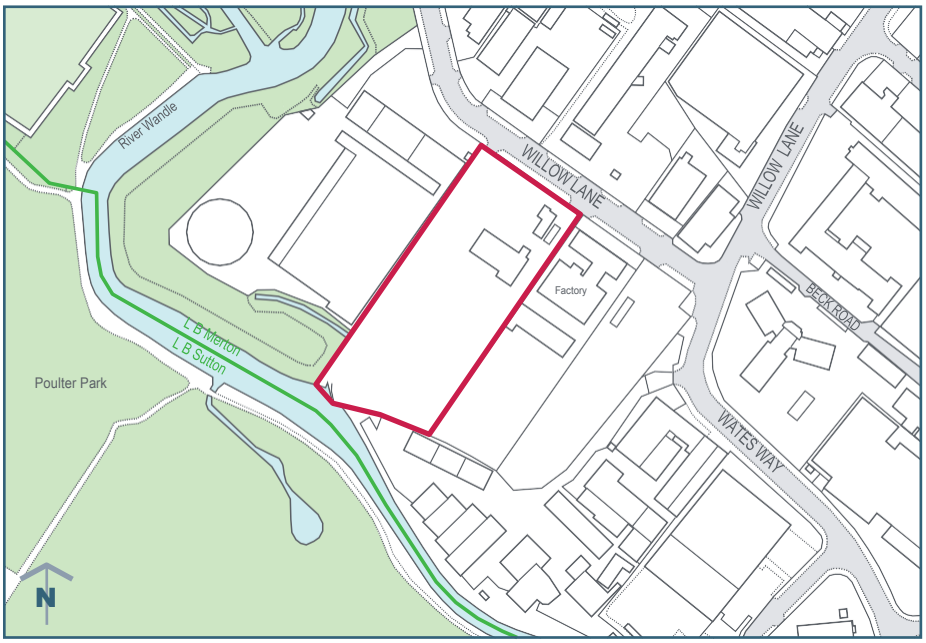
No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	0.8
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste accepted	Construction and Demolition
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	71,253
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description	A large site comprising a double-height industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, skips and waste. Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the north east of the site
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone Flood Zone 2
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughout per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of the development • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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

Site size (ha)	0.06
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	24,999
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	20,774 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

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

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

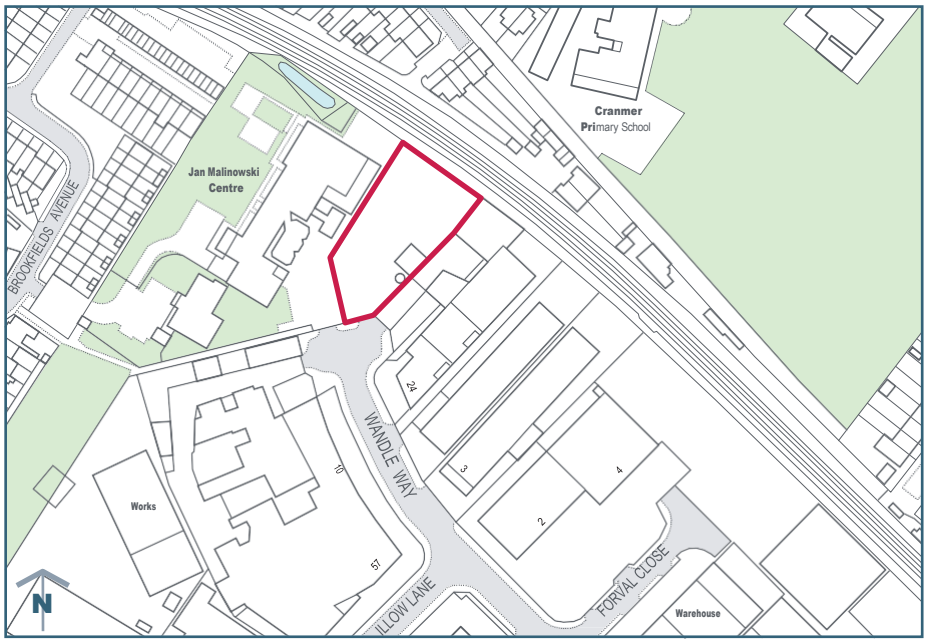
M8 LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane, Merton CR4 4NA

Site size (ha)	0.07
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	38,738
Licensed capacity (tpa)	50,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	33,845 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description	Double-height shed with attached single-storey offices Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location opposite the site
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone Flood Zone 2
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput ratio is above average for this type of facility
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	58,150
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description

Mainly open hardstanding for skips and sorting. Double-height covered area. Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties, however, there are residential properties approximately 20 metres to the north of the site

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

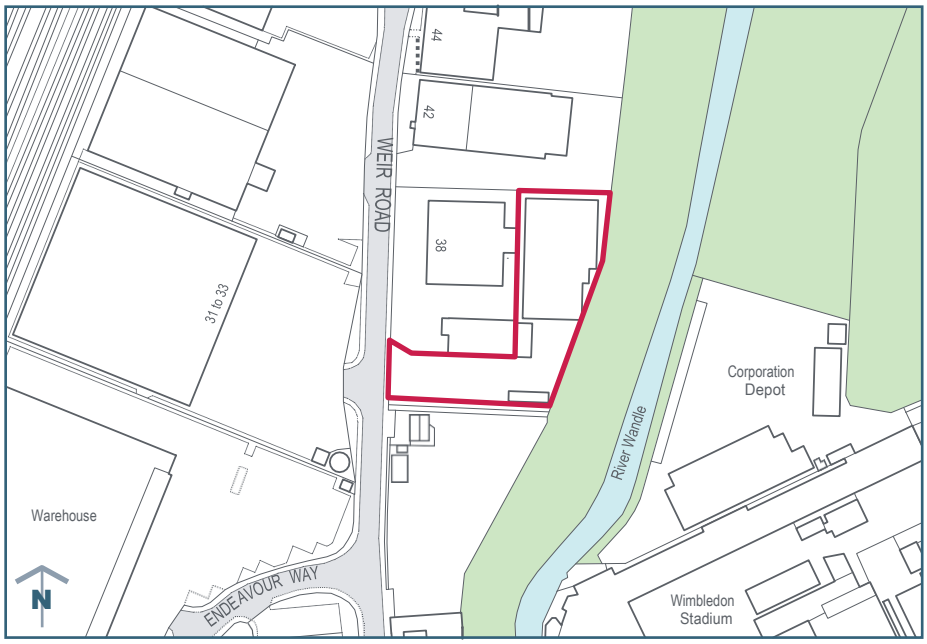
No. The plot throughput ratio is above average for this type of facility so there are unlikely to be opportunities to intensify the throughput.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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

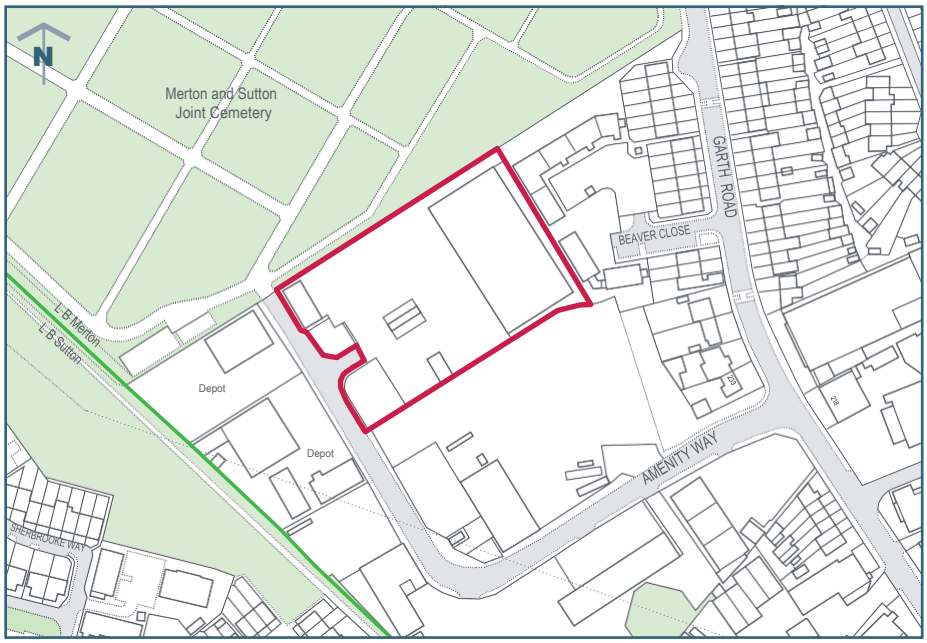


Site size (ha)	0.3
Type of facility	Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	53,313
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	42,856 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description	Enclosed double-height shed with outside hardstanding space Located within an industrial area comprising double- and triple-height industrial sheds and warehouses. Vantage House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies at the southern edge of Durnsford Road Strategic Industrial Location
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority one
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Site size (ha)	0.8
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	39,950
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Locally Significant Industrial Location

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 25 (as Sloane Demolition)

Opportunity to increase waste managed

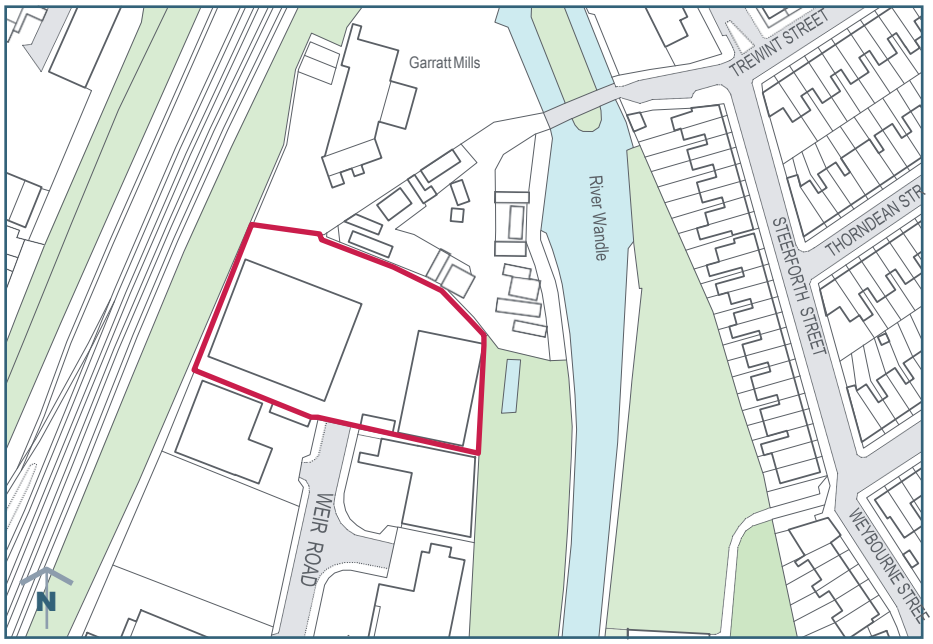
No. There are no known plans to intensify operations at the facility

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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

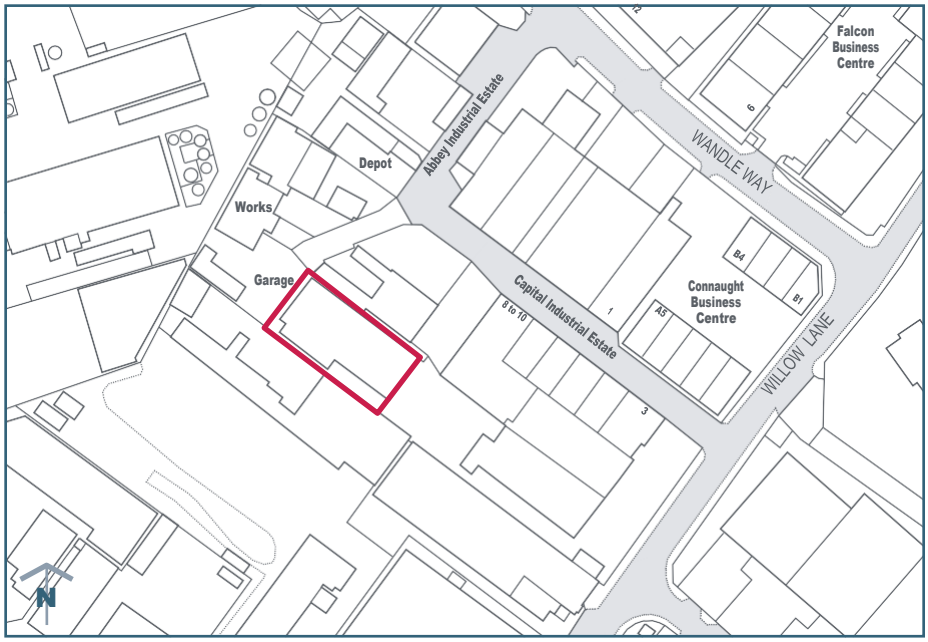


Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	48,687
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	18,030 (C&D)

Site Description	Enclosed triple-height shed with outside hardstanding space for vehicles Located within an industrial area comprising double- and triple-height industrial sheds and warehouses. The site is adjacent to a Gypsy and Traveller site in Wandsworth
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Protecting the amenity of those using the future Wandle Valley Regional Park • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Site size (ha)	0.1
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	20,000
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	13,453 (HCI) 4,547 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description	The facility is a fully enclosed industrial unit Located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies in the middle of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location to the south of the site
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput per hectare is based on the few weeks the facility has been operating, which is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

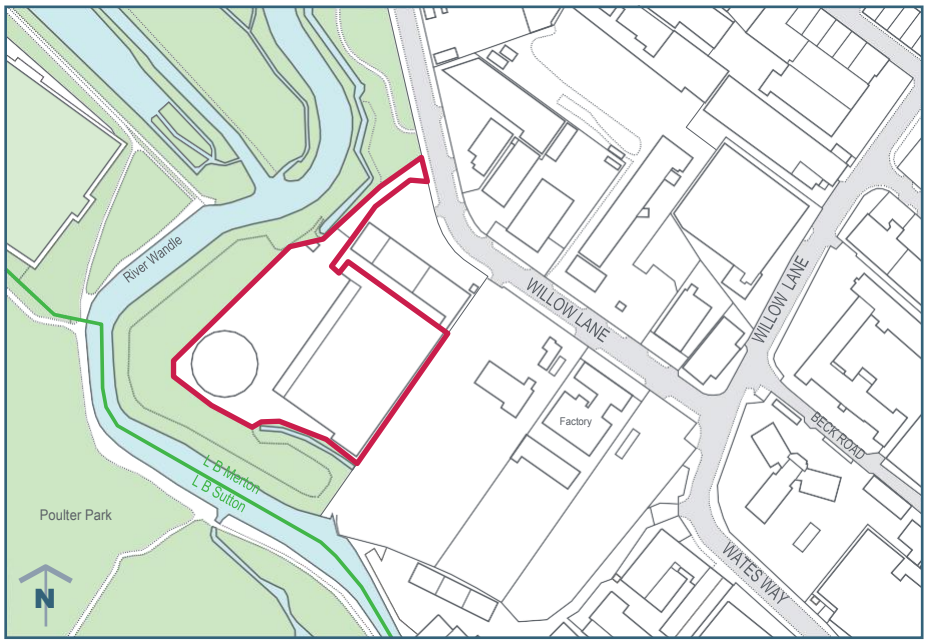
M14 Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery, Unit 6, Weir Road, Merton SW19 8UG

Site size (ha)	0.43
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	71,595
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	30,131 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description	Enclosed triple-height shed with outside hardstanding for vehicles Located within an industrial area comprising double- and triple-height industrial sheds and warehouses. Vantage House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development, lies at the southern edge of Durnsford Road Strategic Industrial Location
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone
Currently Safeguarded	Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 27 (known as the SITA Transfer Station)
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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

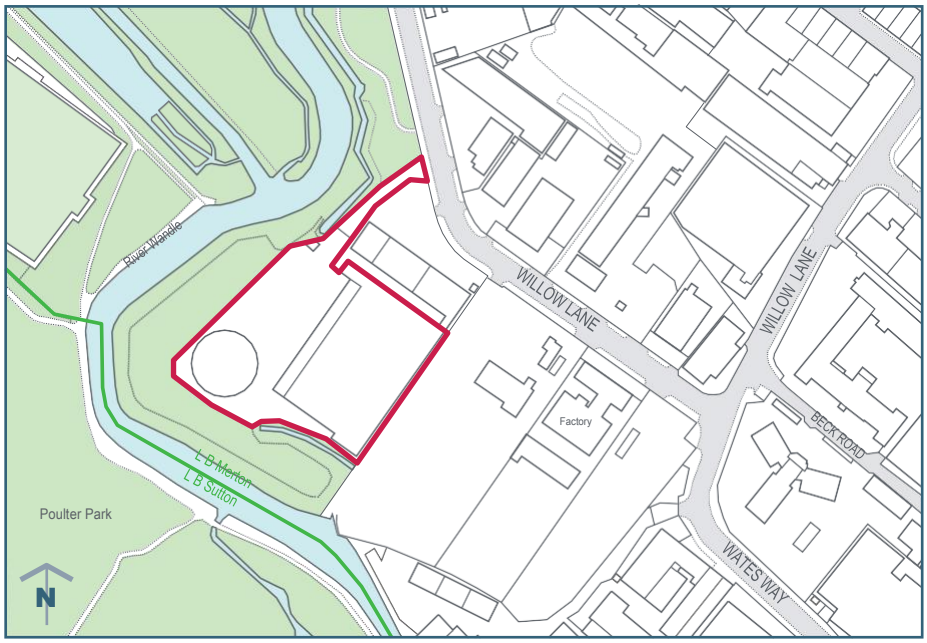


Site size (ha)	0.9 (includes M16)
Type of facility	Anaerobic Digestion
Type of waste	Household
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	36,341
Licensed capacity (tpa)	99,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	46,341 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description	The facility uses in-vessel composting which takes mixed garden and kitchen waste, which are composted together in an enclosed vessel The site is located on the western edge of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location. It is located off Willow Lane itself to the rear of building 41A and 43B.
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone Flood Zone 2
Currently Safeguarded	Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: V (known as Vertal)
Opportunity to increase waste managed	No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Ensuring development does not affect adversely the adjacent Wandle Valley Conservation Area • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity • Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Site size (ha)	0.9 (includes M15)
Type of facility	Composting
Type of waste	Household
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	51,715
Licensed capacity (tpa)	100,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	51,715 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone
Flood Zone 2

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: V (known as Vertal)

Opportunity to increase waste managed

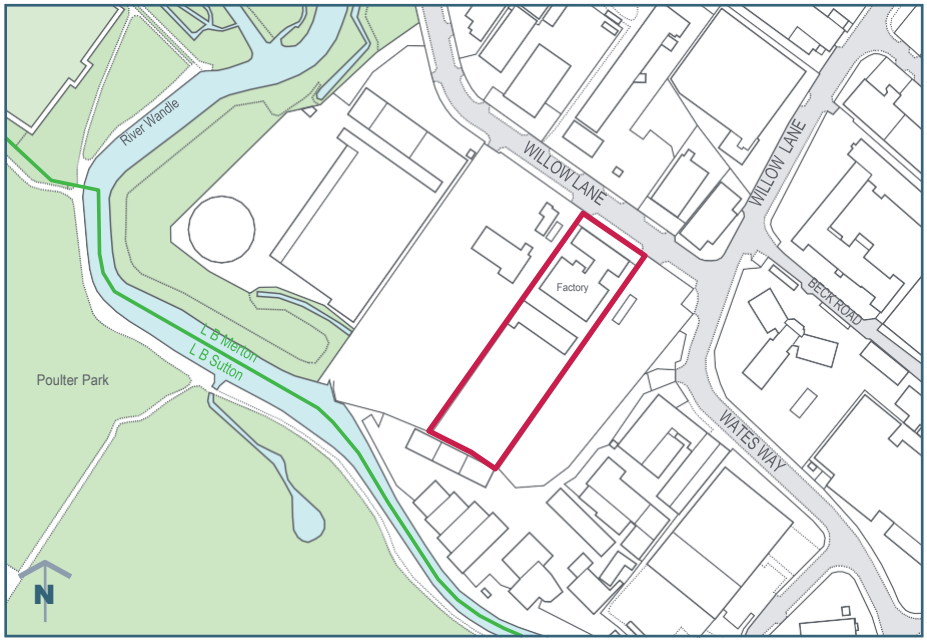
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
- Ensuring development does not adversely affect the adjacent Wandle Valley Conservation Area
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
- Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and there is an 8-metre buffer zone between the top of the riverbank and the edge of any development
- Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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

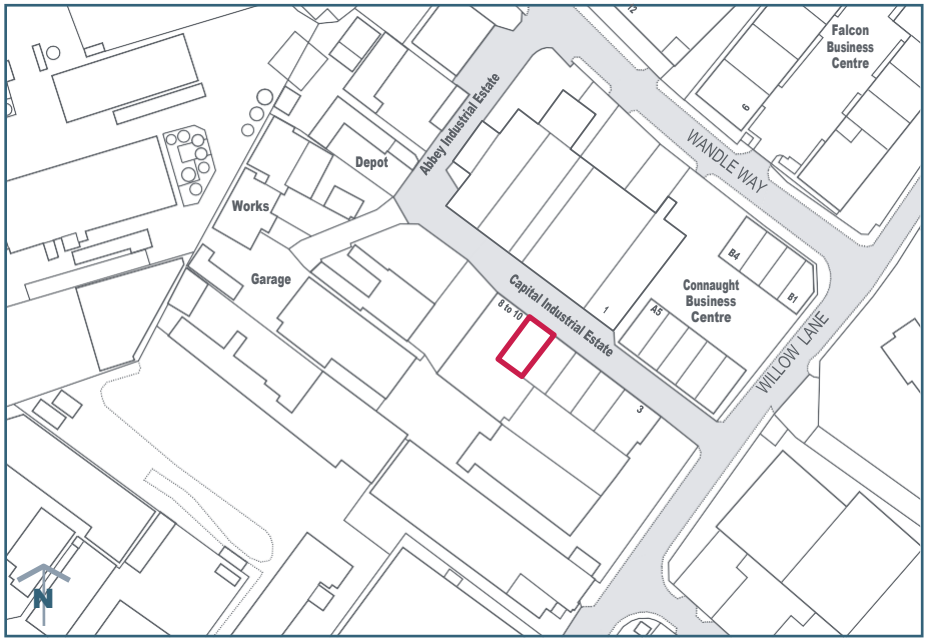


Site size (ha)	0.5
Type of facility	Treatment of waste to produce soil
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	804
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description	A large site comprising a double-height industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, hardstanding for skips and construction, demolition and excavation waste The site is located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. The River Wandle lies to the west of the site. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development lies to the north-east of the site
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Zone Flood Zone 2
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. The site appears to be operating well below its potential as a waste management site and there is the opportunity to intensify operations and increase throughput on the site
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



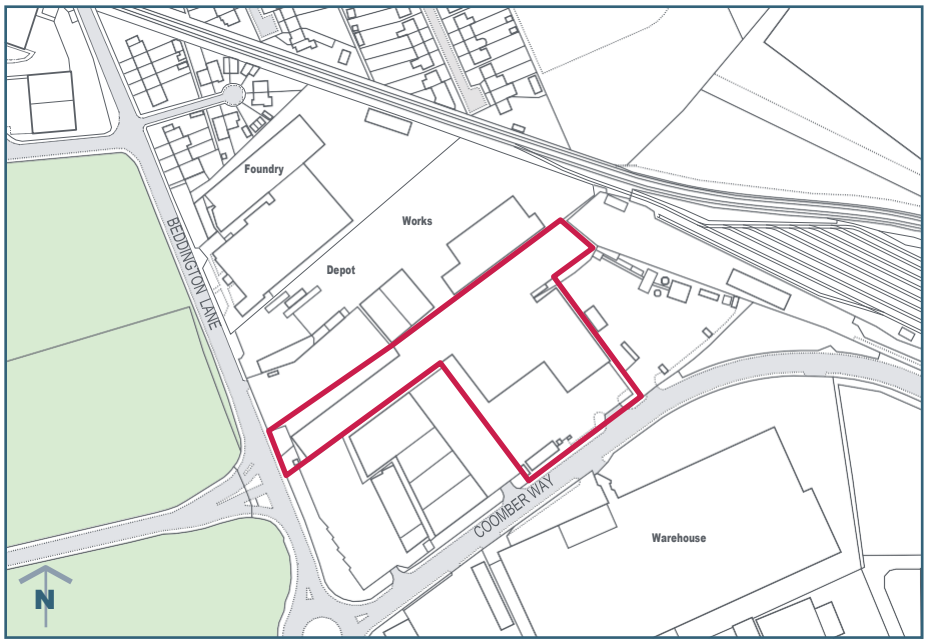
Site size (ha)	0.07
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	141
Licensed capacity (tpa)	24,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

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


020 8689 0787

S1 777 Recycling Centre, 154a Beddington Lane, Sutton CR0 4TE



Site size (ha)	1.0
Type of facility	Material Recycling and Treatment
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	56,912
Licensed capacity (tpa)	372,600
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	20,625 (HCI) 32,972 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description

The site comprises large double-height and triple-height modern industrial sheds with hardstanding for skip storage and parking
The site is part of a large strategic industrial location, backing on to tram lines to the rear.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Zone

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 21

Opportunity to increase waste managed

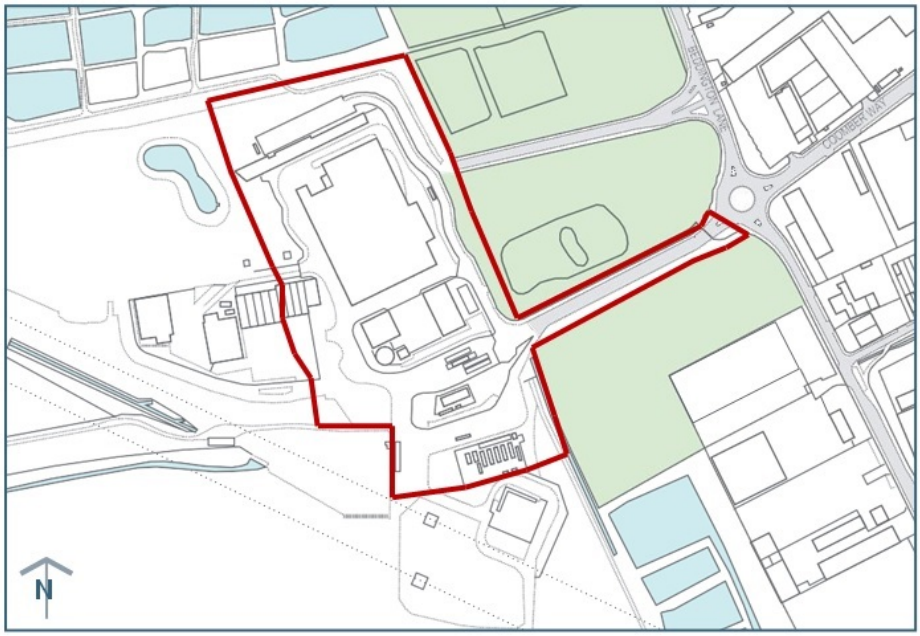
No. The site has a current maximum throughput of just under 57,000 tonnes

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
- Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
- Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
- Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
- Providing appropriate soft landscaping
- Ensuring the nearby underground electricity cable is neither damaged nor made inaccessible

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



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	5.4
Type of facility	Energy from waste
Type of waste accepted	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	275,000
Licensed capacity (tpa)	302,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	275,000 (HCI)

Site Description

An energy recovery facility. The facility lies within the Wandle Valley Regional Park and Metropolitan Open Land and is adjacent to the Viridor Recycling Facility and the Beddington Farmlands Landfill site. The land immediately to the east has permission for an extension to the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location

Planning Designations

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

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

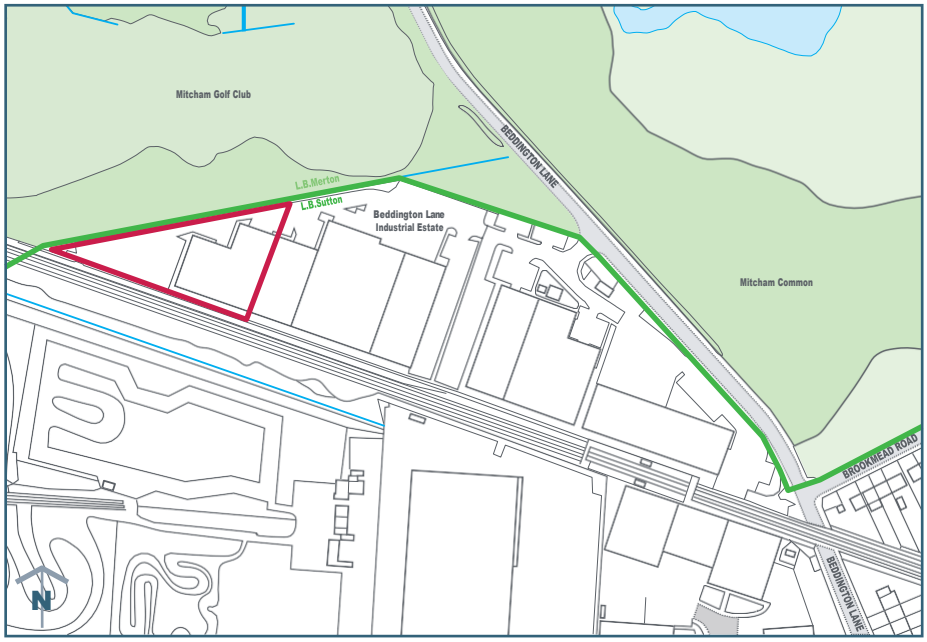
No. This is a new facility and therefore there are no opportunities to upgrade or intensify operations at the current time

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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

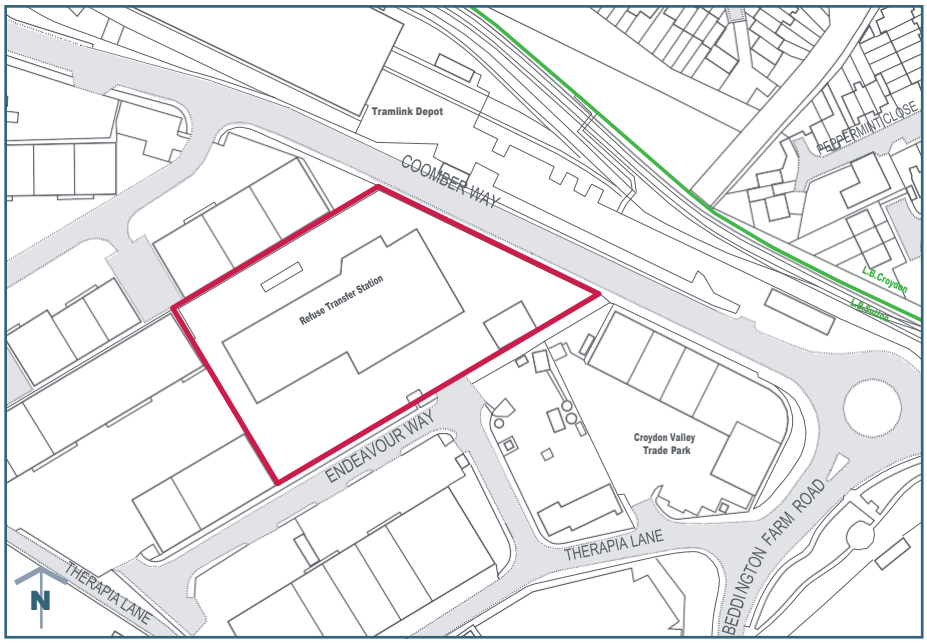


Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Transfer
Type of waste	Hazardous
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	9,601
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description	Modern, double-height industrial unit The Beddington Lane industrial estate lies at the northern end of the Purley Way and Beddington Strategic Industrial Location. It largely comprises large, double-height industrial sheds with some ancillary office space
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Area
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. The throughput per hectare is slightly lower than average for a transfer facility so there may be an opportunity to increase the throughput.
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts • Protecting the amenity of those using the future Wandle Valley Regional Park • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity and providing appropriate soft landscaping • Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land • Consulting Transport for London for any impacts on the London Trams Network

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



Site size (ha)	0.7
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	27,799
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	21,113 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

A double- and triple-height enclosed sheds with hardstanding for vehicles
The site lies within a large industrial estate (Beddington Strategic Industrial Location) surrounded by similar industrial properties

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 98

Opportunity to increase waste managed

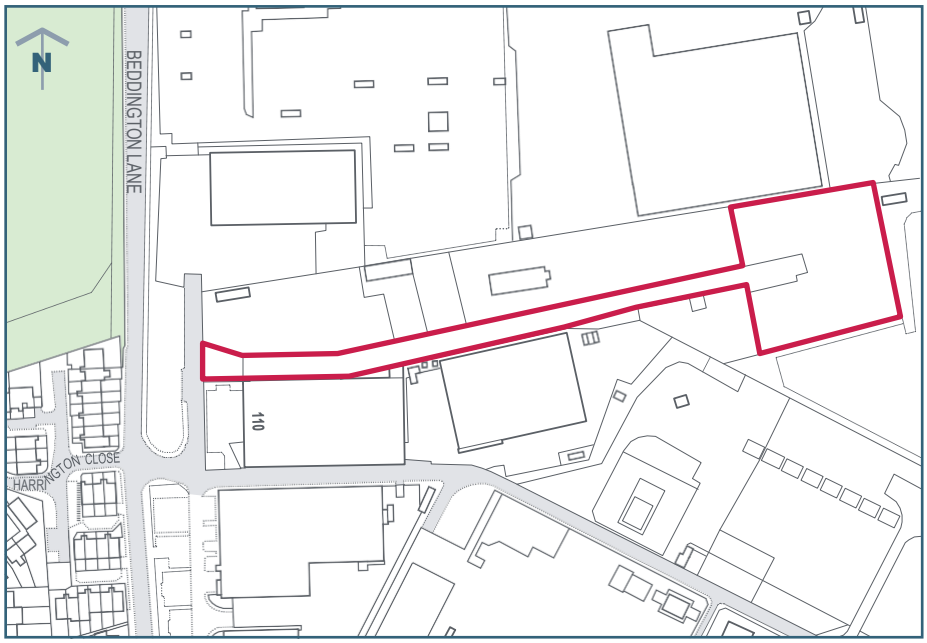
Yes. The operator has stated it would be possible to intensify operations on site

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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

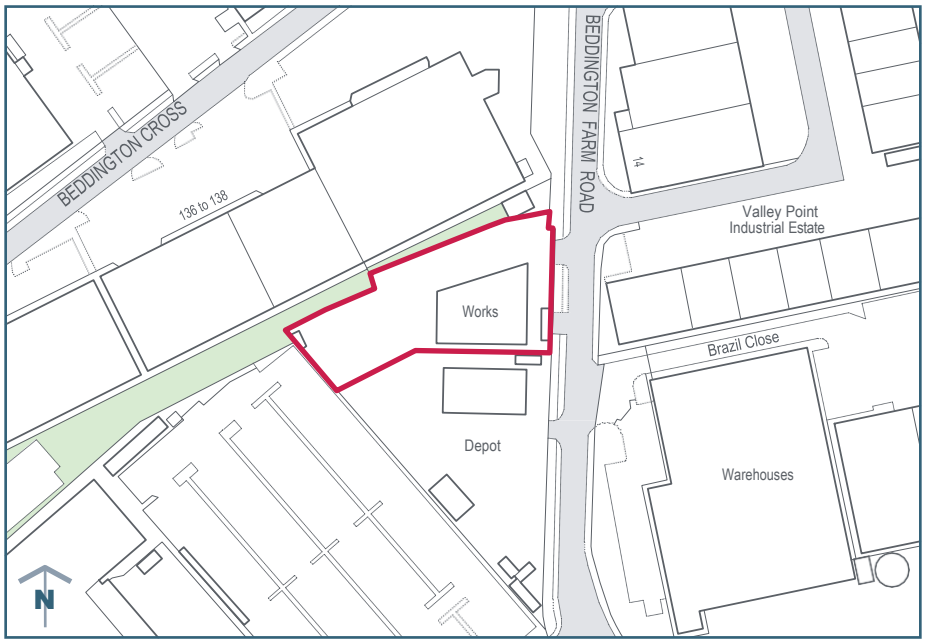


Site size (ha)	0.6
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	8,000
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	5,381 (HCI) 1,819 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description	An enclosed facility for segregation, recycling and recovery of skip waste materials with hardstanding for vehicles The site lies within a large industrial estate (the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location) surrounded by similar industrial properties
Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Area Flood Zone 2
Currently Safeguarded	No
Opportunity to increase waste managed	Yes. This is a new facility which has only been operating for a short time. The operational throughput capacity of 8,000tpa has been estimated on the first quarterly return by the company. However, the planning application states that up to 50,000tpa could be managed on site. The estimated throughput is lower than average for this type of facility
Issues to consider if there is a further application	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: • Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building • Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site • Undertaking an assessment of the cumulative impacts on the highway network, which should be discussed with Transport for London, and limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads • Minimising flood risk on- and off-site • Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains • Providing appropriate soft landscaping • Ensuring the safety clearances for overhead power lines crossing the site are respected

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



Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Physical Treatment
Type of waste	Wastewater and Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	13,912
Licensed capacity (tpa)	100,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description

Fronted by two-storey, 1960s office block with facility to the rear
The site is located on Beddington Farm Road in the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location. It is adjacent to the Surrey Jaguar Centre and the Royal Mail Centre

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

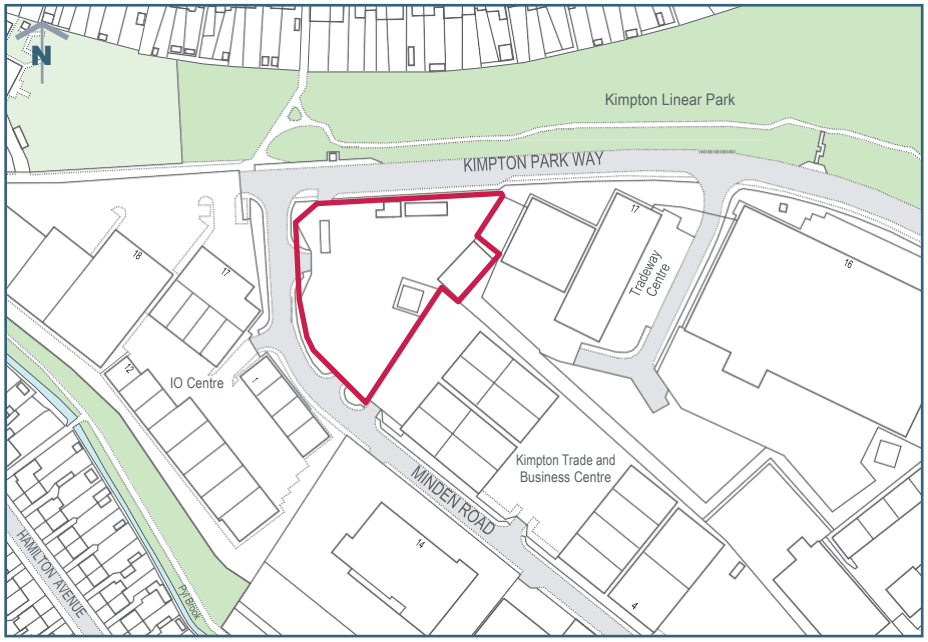
No. The throughout per hectare is typical for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	14,799
Licensed capacity (tpa)	24,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	8,640 (HCI)

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 3

Opportunity to increase waste managed

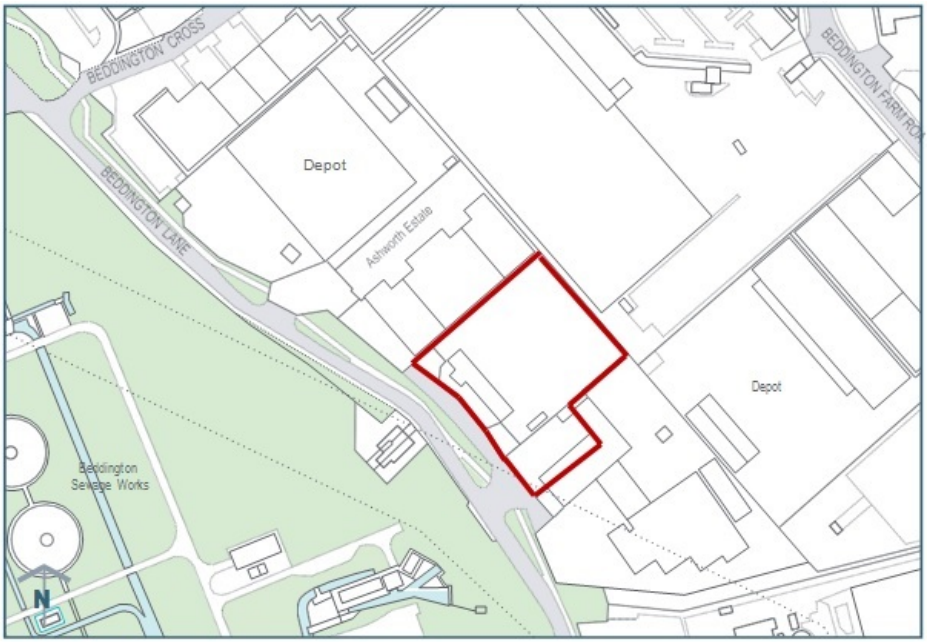
No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	0.6
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	1,060
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

Not to Scale

Site Description

Open site for concrete production and aggregates recovery with a further open yard and warehouse building
The site is part of the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location and is surrounded by similar uses

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

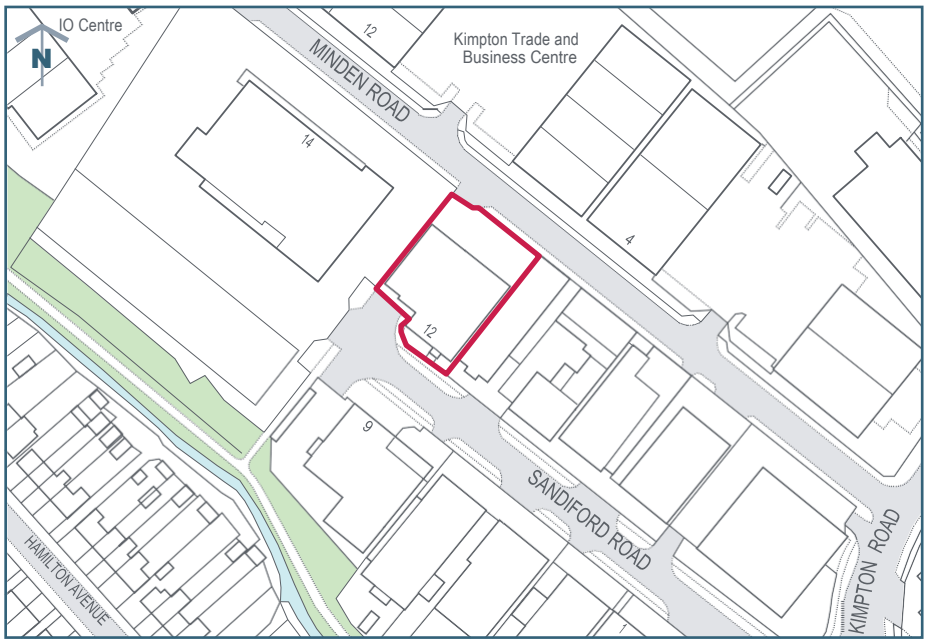
Yes. Although not all of the site is a waste recycling facility, it is managing well under the average throughput for this type of facility. The planning application states that the facility will recycle 20,000tpa of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste on site

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.1
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	12,000
Licensed capacity (tpa)	75,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	8,072

Site Description

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

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

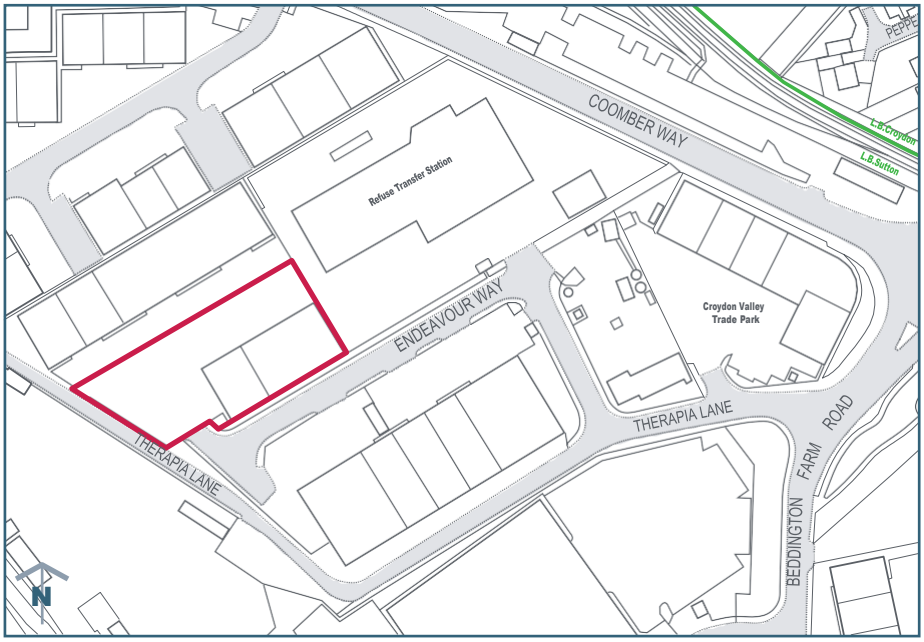
No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	0.3
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	15,224
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	5,310 (HCI) 5,506 (C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description

Double-height enclosed sheds with hardstanding for skips
The site lies within a large industrial estate (the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location) surrounded by similar industrial properties

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

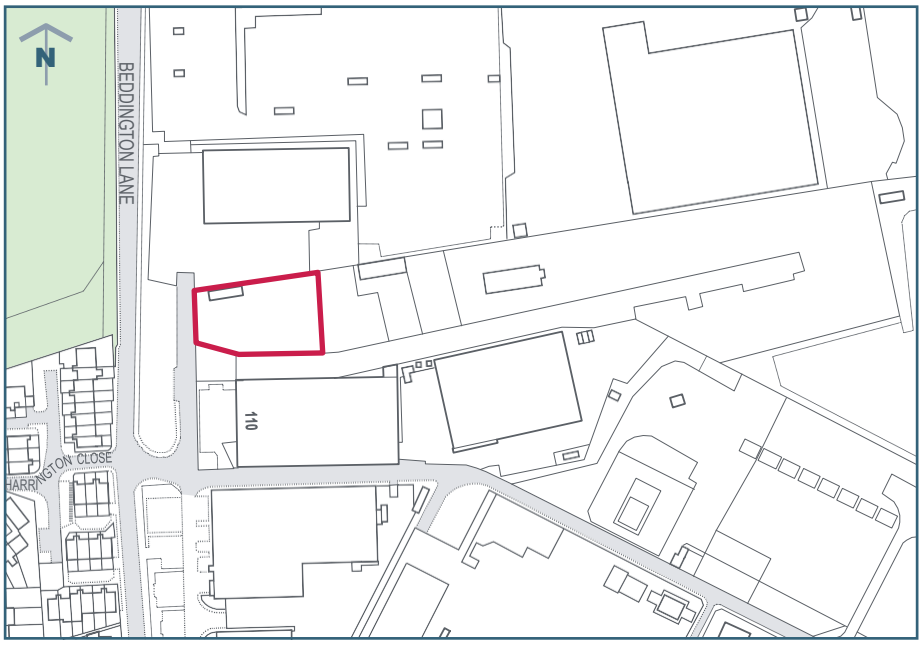
No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

S11 TGM Environmental, 112 Beddington Lane, Sutton CR0 4TD



Not to Scale

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	Not published yet
Licensed capacity (tpa)	15,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	15,000 (HCI)

Site Description

The site is currently being used for skip and vehicle storage by Raven Recycling. However the site has planning permission for waste paper and cardboard recovery by TGM Environmental with a throughput of 15,000 tonnes per annum
The site occupies the land to the front of 112 Beddington Lane. The site lies within the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location and similar uses surround the site.

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area
Flood Zone 2

Currently Safeguarded

No

Opportunity to increase waste managed

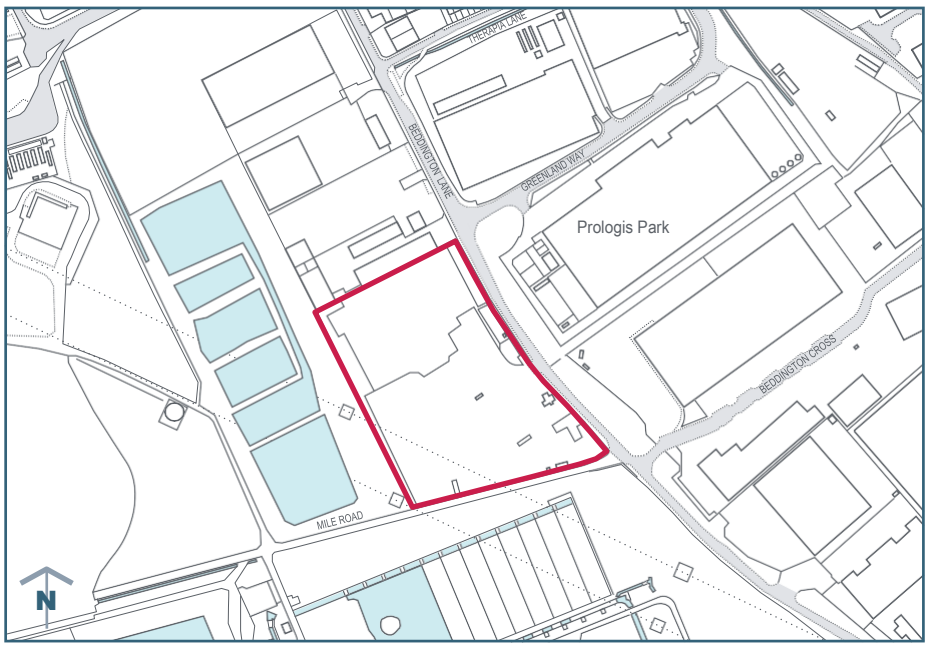
No. The operation has yet to relocate from 156 Beddington Lane. However this site offers additional space to enable the operator to undertake baling on site which did not take place on the previous site. The throughput is average for the size of the site and so it is unlikely that the facility can be intensified in its current form.

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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

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



Site size (ha)	2.8
Type of facility	Treatment with Transfer Station
Type of waste accepted	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI), Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	Not published yet
Licensed capacity (tpa)	350,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	305,000 (HCI and C&D)

Not to Scale

Site Description

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

Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location
Archaeological Priority Area

Currently Safeguarded

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 17

Opportunity to increase waste managed

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

Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

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


5

Appendix 1 Monitoring and Contingencies Table

Indicator 1 (for Policy WP1)	Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste Managed
References	Plan Objective :1 SA Objective: 1
Target	By 2036, 929,750 tonnes per annum
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target. Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in the planning pipeline
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	**Sites closing –** Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output **Compensatory provision not delivered –** Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify this failure. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence

Indicator 2 (for Policy WP2)	Construction and Demolition Waste Managed
References	Plan Objective :2 SA Objective: 1
Target	By 2036, 414,380 tonnes per annum
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target. Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in the planning pipeline
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	**Sites closing –** Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output **Compensatory provision not delivered –** Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify this failure. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence

Indicator 3 (for Policy WP2)	Radioactive, Agricultural and Hazardous Waste Treated
References	Plan Objective :2 SA Objective: 1
Target	0 permissions
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	**Sites permitted –** Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify this failure. Examine whether there is any unidentified need for these streams of waste. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence.

Indicator 4 (for Policy WP3 & WP4)	Existing Waste Sites Safeguarded
References	Plan Objective :3 SA Objective: 1
Target	100% of safeguarded existing sites to be operational or to have compensatory provision provided
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	**Sites closing –** Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output **Compensatory provision not delivered –** Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.

Indicator 5 (for Policy WP5(b))	Compensatory or Intensified Sites with Fully Enclosed Covered Building
References	Plan Objective :6 SA Objective: 11
Target	100% of permissions
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites without a fully enclosed covered building have not been permitted. Possibly provide design guidance. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence

Indicator 6 (for Policy WP5(c))	Development on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Open Space
References	Plan Objective :6 SA Objective: 6
Target	0 ha of development on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open and Open Space
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open and Open Space have been permitted. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence

Indicator 7 (for Policy WP5(c))	Development on Nationally, Regionally or Locally Designated Nature Conservation Areas
References	Plan Objective :6 SA Objective: 12
Target	0 ha of development on Nationally, Regionally and Locally Designated Nature Conservation Areas
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites with nationally, regionally or locally designated Nature Conservation Areas have been permitted. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence

Indicator 8 (for Policy WP5(c))	Development on Nationally, Regionally or Locally Designated Heritage Conservation Areas
References	Plan Objective :6 SA Objective: 14
Target	0 ha of development on Nationally, Regionally and Locally Designated Heritage Conservation Areas
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites within Nationally, Regionally or Locally Designated Heritage Conservation Areas have been permitted. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence

Indicator 9 (for Policy WP5(c))	Development Permitted Against Environment Agency Advice (covers flood risk, groundwater risk, air emissions)
References	Plan Objective :6 SA Objective: 7
Target	0 ha of development permitted against Environment Agency advice
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites have been permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence

Indicator 10 (for Policy WP6)	Development Achieving BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL "Excellent" Rating
Refernces	Plan Objective 5
Target	100% of permissions
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites have been permitted have not achieved BREEAM or CEEQUAL "Excellent" rating. Possibly provide design guidance. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence

Indicator 11 (for Policy WP7)	Development involving Energy from Waste
References	Plan Objective :6 SA Objective: 3
Target	0 permissions
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	None. There should be no permissions.

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

Ref	Name	HC&I	C&D	Potential for Intensification
Croydon Capacity				
C1	Able Waste Services	0	43,268	
C4	Days Aggregates Purley Depot	0	178,593	
C5A	Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station	0	0	Yes
C5B	Factory Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre Site	9,623	5,206	
C6	Fishers Farm Reuse and Recycling Centre	4,542	0	
C7	Henry Woods Waste Management	0	0	
C8	New Era Metals	4,213	0	
C9	Peartree Farm	0	0	
C10	Purley Oaks Reuse and Recycling Centre	6,684	0	
C11	SafetyKleen	0	0	
C12	Stubbs Mead Depot	0	0	
C13	Solo Wood Recycling	5,000	0	Yes
CEX	Exempt Sites	2,580	0	
	Croydon Total	**32,883**	**227,067**	
Kingston Capacity				
K2	Genuine Solutions Group	1,630	0	
K3	Kingston Reuse and Recycling Centre	9,392	0	
K4	Kingston Waste Transfer Station	19,620	0	
KEX	Exempt Sites	5,000	0	
	Kingston Total	**35,642**	**0**	
Merton Capacity				
M1	B&T@Work	0	0	
M2	European Metal Recycling	70,100	0	
M3	Deadman Confidential	9,866	0	
M4	Garth Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	15,704	0	
M5	Garth Road Transfer Station	0	0	
M6	George Killoughery	0	0	
M7	LMD Waste Management (Abbey Industrial Estate)	0	20,774	
M8	LMD Waste Management (Wandle Way)	0	33,845	
M9	Maguire Skips	0	0	
M10	Powerday	0	42,856	
M11	Morden Transfer Station	0	0	

M12	NJB Recycling	0	18,030	
M13	One Waste Clearance	13,453	4,547	
M14	Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery	0	30,131	
M15	Riverside AD Facility	46,341	0	
M16	Riverside Bio Waste Treatment Centre	51,715	0	
M17	UK and European (Ranns) Construction	0	0	
M18	Wandle Waste Management	0	0	
MEX	Exempt Sites	1,000	0	
	Merton Total	**213,179**	**150,183**	
	Sutton Capacity			
S1	777 Recycling	20,625	32,972	
S2	Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility	275,000	0	
S3	Cannon Hygiene	0	0	
S4	Croydon Transfer Station	21,113	0	Yes
S5	Hinton Skips	5,381	1,819	Yes
S6	Hydro Cleansing	0	0	
S7	Kimpton Reuse and Recycling Centre	8,640	0	
S8	King Concrete	0	0	Yes
S9	Premier Skip Hire	8,072	2,728	
S10	Raven Recycling	5,310	5,506	
S11	TGM Environmental	15,000	0	
S12	Beddington Resource Recovery Facility	305,000	0	
S13	Exempt Sites	500	0	
	Sutton Total	**664,641**	**43,025**	
	South London Capacity			
Croydon		32,883	227,067	
Kingston		35,642	0	
Merton		213,179	150,183	
Sutton		664,641	43,025	
South London Total		**946,345**	**420,275**	
	South London Capacity against Target			
South London Capacity		946,345	420,275	
South London Target		929,750	414,380	
South London Capacity against Target		**+16,565**	**+5,895**	

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

Ref	Name	Borough	New Status
Safeguarded Sites			
1	Factory Lane Transfer Station	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C5
2	Fisher's Farm Civic Amenity Site	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C6
3	Kimpton Civic Amenity Site	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site S7
4	Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C10
5	Pear Tree Farm Transfer Station	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C9
6	Kingston Civic Amenity Site	Kingston	Safeguarding carried forward as Site K3
9	Garth Road Civic Amenity Site	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M4
17	Country Waste Recycling Ltd	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as SiteS12
18	Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre	Sutton	Due to close 2023. Land to become the Wandle Valley Regional Park
19	SE Skips/Waste World Ltd	Merton	Company replaced on Site M8 by LMD Waste Management
21	777 Recycling	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site S1
22	B Nebbett and Son	Merton	Company relocated and capacity transferred to Site M12
23	Five Star Japanese Autos	Merton	No longer managing waste in the area according to Environment Agency
25	Sloane Demolition	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M11 (now known as Morden Transfer Station)
26	Weir Road Civic Amenity Site	Merton	Closed and capacity transferred to Site M4: Garth Road Civic Amenity Site
27	SITA Transfer Station	Merton	Company replaced on Site M14 by Reston Waste Management
97	Severnside Waste Paper	Sutton	Closed and capacity transferred to Site S11: TGM Environmental
98	Croydon Transfer Station	Sutton	Safeguarded carried forward as Site S4
100	European Metal Recycling (Therapia Lane)	Sutton	Closed and long-term vacant. Company relocated and capacity transferred to Site M2
101	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	Merton	No longer managing waste in the area according to the Environment Agency
126	Benedict's Wharf Transfer Station	Merton	Closing and capacity transferred to Site S12: Country Waste Skip Hire
A	SafetyKleen	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C11
B	Stubbs Mead Depot	Croydon	A feasibility study is being undertaken to understand the Local Plan housing allocation. It is due to be reported on in late October 2019. Safeguarding carried forward as Site C12.
V	Vertal	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M16 (now known as Riverside Bio)
BF	Beddington Farmlands Landfill	Sutton	Due to close 2023. Land to become the Wandle Valley Regional Park

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


DO NOT ENTER
BUILDING
UNTIL INSTRUCTED
SITE RULES
STRICTLY
NO SMOKING
IN BUILDING
NO ASBESTOS
NO GAS BOTTLES
NO BATTERIES
NO FRIDGES
NO TYRES
UNLESS PRIOR ARRANGEMENT
ALL DRIVERS MUST WAIT IN VEHICLE
UNTIL UNLOADING

Appendix 4 Glossary

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

Beneficial Use
The placement of excavation waste in a way that:
(1) provides environmental benefits, particularly in the restoration of priority habitats, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation/mitigation; or
(2) contributes towards the restoration of landfill sites or mineral workings

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

Commercial Waste
Waste arising from trade premises

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Waste
Waste from a factory or industrial process

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

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

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

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

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)
Household waste and any other waste collected by a waste collection authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials

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

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

LLW – low level radioactive waste
Lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap, including metals, soil, building rubble, paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment

Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)
A facility for sorting and packing recyclable waste

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)
The treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment

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

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

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

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

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

Recovery
Reuse, recycling, composting or recovery of energy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Waste Minimisation / Reduction
The most desirable way of managing waste, by avoiding the production of waste in the first place

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

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

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

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

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

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Sutton

Update for the Borough Plan Advisory Committee on progress relating to Merton's Local Plan – June 2020

The table below is a summary of Local Plan of progress following the stage 2 consultation held during October 2018 to 28 January 2019.

The draft Local Plan (stage 2) comprises strategic and development management policies:

Strategic policies set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for example housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail and other commercial, infrastructure, waste management, water infrastructure flood risk management, community facilities (such as health, education), green infrastructure and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Non – strategic polices are detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development covering a range of topics for example housing, climate change and design (table below provides a full list of topic areas covered in our draft Local Plan).

Evidence developed since consultation to inform the draft Local Plan includes:

Completed in 2019 (available online via https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-plan-research)

- Merton's Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2019
- Merton's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2019
- Merton Playing Pitch Study 2019
- Merton's Transport Strategy and Local Implementation Plan 2019

Underway – to be completed 2020/21

- Merton Open Space Study
- Borough Character Study (including assessment of mid rise and tall buildings)
- Local Plan viability (including affordable housing)
- Small sites research
- Infrastructure Needs Assessment

To be started – economic assessment

Government is expected to publish a new White Paper on planning matters during 2020

The long term impacts of Covid19 on the planning system in general and issues in Merton is currently unknown but is likely to be part of all future assessments

Policy Title	Summary of policy requirements	Summary of progress since Stage 2 consultation
Strategic Policy H4.1 Housing Choice	Requires proposals to: Create well designed social mixed inclusive and sustainable neighbourhoods. Provide a mix of housing types, tenures and sizes. Incorporate the re-provision of at least one family sized unit where the loss of a family sized unit is proposed. Provide affordable housing requirement.	On-going exploration into further revising the affordable housing policy requirements to ensure opportunities to viably increase provision are optimised. Recently commissioned Local Plan Housing Viability Study will be essential to informing on ensuring that all requirements are viable and providing a robust evidence base to support and justify policy requirements. The Viability Study commenced on 19th May 2020 and the Final Report is scheduled to be received in early September 2020.
Strategic Policy H4.2 Housing Provision	Sets out Merton's strategic housing target. Protects against the net loss of the borough's housing stock. Supports housing provision on small sites (1-25 homes). Provision of custom, self- build and community-led housing that optimise land use.	Identifying a realistic strategic housing target that can both be delivered by Merton's emerging Local Plan and be considered by the Mayor to be in conformity with the emerging London Plan represents a substantial challenge for Merton. However, it is one which is similarly faced by all other outer London boroughs given the emerging London Plan's requirement for these boroughs to deliver a comparatively greater proportion of the London housing target than the inner London boroughs. The draft Local Plan stage 2 consultation version of Policy H4.2 set out a strategic housing target based upon rolling forward the currently adopted London Plan (2016) target for Merton, to cover the emerging new Local Plan period. Whilst the stage 2 Local plan strategic target is considered more realistic and deliverable, the GLA in response have formally objected and consider that it is not in conformity with the emerging London Plan. Officer will need to reflect on this in determining what

		further policy revisions need to be made to Policy H4.2 A body of robust evidence will be required to identify, inform and support further revisions / updates to the strategic housing target reflected in Policy H4.2. This evidence includes: The Borough Characterisation study; Housing Delivery study; Housing Viability Study; Merton's Small Sites Study; Tall Buildings Study; Employment Land Study; Retail Capacity Study. A number of these studies are either currently underway or proposed for commission.
Policy 4.3 Housing Mix	Sets out the council's preferred borough wide and affordable rented housing bed size housing mix.	Policy H4.3 policy requirements reflect the findings and recommendations of Merton's Strategic Housing Market Assessment Study. An objection was received from the GLA at stage 2 consultation, that Policy 4.3 was considered too prescriptive in stipulating a borough-wide mix. However, since then, objections raised by Merton and a number of other boroughs to the Draft London Plan were upheld by the EIP London Plan Inspector, who supported boroughs being more appropriately placed to prescribe bed size housing mix in local plans supported by local evidence.
Policy H4.4 Supported care housing for vulnerable people or secure residential institutions for people housed as part of the criminal justice system	Sets out the criteria that proposals will be assessed against. It also protects against the loss of supported care housing except under specific exceptions detailed in the policy, and requires that where this is the case the re-provision of an equivalent amount of residential floorspace is to be provided to meet Merton's need for permanent homes.	Officers to consider minor revisions to improve clarity of policy justification in response to stage 2 consultation feedback.
Policy H4.5 Student housing, other housing with shared facilities and bedsits	Sets out the specific circumstances in which this type of housing will be supported by the council. Similarly Policy 4.5 protects against the loss of this specialist housing except under specific exceptions detailed in	Officers to consider minor revisions to improve clarity of policy justification in response to stage 2 consultation feedback.

	the policy, and requires that where this is the case the re-provision of an equivalent amount of residential floorspace is to be provided to meet Merton's need for permanent homes.	
Policy H4.6 Accommodation of Gypsies and Travellers	Requires the retention of legally established Gypsies and Accommodation sites except where the same number of pitches can be provided on an alternative site. The Policy sets out criteria against which proposals for additional, alternative or new Gypsies and Travellers sites will be assessed.	At present there is one legally established council owned site in the borough located on Brickfield Road, Wimbledon. Merton's Accommodation Needs Assessment of Gypsies and Travellers (2013) indicated that for the period 2014-2019 re-letting of vacant pitches would address needs. To robustly inform and support Policy H4.6 revisions, updates and / or amendments to the policy H4.6, preparation work on a new study is underway and on-going.
Strategic Policy HW2.1 Health and wellbeing	Sets out Merton's strategic health and wellbeing priorities linking to several health plan/strategies produced by Public Health Merton for example the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.	Following the consultation, the policy has been reviewed and appropriate minor changes have been made. The changes made provide clarity and guidance to developers on adopting dementia design approaches in proposals.
Policy HW2.2 Delivering healthy places	The policy aims to reduce health inequalities across Merton, encourage opportunities for food growing for example allotments and community gardens as part of development proposals The policy sets out the criteria for Health Impact Assessments (HIA) and sets out when developers are required submit an HIA with planning applications.	Minor changes made following comments from TfL – use of terminology Active travel to be refer to as walking and cycling. Further review of the policy in the context of Climate Change Action Plan and Climate Change Emergency declaration. Consistency with other policies in the plan

	The policy promotes Transport for London, Healthy Streets	
Policy N3.1 Colliers Wood/ Surrounding area of Colliers Wood	Policy aims to create a thriving and attractive District Centre at Colliers Wood. For the town centre and surrounding neighbourhoods development which helps to optimise housing potential and quality, traffic flow, the public realm, mitigate flooding and improvements to the Wandle Trail	Public consultation responses - Linked to proposed South Wimbledon local centre and boundary amendments; amendments to the proposed South Wimbledon local centre boundary will be considered alongside Colliers Wood. - Consultation queries on the future of large format retail. Policy will be informed by the council's future economic assessment. - Queries raised on local social infrastructure keeping pace with new homes. Infrastructure needs assessment is currently demonstrating that infrastructure is keeping pace with new homes in Colliers Wood so no significant changes proposed
Policy N3.2 Mitcham Town Centre/ Surrounding area of Mitcham Town Centre	Policy aims to improve the overall environment of Mitcham town centre surrounding neighbourhoods by providing quality shopfronts, new homes, good transport links, supporting and promoting local business and promoting walking and cycling.	Separate but related project with local councillors to explore increase in footfall and investment in Mitcham town centre. Owners are progressing several site allocations through planning applications. Council investing in shopfronts (Bramcote Parade) and meanwhile uses on Sibthorp Road car park Council due to carry out an economic assessment, including future demand for retail, office and other business space. This will help shape the final policies for town centres.
Policy N3.3 Morden/ Morden Regeneration Zone/ The Wider Morden Town Centre Area	Policy aims to deliver the comprehensive regeneration within the Morden Regeneration Zone, incremental changes to the Wider Morden Town Centre Area through a plan-led approach and to conserve	Consultation with local school children on their views on what they would like to see for the future of Morden Town Centre. Further due diligence on land assembly, delivery options and soft market testing.

	and enhance the character of the surrounding suburban neighbourhood. The regeneration seeks to transform the look and feel of Morden through the relocation of the bus stands away from their current location, creating healthier streets and a welcoming public space outside the Morden underground station entrance, an appropriate mix of retail, office, community and leisure uses and circa 2000 new homes within the town centre.	Studies on delivery options for 'Healthy Streets' transport interventions, blue and green infrastructure, and building energy performance measures have been carried out. A study on the feasibility of the delivery of a district heat network is currently underway. Ongoing funding discussions with the Greater London Authority.
Policy N3.4 Raynes Park Local Centre/ Surrounding area of Raynes Park Local Centre	Policy aims to support development in Raynes Park Local Centre that provides for the needs of the local community, including business uses. For surrounding neighbourhoods increase the footfall and improve pedestrian and cycle links between Raynes Park town centre and Shannon Corner and between the shops and services around Shannon Corner. Optimise land use by providing new homes above retail outlets and other business premises, for example at Wimbledon Chase and Shannon Corner.	Consideration of site allocations in the areas surrounding Raynes Park Local community groups helping with research on ensuring a balanced local housing mix while considering the demands for new homes. Landowners are progressing some site allocations via planning applications including part of Site RP.3 (Tesco's), site RP.6 (LESSA, Grand Drive
Policy N3.6 Wimbledon Town	Policy aims to ensure that Wimbledon continues to be a	Wimbledon no longer being recommended as a metropolitan centre, retaining Major centre status.

Centre/ Surrounding neighbourhoods of Wimbledon	thriving destination for businesses, residents and visitors. Wimbledon Village the policy protects the unique character, built form and character of Wimbledon Village, supporting development that is commensurate with the scale and the quality. Surrounding neighbourhoods: Policy supports environmental improvements and maintaining the day-to-day shopping and supporting improvements to business premises and the public realm for example bolstering Haydon's Road local high street offer.	FutureWimbledon Supplementary Planning Document has been consulted on twice and will be recommended for adoption in summer 2020. It provides guidance to help deliver policy N3.6 in Wimbledon town centre. Council due to carry out an economic assessment, including future demand for retail, office and other business space. This will help shape the final policies.
Policy N3.5 South Wimbledon	Proposing a new Local Centre at the heart of the South Wimbledon, focussed around the underground station and junction. Policy aims to encourage developments that help improve or strengthen the character of the main roads. Reduce road congestion and improve the public realm, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.	Boundary for new South Wimbledon Local Centre being amended following consultation responses -extending to the north. Cycle and walking connections linked in with High Path regeneration and Harris Wimbledon school. Both developments increasing bus capacity to the area.
Policy N3.7 Wandle Valley	Sets out the policies which focus on protecting the Wandle Valley, recognising its natural and historic significance and improving	Following a review of the Stage 2 consultation responses and a review of the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version), the policy is being reviewed and updated to reflect up to date information on the Wandle Valley.

	pedestrian and cycling connections to allow more people to enjoy the area.	
Strategic Policy LP D5.1 Placemaking and design/	Strategic policy on all aspects of urban design	Representations received on the application of urban design policies. Stronger links required with sustainable design and flood risk management Amendments will also be informed by research on borough character Amendments being cross checked with policies on specific town centres
Policy D5.2 Urban design and the public realm	As per title	As D5.1
Policy D5.3 Design considerations in all developments	Policy covering all design considerations	Extensive and detailed comments received, mainly around how policies are applied, particular design preferences, how tensions between different design attributes or design and
Policy D5.4 Alterations and extensions to existing buildings	As per title	Queries raised on application of urban design policies
Policy D5.5 Managing heritage assets	Policy on all types of heritage assets	Detailed representations being considered
Policy D5.6 Advertisements	Policy on advertisements	Specific queries raised at consultation on relationship between policy and permitted advertising developments – updates being undertaken
Policy D5.7 Telecommunications	Policy on siting of telecoms equipment	Updates required, including on 5G
Policy D5.8 Shop front design and signage	Policy on shopfront design (regardless of occupier)	Specific queries raised at consultation on relationship between policy and permitted shopfront design changes – updates being considered
Policy D5.9 Dwelling Conversions	Policy relates to design of dwelling conversions	Queries raised at consultation to stop / severely restrict dwelling conversions
Policy D5.10 Basements and subterranean developments	Policy applies to all new basement developments, including the construction or extension below the prevailing ground level of a site or	The policy and the justification text are both being reviewed following comments received at stage 2 consultation. Looking to strengthen the policy links to Sustainable Drainage (SUDS)

	property. Policy seeks to ensure that all basement developments are safe, secure and do not have any adverse impact to the natural and built environment, increase flooding and/or have an impact on land stability.	Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and the Basement and subterranean SPD. This policy will be informed by the emerging Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is currently being carried out in partnership with the Environment Agency and Wandsworth Council. The SFRA is expected to be completed by autumn 2020.
Strategic Policy In6.1 Social and community infrastructure	Sets out the policies on supporting the provision and improvement of infrastructure across the borough to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is secured to support growth over the plan period.	Following a review of the Stage 2 consultation responses and the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version), this policy has been updated to reflect up to date information. Information has been added on digital technology, utilities and emergency services. Further work is also continuing the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will be a supporting document for the Local Plan. The policy has been renamed to In6.1 Infrastructure.
Policy In6.2 Delivering social and community infrastructure	Sets out the policies on the provision of and improvements to social and community infrastructure throughout the borough, including health and education.	Following a review of the Stage 2 consultation responses and the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version), this policy has been updated to reflect up to date information on education and health needs. The policy has been renamed to In6.2 Social and community infrastructure.
Strategic policy W.6.3 Waste management	This policy clarifies that the vision, spatial strategy, policies and sites for the sustainable management of waste, are set out in the sub-regional South London Waste Plan document. The policy also requires the provision of integrated, well-designed waste storage facilities that will include recycling facilities.	Stage 2 public consultation comments reviewed, and amendments incorporated. Stage 3 ‘submission’ draft is due to be published in summer 2020.

	The design details of such facilities are however set out in the design policies.	
Strategic Policy T6.4 Supporting an inclusive and better-connected transport network	Policy T6.4 Sets out the policies to support the provision and improvement of transport infrastructure and to facilitate modal change away from private cars to support anticipated growth over the plan period.	Title changed. Stage 2 comments reviewed, and amendments incorporated. Policy reviewed to make more succinct. Reference to healthy streets approach and vision zero included within supporting text.
Policy T6.5 Sustainable and active travel	Policy T6.5 replaced with separate T6.5 Prioritising walking and T6.6 Prioritising cycling to place more emphasis on active travel	Stage 2 responses considered, and amendment included where appropriate. Policy split into separate walking and cycling policies to reflect priority of delivering more active travel. Policy made more concise
Policy T6.6 Transport impacts of development	T6.6 now T6.7 To ensure fully assess the transport impact of development	Stage 2 comments reviewed, and amendments incorporated. Further review of the policy is progress in the context on Climate change and London Plan modification/comments. Outlines construction logistic approach. Introduces MTS priority areas.
Policy T6.7 Car parking and servicing	T6.7 now T6.8 Car Parking, deliveries and services to ensure these issues are better integrated into design processes and take account of changing lifestyles.	Policy amended to make more concise, better clarify on servicing, delivery requirements, disable parking and refuse requirements. Approach reviewed in respect to Secretary of State response to London Plan, particularly parking standards. Electric vehicle charging infrastructure requirements broadened.
Policy T6.8 Transport infrastructure	T6.7 now T6.9 to ensure safeguards are placed on protecting existing infrastructure and to supporting future infrastructure needs	Policy amended to reference CR2 and other strategic transport projects, include reference to non-safeguard sites. Reference to Sutton Link and High Path Estate incorporated.
Policy Ec7.1 Economic Development	Strategic policy on economic development in Merton	Pre-Covid, Merton continues to have highest demand for business space in south London Update to respond to consultation responses, Declaration of Climate Emergency, circular economy demands Council due to carry out an economic assessment, including future demand for retail, office and other business space. This will help shape

		the final policies on economic development.
Policy Ec 7.2 Employment areas in Merton	Sets out designated industrial areas. Removes site Mi1 Benedict Wharf from industrial designation. Proposes Streatham Road as designated industrial	Considering whether Streatham Road industrial area should be designated industrial. Public consultation revisions include reference to protection for existing businesses from new noise-sensitive neighbours (“agent of change” policy)
Policy Ec 7.3 Offices in town centres	Protects offices for which there is demand in Merton’s town centres	Council due to carry out an economic assessment, including future demand for retail, office and other business space. This will help shape the final policies on economic development.
Policy Ec7.4 Protection of scattered employment sites	Protects employment sites that are scattered across Merton for which there is demand	Some consultation responses sought increased release for housing. Unlikely to be recommended as a blanket policy change as continued high demand / rental yields for local business space and lack of sites
Policy Ec7.5 Local employment opportunities	Policy requires major developments to increase employment and training opportunities for residents during construction and, if non-residential, the lifetime of the development	Similar to existing – limited consultation response
Policy Tc7.6 Location and scale of development in Merton’s town centres and neighbourhood parades	Policy to ensure people have access to shops and services by setting scale of development in major town centre (Wimbledon) down to the smallest neighbourhood parade	Some consultation responses requested the designation of more neighbourhood parades in specific locations Council due to carry out an economic assessment, including future demand for retail, office and other business space. This will help shape the final policies.
Policy Tc7.7 Protection of shopping facilities within designated shopping frontages	Policy on protection of specific types of shops within town centre shopping parades	Queries raised on different locations of designated shopping frontages; being reviewed. Query on whether zoning of services should be taken forward at all
Policy Tc7.8 Development of town centre type uses outside town centres	“town centre first” policy on commercial development	

Policy Tc7.9 Protecting corner/ local shops	Policy to ensure most homes have a local shop within 5 minutes walk	Public consultation highlighted need for consistency with health and wellbeing policies; amendments will be proposed to address this.
Food and drink / leisure and entertainment uses Policy Tc7.10	Policy on location of those uses in town centres and elsewhere	Public consultation highlighted need for consistency with health and wellbeing policies; amendments will be proposed to address this.
Culture, arts and tourism development Policy Tc7.11		Limited comments received; tend to be specific to particular parts of the borough.
Strategic Policy O8.1 Open Space, Green Infrastructure and Nature Conservation	Sets out the strategic policies on the protection and enhancement of the borough's open spaces and green infrastructure.	Officers are reviewing the policy in response to Stage 2 consultation feedback, the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version), the updated Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Open Space Study and the emerging Climate Action Plan. Officers are also reviewing and updating designations to the Sites and Policies Maps 2014 for future consultation.
Policy O8.2 Open Space and Green Infrastructure	Sets out the detailed policies on the protection and enhancement of the borough's open spaces and green infrastructure.	As above in O8.1.
Policy O8.3 Biodiversity and nature conservation	Sets out the policies on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and nature conservation in the borough.	As above in O8.1.
Policy O8.4 Protection of Trees	Sets out the policies on the protection of trees and details of tree planting as part of new developments.	Officers are reviewing the policy in response to Stage 2 consultation feedback, the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version) and the emerging Climate Action Plan.
Policy O8.5 Leisure, Sport and Recreation	Sets out the detailed policies on the promotion of opportunities for sport, recreation and play as part of a healthy lifestyle.	Officers are reviewing the policy to reflect the updated Playing Pitch Strategy (adopted in 2019) and Stage 2 consultation responses.

Strategic Policy F8.6 Managing flood risk from all sources of flooding	Sets out Merton's priorities for flood risk management in the borough	Following the consultation, the policy has been reviewed and appropriate minor changes made.
Policy F8.7 How to manage flood risk	The Policy aims is to steer inappropriate development away from areas at risk of flooding. The policy also covers basement development.	Following the consultation, the policy has been reviewed and appropriate changes made: • A stronger link to supporting documents for example Basement Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and soon to be adopted Sustainable Drainage SPD. • Reviewing strengthening the basement element of the policy. We currently carrying out a new Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in partnership with the Environment Agency and Wandsworth Council. The SFRA will inform all flood risk management and basement policies in the Local Plan. The SFRA is expected to be completed by autumn 2020.
Policy F8.8 Sustainable drainage systems (SUDS)	Policy aims to ensure that development proposals adopt sustainable drainage measure as part of their development proposals	The policy is being reviewed. Looking to streamline the policy to make it easier to understand, signposting to other supportive documents for example the Basement SPD and the Sustainable Drainage SPD
Policy P.8.9 Improving air quality and minimising pollution Air Quality/ Noise and vibration/ Light pollution/ Odours and fume control/ Land contamination/ Managing pollution from construction and demolition	Policy aims to tackle poor air quality, protect health and meet environmental legal obligations for example for land contamination, fume control and noise pollution. In addition, the policy seeks to manage pollutants during construction and demolition.	Following consultation responses minor changes to be made to the supporting text linking to the emerging Air Quality SPD and minor changes to supporting text on Air Quality Assessments and other pollutants in the policy.

Strategic Policy CC8.10 Promoting sustainable design to mitigate and adapt to climate change	Sets out the strategic policies promoting sustainable design in Merton to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with Merton's declaration of a Climate Emergency and carbon reduction targets, and to increase local resilience to the impacts of climate change. This also links to other relevant policies in the Local Plan such as transport, green infrastructure and flooding policies.	Officers are reviewing the climate change policies following Merton's declaration of a Climate Emergency, and in response to Stage 2 consultation feedback and the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version). The policies are being updated to reflect the standards required to deliver Merton's ambition of being net zero carbon by 2050 in line with Merton's emerging Climate Strategy and Action Plan, as well as regional and national carbon reduction targets. The justification for this strategic policy highlights the gap between current national and regional policies and the standard required to achieve our carbon reduction targets whilst minimising Merton's future retrofit burden.
Policy CC8.11 Minimising energy use and greenhouse gas emissions	Sets out the detailed policies requiring all development to minimise energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.	Following the Council's declaration of a Climate Emergency, Policy CC8.11 is being reviewed to drive further energy and carbon savings on site in order to deliver our carbon reduction targets and minimise Merton's future retrofit burden. The updated policies will go beyond Building Regulations and the London Plan in response to the Committee on Climate Change's UK Housing: Fit for the future report published in February 2019 and the London Energy Transformation Initiative's Climate Emergency Design Guide published in January 2020. The updated policy will drive a fabric first approach to minimise energy demand and carbon emissions. The policy will also require increased disclosure of anticipated energy demand and post-occupancy monitoring for major schemes to better understand the performance gap between building design and operation. Officers are also considering including a requirement to make all new development fossil-fuel free to drive the decarbonisation of heat in Merton.
Policy CC8.12 Sustainable design and construction	Sets out the relevant design standards for new developments, refurbishments and conversions to ensure effective use of resources including water and energy use.	Officers are reviewing the policy in response to Stage 2 consultation feedback, the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version) and emerging evidence on sustainability standards required to deliver carbon reduction targets in line with Merton's emerging Climate Strategy & Action Plan.
Policy CC8.13	Sets out the detailed policies which	Officers are reviewing the policy in response to Stage 2 consultation

Maximising low carbon and renewable energy generation	aim to maximise decentralised low carbon and renewable energy generation.	feedback, the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version) and emerging evidence on sustainability standards required to deliver carbon reduction targets in line with Merton's emerging Climate Strategy & Action Plan.
Policy CC8.14 Adapting to a changing climate	Sets out the detailed policies requiring developments to ensure climate adaptation and resilience by minimising the risk of overheating and flooding.	Officers have reviewed and made appropriate minor changes to the policy in response to Stage 2 consultation feedback and the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version).
Policy CC8.15 Minimising waste and promoting a circular economy	Sets out the detailed policies requiring development to adopt a circular economy approach to minimise waste	Officers are reviewing the policy in response to Stage 2 Consultation feedback, the draft London Plan (Intend to Publish version) and recent guidance including the Mayor's circular economy and whole life-cycle carbon guidance.

Site allocations

Officer	Summary of policy requirements	Summary of progress since Stage 2 consultation
AMC	As part of producing a new Local Plan, we are required to identify specific sites for specific purposes, such as housing or employment development known as Site Allocations.	All sites are being reviewed following comments from developers and site owners to establish if sites are still available, suitable and deliverable for development within the plan period.

Local Plan vision and strategic objectives

Summary of policy requirements	Summary of progress since Stage 2 consultation
The Strategic Objectives apply to the whole of Merton and provide a framework for the Local Plan and are steppingstones to deliver the vision.	Minor changes have been made to strengthen and/or link to other policy topics for example air quality, health and climate change. This will include reference to the new Merton Community Plan and the Declaration of Climate Emergency.

Policies Map

Summary of Policies Map	**Summary of progress since Stage 2 consultation**
The policies map shows site allocations and designations for example open space, town centre and transport proposals arising from policies in the Local Plan.	Updating the Policies Map (as part of the Local Plan development). • New proposed site allocations • New Local Centre designation: South Wimbledon • Updating the Metropolitan Open Land, Open Space, Green Corridor and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation designations following completion of Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Open Space Study • Updating South London Waste Plan designations (linked to the emerging South London Waste Plan) • Exploring ways of displaying Local Plan maps interactively as part of the implementation of the new GIS system -making the Policies Map more accessible to residents, developers and to officers.