

South London Waste Plan



South London Waste Plan: Sustainability Appraisal Report

March 2012

Contents	Page
1. Introduction	1
Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	1
What is the South London Waste Plan?	1
Relationship with the Core Strategies	2
Previous consultation on the South London Waste Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	3
What is Sustainable Development?	6
Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal	7
Coverage of this SA Report	8
2. The South London Waste Plan	11
Background	11
South London Waste Partnership	11
The South London Waste Plan	12
<i>Table 2.1: Combined Apportionments for the South London Waste Plan area</i>	13
<i>Table 2.2: Description of wastes arising within the SLWP area</i>	13
<i>Table 2.3: Description of modern waste facilities and typical land takes</i>	14
3. Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment	17
Legislation and Guidance	17
Main Stages of Appraisal	17
Key Outputs of Appraisal	19
<i>Figure 3.1: Main Stages of SA in relation to the DPD Process</i>	19
<i>Table 3.1: Key Outputs of the SA process</i>	20
Equalities Impact Assessment	20
Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) Screening	20
4. Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)	23
Establishing the Policy Context	23
International Context	23
National Context	23
<i>Figure 4.1 The Waste hierarchy.</i>	24
<i>Table 4.1: Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) allocations for South London Boroughs</i>	25
London Context	26
Sub-Regional Context	31
Local Context	32
<i>Table 4.2: UDP policies which are to be superseded by policies of the SLWP</i>	34
5. Baseline (Task A2)	35
Collecting Baseline Information	35
Sources of Baseline Information	35
The Plan Area	36
<i>Figure 5.1: The Plan Area</i>	36
Population	38
<i>Table 5.1: Population Projections for SLWP Area</i>	39
Households	39
<i>Table 5.2: Households within the SLWP Area</i>	39
Ethnicity	40
<i>Table 5.3: Ethic Breakdown for SLWP Area</i>	40
Social Deprivation	40
<i>Table 5.4: Borough Ranks on Summary Measures of IMD2007: LAs across England</i>	41

<i>Table 5.5: Borough Ranking on Average IMD2007 Scores:</i>	41
<i>Figure 5.2: Relative Deprivation in London</i>	41
Employment	42
<i>Table 5.6: Economically Active Population of Working Age (16-64)</i>	43
<i>Table 5.7: Employment by Occupation within SLWP Area</i>	43
Employment Locations	44
<i>Table 5.8: Strategic Employment Land in SLWP Area</i>	45
Wandle Valley	45
Town Centres	45
Transport Network	46
Road Traffic Levels	48
<i>Table 5.9: Traffic Levels in SLWP Boroughs</i>	48
Distance Travelled to Work and Modal Split	48
<i>Table 5.10: Mode of Travel to Work</i>	48
<i>Table 5.11: Distance Travelled to Work</i>	48
Road Safety	49
<i>Table 5.12: People Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on the Roads</i>	49
Air Pollution	49
Conservation Areas and Historic Environment	50
Nature Conservation	51
Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Public Open Space	52
Flood Risk	53
Hydrogeology and Groundwater	55
Water Quality	55
<i>Table 5.13: EA Assessments of Rivers within the SLWP Area</i>	55
Contaminated Land	55
Consumption of Gas, Electricity and Water	55
Climate Change	56
<i>Table 5.14: Estimated CO2 Emissions per Capita from all Sources in 2007</i>	56
Ecological Footprint	56
<i>Figure 5.3: Ecological Footprint of SLWP Boroughs</i>	57
Waste Management	57
<i>Figure 5.4: Waste Arisings and Apportionment in South London</i>	5
<i>Table 5.15: Total Municipal Waste Arisings 2009-10</i>	58
<i>Table 5.16: London Plan 2011 Apportionment Figures</i>	59
<i>Table 5.17: Summary of Total Apportionment for SLWP</i>	59
<i>Table 5.18: Existing Permitted Waste Sites as Safeguarded by London Plan 2011</i>	61
<i>Table 5.19: Calculating the Landtake Needed to Meet the London Plan 2011 Apportionment target years</i>	64
<i>Table 5.20: Calculating the Landtake Needed to Strive to Meet the Equivalent of 100% of C&I and MSW Waste Arisings</i>	65
<i>Figure 5.5: Existing Waste Facilities</i>	66
6. Key Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)	67
Basis for Identifying Key Sustainability Issues and Problems	67
Sustainability Issue 1: Sustainable Waste Management	67
Sustainability Issue 2: Transport	72
Sustainability Issue 3: Pollution and Natural Resources	72
Sustainability Issue 4: Climate Change Mitigation	73
Sustainability Issue 5: Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation	73
Sustainability Issue 6: Local Environmental Quality	74
Sustainability Issue 7: Open Environment	74
Sustainability Issue 8: Biodiversity and Habitats	75
Sustainability Issue 9: Built and Historic Environment	75
Sustainability Issue 10: Local Economy and Employment	76
Sustainability Issue 11: Population and Human Health	76

Sustainability Issue 12: Access, Equalities, Engagement and Education	76
7. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)	77
Developing Sustainability Objectives, Indicators and Targets	77
<i>Figure 7.1: SA Objectives for South London Waste Plan</i>	78
8. Identifying and Assessing Waste Sites (Task B2)	81
Introduction	81
Land area required to Meet The Capacity Gap	81
Identifying Potential Sites at Previous Stages of Consultation	81
<i>Table 8.1: Absolute Constraints: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework</i>	84
<i>Table 8.2: Constraints: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework</i>	87
<i>Table 8.3: Site Based Assessment: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework</i>	92
Existing Waste Sites	97
<i>Table 8.4 Existing Licensed Waste Sites in the Waste Plan Area</i>	97
Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities	98
<i>Table 8.5 – Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities</i>	99
9. Developing the South London Waste Plan Policies (Task B2)	101
Background	101
Key Policy Areas	101
Policies for Appraisal	101
<i>Table 9.1: Relationship between the Locational Criteria for Assessing the Suitability of Windfall Sites and the Sustainability Appraisal Framework</i>	108
10. Compatibility of the Vision and Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework Objectives (Tasks B1)	117
<i>Table 10.1: Compatibility of the Vision and objectives with the SA Objectives</i>	117
11. Appraisal of the South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies (Tasks B3, B4 and B5)	119
Appraisal Methodology	119
<i>Table 11.1: Guide to the Symbols Used in the Appraisal Matrix</i>	119
APPRAISAL MATRIX	121
12. Conclusions and Next Steps	197
Discussion and Evaluation	197
Concluding Remarks	211
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1:	GLOSSARY
Appendix 2:	SCOPING TABLE OF RELEVANT STRATEGIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES (Task A1)
Appendix 3:	MONITORING FRAMEWORK (Task B6)
Appendix 4:	SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF POTENTIAL SITES/RESULTS OF SITE ASSESSMENT (Task B4)
Appendix 5:	EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1 Introduction

Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

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

1.2 The London Plan 2011¹, sets a target for the capital to become self-sufficient in managing waste by 2031, stating that boroughs should “manage as much of London’s waste within London as practicable, working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London’s waste within London by 2031” (Policy 5.16). Within this context, the London Plan emphasises that boroughs should seek to achieve a maximum level of self-sufficiency.

1.3 Within the South London area², roughly 1.1 million tonnes of waste is produced each year. Over 378,000 tonnes per year is produced by local businesses and industry and 404,000 tonnes is collected as municipal waste by local authorities³ while 267,000 tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste has been estimated to be produced. In 2008-09, 70% of municipal waste was buried in landfill and 30% was recycled or composted. In 2009-10 this had reduced to 61% buried in landfill and 36% recycled or composted. Around 17% of the waste generated from our local businesses and industry is also landfilled, however, the DEFRA statistics also list 18% of the treatment as “unknown”.

What is the South London Waste Plan?

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

1.5 The Act requires that the LDF must include specific planning policies and proposals for sustainable waste management, either in the form of a separate Waste DPD or within other DPDs prepared as part of the LDF, such as the Core Strategies, Development Management DPDs and Site Allocation DPDs. Furthermore, national policy guidance in Revised Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) on ‘Local Spatial Planning’ (July 2008) provides for joint working on certain local development documents by two or more local planning authorities, particularly in relation to cross-boundary issues, such as sustainable waste management.

¹ The Replacement London Plan was published July 2011

² In this context, ‘South London’ refers to the partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton.

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

1.6 The London boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames consider that joint working is the most effective way to plan for the additional waste facilities and infrastructure necessary to maximise net self-sufficiency and plan for waste across the South London Waste Plan area over the next 10 years. The four partner Boroughs have therefore collaborated to prepare the Joint Waste DPD, known as the South London Waste Plan.

1.7 The purpose of the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) is to set out a sustainable waste management planning strategy for a period of 10 years. The adopted South London Waste Plan covers the period 2011 to 2021 and provides a framework for sustainable waste management across the four boroughs. It:

- Contains policies which will be used to assess applications for future waste facilities within the Plan's area
- Identifies enough land with the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient waste facilities. This will be supported by safeguarding existing waste sites and maximising the use of these, where appropriate; and
- Specifies how delivery of the Waste Plan will be monitored annually.

1.8 The South London Waste Plan has prepared in accordance with national planning policy⁴ and each partner borough's Statement of Community Involvement and Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Relationship with the Core Strategies

1.9 The Core Strategy is considered to be the key plan within a borough's LDF. Each borough produces its own individual Core Strategy which reflects the vision of that borough's Community Strategy⁵ as well as the regional strategy (in London, this is the Mayor's London Plan).

1.10 All other plans within the LDF (including the South London Waste Plan) need to be consistent with boroughs' Core Strategies. Initial national planning guidance on the development of LDFs⁶ gave boroughs freedom to choose which plans to progress first. As a result, some boroughs have progressed other plans before their Core Strategies, e.g. Kingston's Town Centre Area Action Plan.

1.11 The South London Waste Plan was therefore prepared either alongside or in advance of some partner boroughs' Core Strategies.

1.12 In developing the SLWP, care was taken to ensure the emerging Waste Plan supports emerging Core Strategies. For example, all boroughs agreed a common Waste Policy for insertion in Core Strategies which fed into the Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan. The Vision and Objectives of the South London Waste Plan also reflect each borough's Sustainable Community Strategy and the relevant London Plan policies.

⁴ PPS10 on 'Sustainable Waste Management' (ODPM, 2005) and PPS12 on 'Local Spatial Planning' (CLG, 2008)

⁵ a Sustainable Community Strategy is produced with key local partners and sets out the strategic vision for a place

⁶ PPS12 on 'Local Development Frameworks' (ODPM, 2004)

1.13 Where boroughs were preparing their emerging Core Strategies they included a cross reference to the South London Waste Plan where this affected emerging site allocations and policies.

1.14 By being in conformity with the boroughs' Sustainable Community Strategies, The Mayor's London Plan and emerging Core Strategies, it ensured the South London Waste Plan is supportive of the vision and objectives of borough's Core Strategies.

Previous Consultation on the South London Waste Plan and Sustainability Appraisal

1.15 The process of developing the SLWP and undertaking sustainability appraisal consists of a number of stages leading to Adoption of the Waste Plan by the four Councils within the Plan's area in 2012 as set out in Table 1.1 below. At each stage, the partner boroughs have sought feedback on the emerging plan and SA from the public and key consultees, including the waste management industry and statutory bodies, to help guide its development.

Table 1.1: Timetable for the South London Waste Plan

Plan Making Stage	SA Reports	Timescale
Preparation of the evidence base and development of Issues and Options.	SA Scoping Report: http://www.kingston.gov.uk/waste_plan_sa_scoping_report_full_document.pdf	November 07 to September 08 1 July to 5 Aug 2008 (SA)
Consultation on Stage 1 'Issues and Options' Document: http://www.sutton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=4528&p=0	SA Interim Report on Stage 1: http://www.sutton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=4575&p=0	19 September to 31 October 2008
Consultation on Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies' Document: http://www.sutton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=12084&p=0	SA Report on Stage 2: http://www.kingston.gov.uk/stage_2_waste_plan_sa_report.pdf	21 July to 16 October 2009
Consultation on Stage 2a 'Additional Sites' Document: http://www.sutton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=9044&p=0	SA Report on Stage 2a: http://www.kingston.gov.uk/interim_sustainability_appraisal.pdf	8 February to 22 March 2010
Publication of Stage 3 'Proposed Submission' Document: www.kingston.gov.uk/south_london_waste_plan_proposed_submission.pdf	SA Report on Stage 3: http://www.kingston.gov.uk/sustainability_appraisal-2.pdf and http://www.kingston.gov.uk/sustainability_appraisal_appendices.pdf	4 January to 15 February 2011
Submission of the Waste Plan to the Secretary of State: http://www.kingston.gov.uk/1.1_south_london_waste_plan_proposed_submission_version.pdf	SA Report incorporating Proposed Minor Changes: www.kingston.gov.uk/1.13_sustainability_appraisal_with_changes_april_2011.pdf	28 April 2011
Examination by an Independent Inspector, including an Examination in Public hearings from 12 July to 19 July 2011		
Consultation on Proposed Changes: http://www.kingston.gov.uk/examination_changes.pdf	SA Report on Proposed Changes: http://www.kingston.gov.uk/cd2_sa_report_soundness_changes.pdf	3 August to 20 September 2011
Adoption of the Waste Plan by the four Councils within the Plan's area	Final SA Report (i.e. this document)	2012

1.16 The Stage 1 consultation on '**South London Waste Plan: Issues and Options**', which took place between 19 September and 31 October 2008, sought feedback on the suggested criteria for identifying a 'long list' of potentially suitable sites for waste management facilities. At that time, no specific sites were identified, but the areas of search were defined as existing waste sites and industrial areas safeguarded in each of the four

boroughs' local development plans in accordance with the policies of the consolidated London Plan (February 2008). Residents were also invited to put forward other sites to be considered. The Issues and Options document was accompanied by the **Interim SA Report on Issues and Options**⁷ and the technical report on **Building the Evidence Base for Issues and Options** prepared by Mouchel consultants in May 2008.

1.17 An initial 'long list' of around 140 potential sites was then identified on the basis of the proposed site selection criteria and consultation feedback. Site assessment was undertaken to evaluate the potential suitability of each long-listed site for waste management purposes. The assessment looked at issues such as site configuration, proximity to residential areas, traffic impacts and visual intrusion and gave a score to each site. The sites which scored well were those which had the fewest constraints and were therefore potentially the most suitable sites for hosting waste management facilities. Known or suspected constraints on site deliverability were also considered. The site assessment scores and consideration of other deliverability factors enabled the partner boroughs to identify a 'shortlist' of sites for the purpose of Stage 2 of the consultation⁸.

1.18 The Stage 2 consultation on **South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies Consultation Document** took place between 20 July and 16 October 2009. The 'Potential Sites and Policies' consultation document was accompanied by the **Sustainability Appraisal Report on Potential Sites and Policies** and the **Technical Report on Preferred Sites** prepared by Mouchel consultants on behalf of the four Boroughs in July 2009.

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

- **Potential Sites:** a 'shortlist' of 28 sites across the four boroughs to meet the Plan areas' strategic waste management needs and which were considered potentially suitable for developing new and/or enhanced waste facilities. The sites that appeared on this shortlist had been reduced from an original long list' of 140 sites. The sites excluded from the shortlist, which were considered to have obstacles to their development, were also published at the time online and in the accompanying Technical Report (These sites appear in Appendix 4 of this SA Report); and
- **Policies:** a set of seven draft planning policies against which applications for future facilities would be assessed

1.20 1,200 responses were received from local residents, waste industry operators, land owners, national bodies and Government departments. In addition, 200 people attended public workshops and planning officers were also invited to attend 35 face-to-face discussions with local resident groups and organisations to discuss the development of the Plan.

1.21 A report summarising the feedback received is available online at <http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk>. The wealth of feedback received during the consultation influenced the recommendations made in the final draft of the South London Waste Plan.

⁷see http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk/portal/south_london_waste_plan_supporting_documents

⁸ full details of the outcome of site assessment are provided in the '**Technical Report on Preferred Sites**' prepared by Mouchel consultants on behalf of the four boroughs in July 2009

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

1.23 The 8 new sites put forward during the Stage 2 consultation were included in the '**South London Waste Plan: Additional Sites Consultation Document**' published for consultation between 8 February and 22 March 2010:

1.24 Of the 8 sites, 2 were suggested by residents, 2 by land owners and 4 by both the land owner and a waste operator who were keen for them to be investigated further.

1.25 The suitability of these additional sites was assessed using the same assessment criteria employed to assess the original long list of 140 sites. More detailed information on the site assessment process is provided in the 'Technical Report on Preferred Sites' prepared by Mouchel in July 2009, available from <http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk>.

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

1.27 The Stage 3 consultation on **South London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission (Publication Stage)** took place between 4 January and 15 February 2011. The 'Proposed Submission' consultation document was accompanied by the **Sustainability Appraisal Report on Proposed Submission** and a number of **Evidence Base Studies** that were carried out to inform the decision-making process. At this stage of plan preparation, and in accordance with government guidance, only views of matters of legal compliance and 'soundness' were sought from respondents with regards to proposed sites and policies. Following consultation a number of proposed minor changes were put forward by the boroughs.

1.28 The South London Waste Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State, along with a schedule of proposed minor changes arising following the consultation on Proposed Submission, in April 2011. The Examination-in-Public (EiP) commenced with submission and the examination hearings took place from 12 July to 19 July 2011.

1.29 Following the EiP hearings in July 2011, a further stage of consultation was undertaken on **South London Waste Plan: Examination Proposed Changes** from 3 August to 20 September 2011. While it was not a statutory duty to consult on the changes, the boroughs considered, in the interests of fairness, residents and interested parties should have the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes. Additionally, on 25 July, the government published the draft 'National Planning Policy Framework' (draft NPPF) which is expected to replace the majority of existing national planning guidance. The Inspector, who was examining the South London Waste Plan, invited comments on any implications of this policy development for the South London Waste Plan.

1.30 The comments, received on the 'Examination Proposed Changes' consultation, were sent to the Inspector for consideration in his final report. The Inspector's Report was published in October and found that the South London Waste Plan was sound.

What is Sustainable Development?

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

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

(1) Living within Environmental Limits

Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

(2) Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society

Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

(3) Achieving a Sustainable Economy

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

(4) Using Sound Science Responsibly

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

(5) Promoting Good Governance

Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity.

1.33 National and regional planning policies have increasingly emphasised the need to develop new and revised planning policies based on a better understanding of the links between social, economic and environmental issues. PPS1 on 'Delivering Sustainable Development' (ODPM, 2005) identifies the following key principles of sustainable development which underpin the planning system:

- development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the UK strategy. Development plans should promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time;
- development plans should contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change - through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions, promote renewables and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development;
- a spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development;

- planning policies should promote high quality inclusive designs and layouts in terms of function and impact over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted;
- development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies - in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers in a manner that benefits the entire community; and
- community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, local planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas on how that vision can be achieved.

Purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal

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

1.35 Revised PPS12 on 'Local Spatial Planning' (2008) makes clear that an SA must be undertaken as part of the preparation of all DPDs in order to test their soundness against environmental, economic and social objectives.

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

1.37 To be effective, an SA must be:

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

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

Coverage of this SA Report

1.39 This document represents the SA Report (incorporating SEA) in relation to the 'South London Waste Plan' DPD. It builds upon the work previously undertaken in the preparation of the SA Scoping Report (July 2008) and the Interim SA Report on Issues and Options (September 2008), SA on 'Potential Sites and Policies'(July 2009), SA on 'Additional Sites' (February 2010), SA on 'Proposed Submission' (January 2011) and SA on Proposed Changes (September 2011) taking account feedback received from statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on the proposed scope of the appraisal, and evaluates the likely effects of each option in line with SA Tasks A1-A5 and B1-B6 in 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDFs' (ODPM⁹, 2005):

- **Section 2** describes the background to the **South London Waste Plan**;
- **Section 3** outlines the **Appraisal Methodology**;
- **Section 4** provides an updated review of other **Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives** at the national, regional and local levels (**Task A1**). A comprehensive Scoping Table is provided as Appendix 2 of the SA Scoping Report;
- **Section 5** sets out **Baseline** information in relation to South London, in terms of the key environmental, social and economic trends likely to be influenced by plan implementation (**Task A2**);
- **Section 6** explores the key **Sustainability Issues and Problems** to be addressed by South London Waste Plan, taking account of additional issues arising from public consultation and further evidence gathering work (**Task A3**);
- **Section 7** sets out the revised **Sustainability Appraisal Framework**, consisting of a comprehensive checklist of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets established for the purpose of policy appraisal and also used as the basis for identifying both site assessment and policy criteria (**Task A4**);
- **Section 8 on Identifying and Assessing Management Sites (Task B2)** describes (i) the process by which the 'long-list' of potential waste management sites was identified, taking account of 'broad locations' suitable for recycling and waste facilities and further sites suggested through public consultation, (ii) the site assessment methodology used; and (iii) how each of the site assessment criteria relate to the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets included within the SA Framework; (iv) Assessment of existing waste sites safeguarded by Policy WP3 (v) Assessment of new sites for waste facilities.
- **Section 9 on Policies (Task B2)** describes the basis upon which Policies WP1 to WP9 were put forward in the SLWP, including consideration of how each can be derived from the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets making up the SA Framework. This section confirms which of the policies options previously

⁹Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (now the Department for Communities and Local Government or CLG)

considered and subjected to SA at previous stages have ultimately been carried forward;

- **Section 10** tests the **Compatibility of Plan Objectives against SA Framework Objectives (Task B1)**
- **Section 11** presents the results of the **Appraisal of South London Waste Plan DPD (Tasks B3, B4 and B5)** through the use of an Appraisal Matrix.
- **Section 12** sets out the **Conclusions** arising from the SA Report.

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

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

2 The South London Waste Plan

Background

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

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

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

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

South London Waste Partnership

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

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

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

"To work together in a co-operative and transparent way to enable the effective production of a 'sound' Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD) that establishes a framework of policies and includes site allocations to meet future waste capacity needs in South London during the period 2010-2020 and beyond."

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

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

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

The South London Waste Plan

The Apportionment

2.11 The SLWP, which forms part of each borough's LDF, sets out the boroughs' vision and principles for planning for waste and development management policies for determining planning applications. It safeguards sites for waste facilities across the Plan's area in order to meet the London Plan apportionment.

2.12 In London, all London boroughs are required to identify sites within their borough boundaries to develop waste facilities. London currently manages around 53% of its waste within its borders,¹⁰ with the remainder exported outside the capital to be treated, mostly to landfill. The Mayor's London Plan¹¹ sets the following targets to increase the amount of London's waste which is managed in facilities within the capital:

- 100% of London's waste to be managed in London by 2031;
- Work towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2031;

¹⁰ GLA. The Replacement London Plan, published in July 2011. Available from <http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/londonplan>

¹¹ The London Plan is the over-arching policy framework document for London

2.13 The apportionment is a quantity (tonnage) of waste which has been allocated to each London borough to manage in 2011, 2016 and 2021. It covers municipal, commercial and industrial waste. It is through boroughs meeting their apportionment that London as a whole will be able to work towards achieving its aim of net self-sufficiency in waste management by 2031. The apportionments for the South London Waste Plan area are provided below in Table 2.1, reflecting the London Plan 2011.

Table 2.1: Combined Apportionments for the South London Waste Plan area

Year	Combined municipal and commercial & industrial waste apportionment for Plan Area
2011	734,228 tonnes
2016	834,011 tonnes
2021	941,024 tonnes

Source: 2011 London Plan

Waste Streams

2.14 A description of each waste stream arising within the South London Waste Plan area is provided in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Description of wastes arising within the SLWP area

Waste stream	Description
Municipal Solid Waste	Waste collected by local authorities. Mainly composed of household waste but also includes street cleaning waste, waste from reuse and recycling centres and commercial and industrial waste collected by local authority.
Commercial and Industrial Waste	Waste arising from business and industry. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste arising from the activities of traders, catering establishments, shops, offices and other businesses. Commercial and Industrial waste may, for example, include food waste, packaging and old computer equipment.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	Waste building materials, packaging, rubble from construction and remodelling, repair and demolition operations on roads, houses, commercial buildings and other structures and excavation waste.
Hazardous Waste	Waste which, because of its characteristics, poses a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment.
Agricultural Waste	Waste generated on farms or other agricultural premises such as market gardens. It consists of a diverse range of both natural (organic) and non-natural wastes including discarded pesticide containers, plastics such as silage wrap, bags and sheets, packaging waste, tyres, batteries, old machinery and oil etc.

Land Requirements

2.15 The evidence base identifies that in addition to safeguarding existing waste facilities in the SLWP area, an additional 3.03 hectares of land is needed to meet the London Plan's waste apportionment at 2021 or 4.29 hectares to meet 100% of waste arisings at 2021. An explanation of this figure is provided at Section 3 of the main SLWP document.

Modern Waste Facilities

2.16 There are various modern technologies available to manage waste. European, UK and regional policy and legislation¹² sets out a framework identifying the most desirable methods, in terms of their environmental impact. Known as the ‘waste hierarchy,’ it encourages better use of resources by prioritising prevention and preparing for reuse, followed by recycling, then other recovery with disposal as the last option.

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

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

2.19 Table 2.3 provides a description of modern waste facilities. It was important that the SLWP identified a sufficient mix of site sizes for waste management development.

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

Type of facility	Description
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	Treat mixed dry, recyclable materials. MRFs identify different waste types (paper, cans etc) and mechanically and/or manually sort and segregate them. Materials are bundled and transported to remanufacturing facilities, for processing into new products
Composting	Modern composting is covered, takes place in ‘in-vessel’ composting facilities, with well-regulated airflow to reduce odours.
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	A type of composting facility, in the absence of Oxygen. AD facilities produce a biogas by-product that can be used as a fuel source to provide renewable energy. AD facilities typically process food waste.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	Separates organic material and dry recyclables from mixed waste, recovering the recyclables for the manufacturing industry and the organic element usually for fuel use or composting.
Modern thermal treatment e.g. Pyrolysis/ Gasification	Thermal treatment facilities use high temperatures to break down waste and can produce energy in the form of heat and power. Modern processes including pyrolysis and gasification use less oxygen than traditional mass-burn incineration and emit fewer air emissions. An advantage of some modern facilities is that they can be designed to be modular; they are made up of small units which can be added or taken away as waste streams or volumes change.

¹² see Section 4 on ‘Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives’

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

2.21 Instead, the SLWP defines the outcomes and parameters for development e.g. reduced carbon impact for the waste it will treat, high quality building design, no significant impacts on people or the local environment etc. This 'output' based approach is also in conformity with the South London Waste Partnership's procurement which is technology neutral and output focused.

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

3 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Legislation and Guidance

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

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

Main Stages of Appraisal

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

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

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

- **Task A1:** Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives which are likely to influence the options to be considered (see Section 4 and Appendix 2);
- **Task A2:** Collecting ‘baseline’ information to enable the impacts of policy options on sustainability objectives to be predicted and monitored (see Section 5);
- **Task A3:** Identifying sustainability issues and environmental problems as the basis for defining key issues for the DPD to address (see Section 6);
- **Task A4:** Developing the SA Framework, consisting of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets, in order to test the environmental, social and economic effects of the plan (see Section 7); and
- **Task A5:** Consulting on the scope of the SA on the basis of a Scoping Report presenting the outcome of Stage A. The response to consultation from the statutory bodies and other key stakeholders on the SA Scoping Report was undertaken in June-August 2008 is set out in Appendix 5 of the Interim SA Report.

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

3.5 Stage B, which is to be undertaken as part of the preparation of ‘issues and options’ and subsequently in the preparation of ‘preferred options’, involves:

- **Task B1:** Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework to ensure

- compatibility (see Section 10);
- **Task B2:** Developing the DPD options, working with the community and stakeholders, in order to achieve the DPD objectives and contribute to sustainable development (see Sections 8 and 9);
 - **Task B3:** Predicting the social, economic and environmental effects of the DPD options against the SA Framework and comparing with the 'no DPD' and 'business as usual' scenarios (see Section 10 of the Interim SA Report);
 - **Task B4:** Evaluating the effects of the DPD in terms of their significance and each option's overall sustainability, including the 'Preferred Option' (see Section 11);
 - **Task B5:** Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects (see Section 11); and
 - **Task B6:** Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD (see Appendix 3).

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

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

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

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

3.8 This SA Report presents the final outcome of Stages A and B, taking account of the consultation responses, and shows the SEA Directive's requirements have been met by providing information on the likely significant environmental effects, reasons for selecting the alternatives and measures to prevent, reduce or offset any potentially adverse effects.

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

3.9 Stage D involves the following Tasks:

- **Task D1:** Public participation on the Preferred Options of the DPD and the SA Report to give the public and statutory bodies an opportunity to comment (undertaken between 21 July and 16 October 2009);
- **Task D2(i):** Appraising significant changes which may have been incorporated in the DPD prior to submission;
- **Task D2(ii):** Appraising significant changes resulting from representations; and
- **Task D3:** Making decisions and providing information through the production of an Adoption Statement to accompany the adopted DPD. The Adoption Statement will outline how the findings of SA have been taken into account and how sustainability considerations have been integrated into the DPD.

Stage E: Monitoring the Significant Effects of Implementing the DPD

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

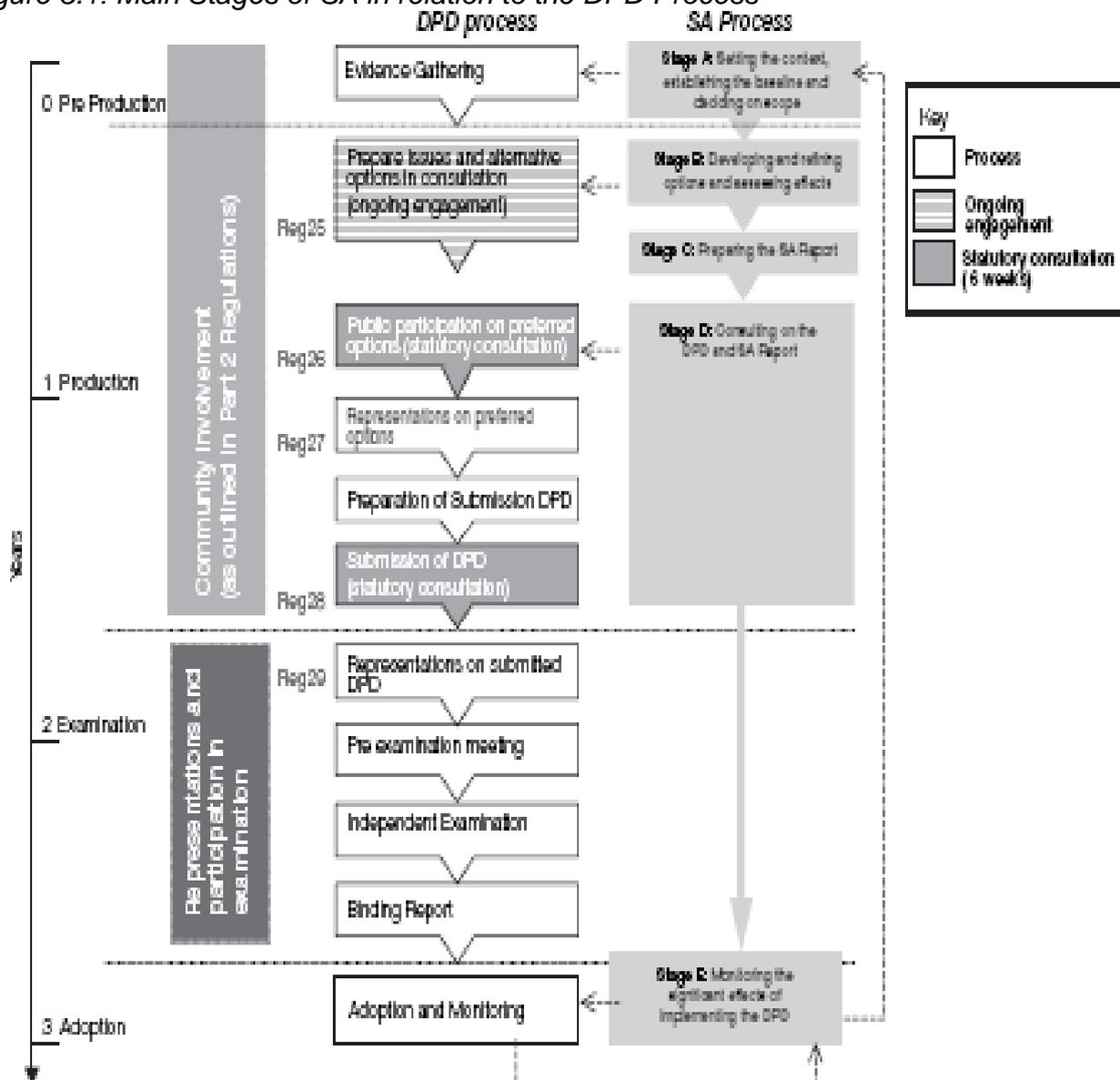
- **Task E1:** Finalising aims and methods for monitoring; and
- **Task E2:** Responding to adverse effects.

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

Key Outputs of Appraisal

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

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



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

Table 3.1: Key Outputs of the SA Process

DPD Stage	Key Appraisal Outputs (publication of SA Reports)	Timescale
Evidence Gathering	SA Scoping Report SA Stages A1-A5	Consultation with Statutory Bodies 1 July - 5 Aug 2008
Consultation on Issues and Options	SA Interim Report (incl. Equalities Impact Assessment) SA Stages A1-A5	19 Sept to 31 Oct 2008
Consultation on Potential Sites and Policies	SA Report SA Stages C1 and D1	21 July to 16 Oct 2009
Publication of Proposed Submission	Final SA Report	4 January to 15 February 2011
Submission of SLWP to Secretary of State	SA Stage D2(i) (Appraisal of significant changes)	April 2011
Independent Examination	(Appraisal of significant changes arising from representations) SA Stage D2(ii)	April to October 2011
Adoption	Ongoing monitoring of significant effects of implementing the DPD (via monitoring processes prepared by the four Boroughs) SA Stages E1 and E2	From January 2011

Equalities Impact Assessment

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

Habitats Regulations (Appropriate Assessment) Screening Report

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

3.16 Government guidance on Appropriate Assessment identifies three steps (1) likely significant effects (2) Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity,

and (3) Mitigation and alternative solutions. Task 1 of the HDA process, which identifies whether a plan option is 'likely to have a significant effect' on a European site, is referred to as 'screening' under the Regulations. A Habitats Regulations (Appropriate Assessment) Screening Report was therefore prepared alongside the Issues and Options document and subsequently alongside the 'Proposed Submission' Report.

4 Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

Establishing the Policy Context

4.1 This section provides an overview of the policy context within which the South London Waste Plan was prepared and identifies the main sustainability development themes that the Plan will need to address. A more detailed overview is available in Appendix 2 of this SA and Appendix 2 of the Adopted South London Waste Plan DPD.

International Context

Waste Framework Directive

4.2 The Waste Framework Directive is the principal EU legislation for waste and requires measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment. A key principle is the waste hierarchy with the objective to manage waste as near to the top of the hierarchy as possible.

Landfill Directive

4.3 The Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC requires all Member states to significantly reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled and set the following targets:

- by 2010 to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995;
- by 2013 to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995; and
- by 2020 to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive

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

National Context

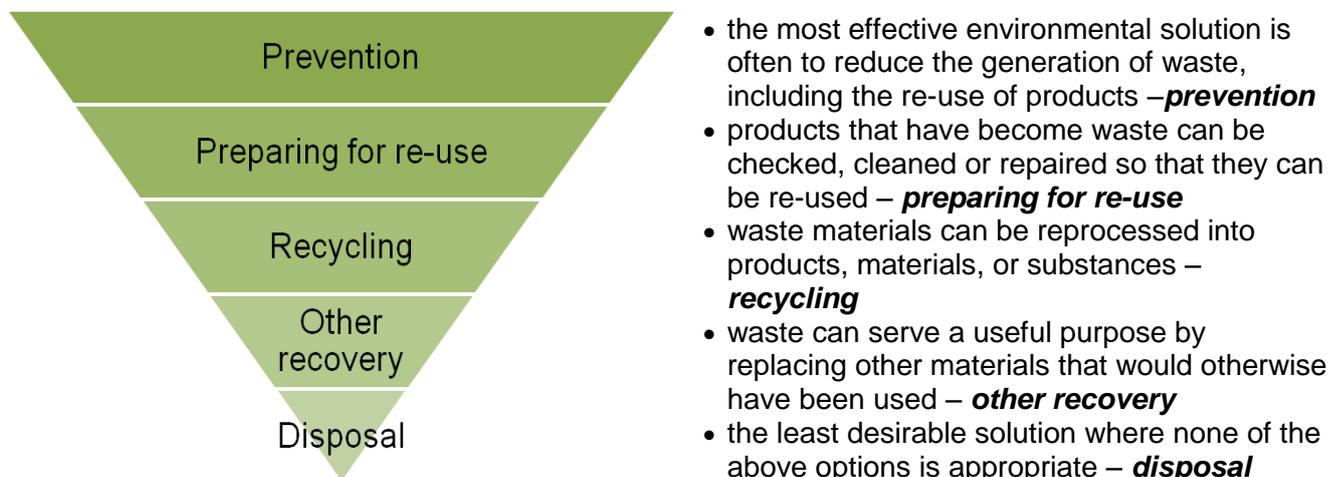
National Waste Strategy

4.5 National Waste Strategy 2007, which replaces the previous Waste Strategy 2000, seeks to:

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

4.6 The revised Strategy sets out a range of targets for England and Wales which are based on application of the following waste hierarchy.

Figure 4.1: The Waste Hierarchy



4.7 The targets for municipal waste (MSW) recovery in the National Waste Strategy 2007 are:

- 53% by 2015;
- 67% by 2015; and
- 75% by 2020.

4.8 The targets for household waste recycling or composting are:

- 40% by 2010;
- 45% by 2015; and
- 50% by 2020.

4.9 The targets for reducing the amount of residual waste produced (i.e. waste not re-used, composted or recycled) compared to 2000 levels are:

- reduce the amount of residual waste by 29% by 2010;
- reduce the amount of residual waste by 35% by 2015; and
- reduce the amount of residual waste by 45% by 2020.

Waste and Emissions Trading Act (WET Act)

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

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

4.12 Table 4.1 details the LATS allocations for each of the four South London boroughs.

Table 4.1: Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Allocations for South London Boroughs

Borough	Borough Allocation 2008-09	Target (BMW) 2010	Target (BMW) 2015	Target (BMW) 2020
Kingston	36,062	31,430	19,138	14,648
Croydon	90,079	75,700	46,096	35,282
Merton	44,854	38,930	23,706	18,144
Sutton	40,261	35,665	21,718	16,623
South London Total	211,226	181,725	110,658	84,697

Landfill Regulations 2002

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

The Climate Change Act 2008

4.14 The 2008 Climate Change Act sets a legally binding target to cut UK emissions by 80% by 2050. In seeking to achieve this target, the UK Renewable Energy Strategy sets out a pathway to generating 15% of the UK's energy from renewable sources by 2020. The Government has the power to require 'bodies with functions of a public nature' and 'statutory undertakers' (companies like water and energy utilities) to report on how they have assessed the risks of climate change to their work, and what they are doing to address these risks.

PPS1 on 'Delivering Sustainable Development' (2005)

4.15 The Government's objectives for planning and sustainable development are set out in PPS1, which puts forward overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system and aims to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. Planning for sustainable development should address issues of:

- making suitable land available for development to meet economic, social and environmental objectives;
- protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment and the quality and character of the countryside and successful communities;
- ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design and efficient use of resources; and
- ensuring that development contributes to the creation of mixed communities with good access to jobs and services for all.

Supplement to PPS1 on 'Planning and Climate Change' (2007)

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

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

PPS10 on 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

4.17 The key planning objectives of PPS10 are to:

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

London Context

Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy

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

- recycling target for municipal waste by 50% by 2010; and
- recycling target for municipal waste by 60% by 2015.

Mayor's Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010)

4.19 The Mayor's Draft Municipal Waste Strategy, published in 2010, contains the following objectives and targets:

Objectives

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

Targets

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

London Plan 2011

4.20 Following the EiP during 2010 the Mayor published the Replacement London Plan on 22 July 2011. The 'London Plan 2011' replaces the 'London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004)' which was published in 2008. The Mayor is committed to a policy framework for waste management which starts from the position that the best approach is to reduce the amount of waste that arises in the first place. Where this is not possible, he supports an approach based on the waste hierarchy that emphasises re-use, and then recycling and composting, before energy recovery and disposal. Generally, applying the waste hierarchy will achieve the greatest carbon dioxide equivalent savings.

4.21 London Plan Policy 5.16 on '*Waste Self-Sufficiency*' states that the Mayor will work with London boroughs and waste authorities, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWaRB), the Environment Agency, the private sector, voluntary and community sector groups, and neighbouring regions and authorities to:

- (a) manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable, working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste within London by 2031
- (b) create positive environmental and economic impacts from waste processing
- (c) work towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2031.

This will be achieved by:

- (a) minimising waste
- (b) encouraging the reuse of and reduction in the use of materials
- (c) exceeding recycling/composting levels in municipal solid waste (MSW) of 45 per cent by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and aspiring to achieve 60 per cent by 2031
- (d) exceeding recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020
- (e) exceeding recycling and reuse levels in construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste of 95 per cent by 2020
- (f) improving London's net self-sufficiency through reducing the proportion of waste exported from the capital over time
- (g) working with neighbouring regional and district authorities to co-ordinate strategic waste management across the greater south-east of England.

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

B. Proposals for waste management should be evaluated against the following criteria:

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

The following will be supported:

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

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

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

E. Suitable waste and recycling storage facilities are required in all new developments.

F. Boroughs must allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in this Plan. Boroughs preparing joint waste LDFs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.

G. Land to manage borough waste apportionments should be brought forward through:

- (a) protecting and facilitating the maximum use of existing waste sites, particularly waste transfer facilities and landfill sites
- (b) identifying sites in Strategic Industrial Locations (see Policy 2.17)
- (c) identifying sites in Locally Significant Employment Areas (see Policy 4.4)
- (d) safeguarding wharves (in accordance with policy 7.25) with an existing or future potential for waste management.

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

4.23 London Plan Policy 5.18 on '*Construction, Excavation and Demolition Waste*' states that for planning decisions:

A. New construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste management facilities should be encouraged at existing waste sites, including safeguarded wharves, and supported by:

- (a) using mineral extraction sites for CE&D recycling
- (b) ensuring that major development sites are required to recycle CE&D waste on-site, wherever practicable, supported through planning conditions.

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

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

4.24 London Plan Policy 5.19 on '*Hazardous Waste*' states:

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

B. Pending outcome of the work proposed in paragraph A of this policy, development proposals that would result in the loss of existing sites for the treatment and/or disposal of hazardous waste should not be permitted unless compensatory site provision has been secured in accordance with Policy 5.17.

C. LDFs should:

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

4.25 London Plan Policy 5.20 on '*Aggregates, Contaminated land and Hazardous Substances*' states that:

A. The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure an adequate supply of aggregates to support construction in London. This will be achieved by:

- 1 encouraging re-use and recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste within London
- 2 extraction of land-won aggregates within London
- 3 importing aggregates to London by sustainable transport modes.

B. The Mayor will work with strategic partners to achieve targets of:

- (a) 95 per cent recycling/re-use of construction, demolition and excavation waste by 2020
- (b) 80 per cent recycling of that waste as aggregates by 2020.

C. London should make provision for the maintenance of a landbank (i.e. seven years' supply) of at least 5 million tonnes of land won aggregates throughout the plan period until 2031.

D. LDFs should make provision for the maintenance of a landbank (i.e. seven years' supply) of at least 5 million tonnes of land won aggregates throughout the plan period to 2031 by a landbank apportionment of:

- (a) at least 1.75 million tonnes to LB Havering
- (b) at least 0.7 million tonnes to LB Redbridge
- (c) at least 1.75 million tonnes to LB Hillingdon
- (d) at least 0.7 million tonnes to LB Hounslow

E. Mineral planning authorities in London should:

- (a) identify and safeguard aggregate resources in LDFs
- (b) support the development of aggregate recycling facilities, subject to local amenity conditions.

→

F. To reduce the environmental impact of aggregates, LDFs should;

- (a) ensure that appropriate use is made of planning conditions dealing with aftercare, restoration and re-use of minerals sites following extraction
- (b) safeguard wharves and/or railheads with existing or potential capacity for aggregate distribution
- (c) minimise the movement of aggregates by road and maximise the movement of aggregates via the Blue Ribbon Network
- (d) develop policies that support the protection and enhancement of aggregates recycling facilities.

Mayor's draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2010)

4.26 The Mayor's has set targets to achieve an overall reduction in London's carbon dioxide emissions of 60% below 1990 levels with 25% of the heat and power used in London to be generated through the use of localised decentralised energy systems by 2025. Within this context, the Mayor's draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2010) recognises that one of the main opportunities for increasing renewable energy generation in London is from energy recovery technologies.

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

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

Sub-Regional Context

South London Waste Partnership

4.28 The South London Waste Partnership is made up of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton who have two key aims:

- To manage waste in a way that is more sustainable and causes less damage to the environment;
- To manage waste in a way that is more cost-effective, for the benefit of council taxpayers.

4.29 One of the key outputs of the South London Waste Partnership is the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010) (JMWMS). The JMWMS is a statement of intent to guide the authorities in undertaking their individual waste management activities. The overarching strategic goal of the JMWMS is "to minimise the climate change impact of managing municipal solid waste through effective and efficient diversion from landfill". The JMWMS sets out the following aims:

- To maximise diversion from landfill;
- To work at a sub-regional level to deliver cost effective and environmentally sound waste management services;
- To work towards conformity with the Waste Strategy for England 2007 and the London Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

4.30 The aims are accompanied by objectives that set out more detail on how the aims will be achieved¹³.

¹³ The full JMWMS, including all objectives and targets is available here: <http://www.slwp.org.uk/>

Local Context

Municipal Waste Management Strategies

LB Croydon: Waste Strategy and Recycling Plan, 2008-2011 (February 2008)

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

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

4.32 Kingston's MWMS and its annual Implementation Plans have a strong focus on waste minimisation. One of the five objectives of Kingston's MWMS is to develop and deliver of a comprehensive waste awareness and waste minimisation programme encompassing a wide ranging communication strategy engaging with all of Kingston's residents. One of Kingston's key policies is to achieve a recycling and composting rate of 47% by 2020.

LB Sutton: Municipal Waste Management Strategy, March 2004

4.33 The first objective of Sutton's MWMS is to reduce waste growth by raising awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings. Sutton Council has agreed an overall target of recycling or composting 40% of its municipal waste by 2010.

LB Merton: Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006 – 2021, June 2006

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

Unitary Development Plans and Local Development Frameworks

LB Croydon UDP: The Croydon Plan (July 2006)

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

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

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

LB Croydon Local Development Framework

4.38 Croydon Council consulted on its Core Strategy 'Proposed Submission' in September and October 2011, with adoption anticipated in 2012. Strategic Objective 9 of the Proposed Submission Core Strategy will "ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change".

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames: UDP (August 2005)

4.39 Provides policies to govern waste management development in the borough. Overarching strategic policy STR10 encourages sustainable methods of minerals transportation, waste disposal and transportation, energy generation and use.

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

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

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames: Local Development Framework

4.42 Kingston Council submitted their Core Strategy to the Secretary of State on 26 May 2011 for purposed of Examination. The Examination hearings took place in September 2011 with adoption in February 2012.

LB Merton: UDP (October 2003)

4.43 Policy PE9 of Merton's UDP seeks to ensure that major new industrial, commercial and retail developments minimise their waste arisings in line with the waste hierarchy and dispose of it in a sustainable manner. These developments will be encouraged to adopt environmental management scheme for the treatment and disposal of waste and planning obligations may be sought in respect of these where appropriate. To facilitate the collection of recyclables, Policy PE11 expects new residential, retail, leisure and business developments to provide recycling collection facilities.

Merton's Local Development Framework

4.44 Merton's Core Planning Strategy was adopted by the Council in July 2011 following receipt of the Inspectors report in June 2011.

LB Sutton UDP (April 2003)

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

LB Sutton: Local Development Framework

4.46 Following the Examination in Public of Sutton’s Core Planning Strategy in June 2009 the plan was formally adopted in December 2009.

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

4.48 Core Policy BP8 on ‘Waste Reduction and Management’ states that the Council will manage its waste in a sustainable manner and will identify the necessary capacity and develop facilities in collaboration with London boroughs of Kingston upon Thames, Croydon and Merton, to meet the Mayor’s former target (from 2008 London Plan) of 85% self sufficiency across all waste streams, the Mayor’s waste apportionment figures and to meet the Mayor’s minimum targets for recycling, recovery and re-use. Policy BP8 states that the Joint Waste DPD will safeguard existing waste management sites, unless compensatory provision is made, and allocate additional land within strategic industrial locations for future waste management facilities to meet the joint needs of the Joint Waste DPD area.

Superseded policies

4.49 The policies adopted as part of the SLWP supersede some borough-level policies which still exist within the partner borough’s UDPs (see above). Table 4.4 below identifies the existing borough policies which the policies of the SLWP replace.

Table 4.2: UDP policies which are to be superseded by policies of the SLWP

Borough	Policy Reference	Policy Description
Croydon	SP11: Opportunities for waste management facilities	Strategic policy
Croydon	EP8: Waste and recycling	Strategic policy for the location of waste management facilities
Croydon	EP9: Waste and recycling	Safeguarding against loss of existing waste management facilities
Kingston	Policy MW1: Development of Waste Management Facilities	Strategic policy for the location of waste management facilities
Merton	Policy PE9: Waste Minimisation and Waste Disposal	Requires major new industrial developments to minimise waste
Sutton	PNR20: Sites for waste related development	Policy identifying the location of waste management facilities

Sustainable Community Strategies

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

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

5 Baseline (Task A2)

Collecting Baseline Information

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

5.2 Government guidance states that sufficient information about the current and future state of the area needs to be collected to allow effects to be adequately predicted, focusing on the characteristics of the area that relate to the issues to be tackled in the plan. Baseline data should address the following key questions:

- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
- How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
- Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the receiving environment affected (e.g. people, resources, species, habitats)?
- Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
- How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damages?
- Have there been significant cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects over time? and
- Are there expected to be such effects in the future?

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

Sources of Baseline Information

5.4 With regard to current waste management trends across the Plan area, much of the baseline information set out in this Section updates supporting information and data gathered at previous stage, building upon the evidence base prepared by Mouchel consultants on behalf of the four boroughs in May 2008¹⁴. This provides data on (i) current arisings for all significant waste streams in the Plan area and forecasts to the year 2021 (ii) existing waste treatment capacity within the plan area; and (iii) the capacity gap which south London needs to plan for annually until 2021. Further information on existing waste facilities and future land requirements up to 2021 is provided in the Technical Report that was published alongside the Proposed Submission Report.

¹⁴ 'Building the Evidence Base for Issues and Options' (Mouchel, May 2008)

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

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

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

The Plan Area

5.7 The SLWP area, consisting of the South London Waste Partnership boroughs of Kingston upon Thames, Sutton, Merton and Croydon is shown in Figure 5.1. Together with Richmond, Wandsworth and Bromley, the four SLWP Boroughs form part of the newly defined South London sub-region. The sub-region has been characterised by strong residential development in recent years.

Figure 5.1: The South London Waste Plan Area.



5.8 South London, as a whole, is a relatively prosperous sub-region, noted for its high environmental quality, with a strategic office location in Croydon town centre, three strong Metropolitan centres in Croydon, Kingston and Sutton and the economic benefits of proximity to Gatwick Airport..

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

5.10 The London Plan highlights the need for DPDs (i.e. the South London Waste Plan) to take into account the need to make provision for waste facilities in line with the principle of London-wide self-sufficiency, while releasing surplus land to other priority uses.

Kingston upon Thames

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

LB Sutton

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

LB Merton

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

LB Croydon

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

Population

Kingston upon Thames

5.15 According to the latest Government mid-year estimates published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)¹⁵, the total resident population of Kingston is 168,955, the smallest of all the London Boroughs except for the City of London. In terms of population density, there are 45 residents per hectare. The GLA's 2009 Round of Demographic Projections published by the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) in August 2010 predicts that the borough's resident population will increase from 155,293, at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach 158,962 by 2016 and 162,536 by 2021.

LB Sutton

5.16 Based on Government mid-year estimates, the total resident population of Sutton is currently 194,195, equating to 44 persons per hectare. The GLA's 2009 Round of Demographic Projections, published by DMAG in August 2010, predicts that the borough's resident population will increase from a total of 185,857 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 186,417 by 2016 and 187,865 by 2021.

LB Merton

5.17 Based on Government estimates, the total resident population of Merton is currently 208,794 equating to 56 persons per hectare. This is the highest population density of the four SLWP boroughs. The GLA's 2009 Round of Demographic Projections, published by DMAG in August 2010, predicts that the borough's resident population will increase from a total of 198,690 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 200,569 by 2016 and 202,598 by 2021.

LB Croydon

5.18 Based on Government estimates, the total resident population of Croydon is currently 342,816, equating to 40 persons per hectare. The GLA's 2009 Round of Demographic Projections, published by DMAG in August 2010, predicts that the borough's resident population will increase from a total of 342,923 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 350,634 by 2016 and 359,054 by 2021.

¹⁵ ONS Mid-Year Projections 2010 (published in 2011). The difference between the population estimates of ONS and the GLA is due to a difference in Methodologies.

Table 5.1: Population Projections for SLWP Area

2009 Round GLA Demographic Projections			
	2011	2016	2021
Kingston	155,293	158,962	162,536
Sutton	192,218	186,417	187,865
Merton	198,690	200,569	202,598
Croydon	342,923	350,634	359,054
SLWP Total	889,124	896,582	912,053

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

Households

Kingston upon Thames

5.19 Based on the household projections prepared by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)¹⁶ there are currently 65,000 households in Kingston and total stock of dwellings is 62,982. The GLA's 2009 Round of Household Projections, published by DMAG, in August 2010, predicts that the number of households living within the borough will increase from a total of 65,100 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 66,900 by 2016 and 68,800 by 2021.

LB Sutton

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

LB Merton

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

LB Croydon

5.22 There are currently 144,000 households in Croydon and the total stock of dwellings is currently 139,385. The GLA's 2009 Round of Household Projections predict that the number of households living within the borough will increase from a total of 149,600 at the start of the plan period in 2011, to reach a total of 156,300 by 2016 and 162,900 by 2021.

Table 5.2: Households Projections within the SLWP Area

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

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

¹⁶ CLG Revised 2006-based Projections of Households in England to 2031, published by the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group (Demography Update 04-2009 (March 2009))

Ethnicity

5.23 According to the GLA's ethnic group projections¹⁷ published by DMAG projections, 70.6% of residents within the four SLWP Boroughs are white, 12.9% are Asian, 12.0% are Black, 1.0% are Chinese and 3.4% are 'other' (including mixed race). Details of the ethnic breakdown within Kingston, Sutton, Merton and Croydon are provided below in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Ethic Breakdown for SLWP Area

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

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

Social Deprivation

5.24 The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010)¹⁸ published by CLG in March 2011 and provide a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England. The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 use 38 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010). These include:

- Income deprivation;
- Employment deprivation;
- Health deprivation and disability;
- Education, skills and training deprivation;
- Barriers to housing and services;
- Living environment deprivation; and
- Crime.

5.25 Table 5.4 sets out overall rankings for each of the four SLWP Boroughs compared to the 354 local authorities in England for a range of summary measures of deprivation based on IMD2010 scores.

5.26 When scores for individual Super Output Areas are averaged to enable each borough to be ranked against local authorities throughout England, it can be seen that, overall, Croydon (ranked 107th out of the 354 English local authorities) is relatively deprived compared to the London boroughs of Kingston (ranked 255th), Merton (208th) and Sutton (196th). Unlike Kingston, Sutton and Merton, Croydon is one of 20 London boroughs inside the top 50 nationally for at least one of the summary measures below (in terms of average scores: Croydon ranks 26th for income deprivation and 37st for employment deprivation).

¹⁷ GLA 'Round of Ethnic Group Projections 2009 (DMAG, August 2010)

¹⁸ The ID2010 update and replace the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) as the Government's official measure of deprivation from the CLG

Table 5.4: Borough Ranks on Summary Measures of IMD2010: LAs across England

	Rank of Average Score (354 LAs in England)	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of Local Concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
Kingston	255	252	247	264	160	193
Sutton	196	193	179	182	114	130
Merton	208	208	215	211	100	120
Croydon	107	99	114	134	26	41

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010

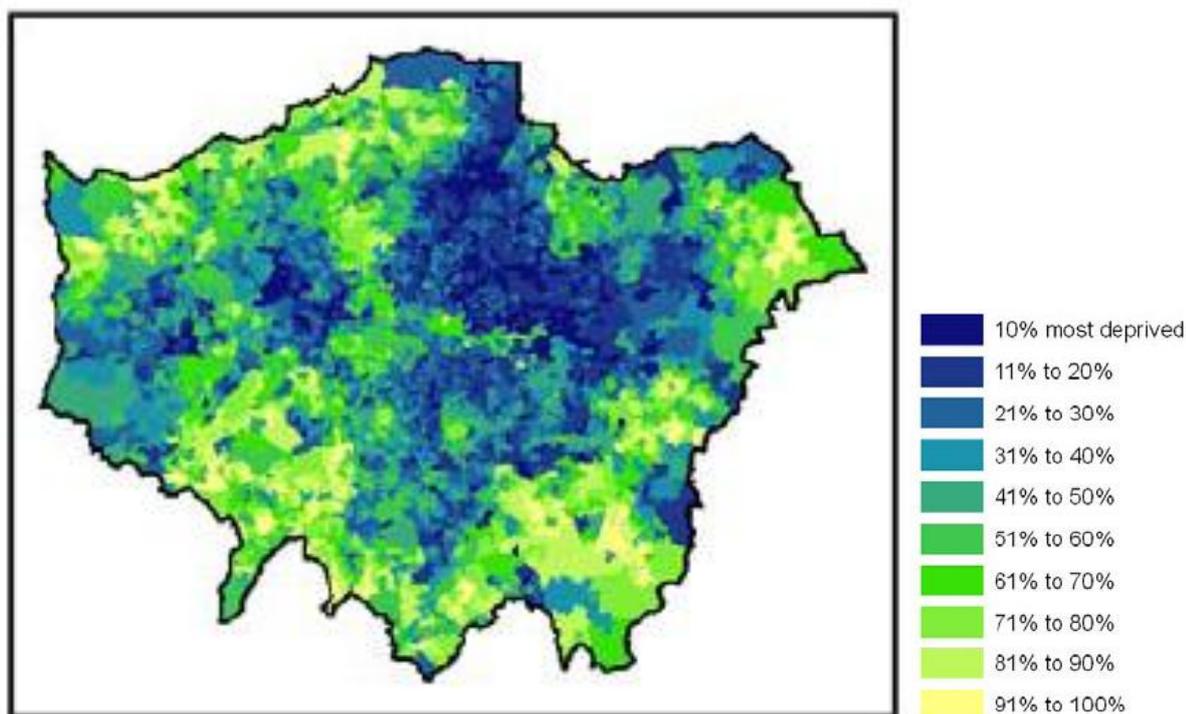
5.27 When average IMD2007 scores are used as the basis for comparing London Boroughs, Croydon is ranked 19th out of the 33 Boroughs (where a ranking of 1 indicates the highest level of deprivation), while Sutton, Merton and Kingston are ranked 28th, 30th and 31st respectively.

Table 5.5: Borough Ranking on Average IMD2007 Scores:

	Rank of Average Score (33 London Boroughs)
Croydon	19 th
Sutton	28 th
Merton	30 th
Kingston	31 st

5.28 Figure 5.2 provides a London-wide picture of relative levels of deprivation in different parts of London based on average IMD2010 scores for individual wards. It can be seen that overall, the SLWP area is relatively unaffected by social deprivation by comparison with the rest of London.

Figure 5.2: Relative Deprivation in London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

Employment

Kingston upon Thames

5.29 According to the latest economic data prepared by NOMIS¹⁹, 78.2% (95,100) of Kingston's total working age population aged between 16 and 64 are economically active, above the London average. This figure is below the SLWP average of 79.2%. As of August 2011, the proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in Kingston was 1.7%, below both the figures for SLWP area (3.0%) and London as a whole (4.4%).

5.30 Employment in Kingston is dominated by professional occupations (24%), associate professional & technical occupations (18.1%) and managers and senior officials (18.1%). Each of the remaining occupations makes up less than 10% of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Kingston is currently £539.10 compared to the London average of £642.30.

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

Sutton

5.32 82.0% (108,100) of Sutton's total working age population (16-64 years) are economically active, greater than the London average of 74.7% and higher than the SLWP average of 79.2%. As of October 2010, the proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in Sutton was 2.7%, a decrease from 0.1% in August 2010 and below the corresponding figures for South London (3.0%) and London as a whole (4.4%).

5.33 Employment in Sutton is dominated by managers and senior officials (16.3%), associate professional & technical occupations (18.8%), professional occupations (15.3%), administrative & secretarial occupations (14.3%) and skilled trade occupations (9.2%). Each of the remaining occupations makes up 10% or less of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Sutton is currently £518.80 compared to the London average of £642.30.

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

Merton

5.35 78.7% (118,000) of Merton's total working age population (16-64) are economically active. This figure is below the SLWP average (79.2%) but higher than the London average of 74.7%. As of August 2011, the proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in Merton was 2.7%, an increase from 2.5% in August 2010 but below the corresponding figures for South London (3.0%) and London as a whole (4.4%).

5.36 Employment in Merton is dominated by professional occupations (23.0%), managers and senior officials (20.1%) associate professional & technical occupations (12.5%), and administrative & secretarial staff (10.0%). Each of the remaining occupations makes up less than 10% of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Merton is currently £540.50 compared to the London average of £642.30.

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

Croydon

5.38 Croydon is the sixth largest commercial office centre in England outside central

¹⁹ National Online Manpower Information System (data for January - December 2010)

London and this provides significant employment opportunities for Croydon. 78.1% (185,100) of Croydon's total working age population (16-64 years) are economically active. Although higher than the London average (74.7%), this figure is below the SLWP average of 79.2%. As of August 2011, the proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in Croydon was 4.7%, and increase from 4.2% in August 2010 but well above the average for South London (3.0%) and only just over the figure for London as a whole (4.4%).

5.39 Employment in Croydon is dominated by professional occupations (14.9%), managers and senior officials (15.7%), associate professional & technical occupations (17.7%), administrative & secretarial staff (14.0%). Each of the remaining occupations makes up less than 10% of the workforce. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in Croydon is currently £583.60 compared to the London average of £606.80.

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

Table 5.6: Economically Active Population of Working Age (16-64)

Borough	Economically Active	Economically Inactive	% Economically Active
Kingston	95,100	26,100	78.2%
Sutton	108,100	23,400	82.0%
Merton	118,000	31,400	78.7%
Croydon	185,100	50,900	78.1%
SLWP Total	506,300	131,800	79.2%
London	-	-	74.7%

Source: NOMIS 2010

Table 5.7: Employment by Occupation within SLWP Area

Percentage in each Occupation	Kingston	Sutton	Merton	Croydon	London Average
Managers and senior officials	18.1%	16.3%	20.1%	15.7%	15.7%
Professional	24.0%	15.3%	23.0%	14.9%	14.0%
Associate professional & technical	18.1%	18.8%	12.5%	17.7%	14.7%
Administrative & secretarial	9.0%	14.3%	10.0%	14.0%	10.8%
Skilled trades occupations	6.1%	9.2%	7.3%	8.2%	10.2%
Personal service	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	8.9%	9.0%
Sales and customer service	5.2%	6.9%	6.1%	8.6%	7.4%
Process plant & machine operatives	#	4.6%	4.2%	5.2%	6.6%
Elementary occupations	8.6%	6.2%	8.4%	6.1%	11.1%

Source: NOMIS

Employment Locations

Kingston upon Thames

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

- Red Lion Business Centre, Red Lion Road, Tolworth;
- St George's Industrial Estate, Richmond Road, Kingston;
- St John's Industrial Area, New Malden;
- Silverglade Business Park, Leatherhead Road, Malden Rushett;
- Fairfield Industrial Estate, Villiers Road, Kingston;
- Canbury Park, Kingston.

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

LB Sutton

5.43 There are three Strategic Industrial Areas in the Borough at Beddington (106 ha), Kimpton (18 ha) and Imperial Way/Purley Way (mostly within LB Croydon) which are each located close to key radial road transport routes into London and to the M25. Beddington and Imperial Way/Purley Way form an important part of the Wandle Valley, the key regeneration corridor within South London identified in the London Plan.

5.44 There are also a number of established industrial areas, including the Restmor Way/ Felnax industrial estate, which has been identified as a priority for achieving regeneration and improved access as part of a wider package of proposed transport and environmental improvements to Hackbridge Local Centre. Other established industrial areas identified in the Sutton UDP include Gander Green Lane and Abbots Road, East Side of London Road, Hackbridge Station, Oldfields Road Trading Estate, Payne's Chocolate Works, St Andrews Road/ Plumpton Way and the Wandle Trading Estate. The total amount of employment floorspace within the borough is 465,014 sq. metres, of which 58,024 sq. metres is vacant.

LB Merton

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

LB Croydon

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

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

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

Borough	Total Strategic Employment Land 2006 (ha)	Total Strategic Employment Land 2000 (ha)	Absolute Change 2000-06 (ha)	% Change 2000-06
Kingston	42.0²⁰	42.5	-0.5	-1.2%
Sutton	131.7	147.0	-15.3	-10.4%
Merton	127.4	146.0	-18.6	-12.7%
Croydon	121.0	154.0	-33	-21.4%
SLWP Total	422.1	489.5	-67.4	- 13.8%

Source: South London Sub-Regional Development Framework 2006

Wandle Valley

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

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

Town Centres

Kingston upon Thames

5.50 Kingston Town Centre, on the north-west edge of the borough, is a designated Metropolitan Centre. There are three District Centres: New Malden in the east, Surbiton just south of Kingston, and Tolworth close to the A3. These centres serve an important role locally, as do a number of smaller centres and parades with local convenience and other outlets. Kingston and Surbiton town centres were boosted by their rail connections.

²⁰ includes 7.4 ha designated as an Industrial Business Park

LB Sutton

5.51 Sutton Town Centre, one of only four Metropolitan Centres in South London. Sutton Town Centre offers a high level of attractive and accessible shopping, employment and leisure activities with good public transport links. The town centre has over 430 retail outlets and with over 170,000 m² of office floorspace, Sutton Town Centre is also a significant office location within South London. The district centres of Wallington, Rosehill, Carshalton, Cheam, North Cheam and Worcester Park provide a good range of local services and facilities. Wallington is the second largest centre in the borough with around 150 retail outlets. In addition, there are numerous local centres.

LB Merton

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

LB Croydon

5.53 Croydon's Metropolitan Centre is one of London's biggest and most important business and commercial centres. It is also one of the biggest shopping, services, leisure and entertainment centres outside central London. The London Plan identifies Croydon town centre as London's largest Metropolitan Centre which serves a wide sub-regional catchment area covering parts or all of several London boroughs and extending into Surrey.

5.54 Croydon is one of the capital's two strategic office centres outside central London. Because of the scale of the opportunities it offers, the strategic challenges which it faces and the need for integrated action it is also recognised as an Opportunity Area.

Transport Network

Kingston upon Thames

5.55 Kingston's road network consists of 343km of road. TfL is responsible for maintaining the A3 and its service roads and the southern sections of the the A240 and A243 (total: 16.9km) while the borough is responsible for the remaining 326km, of which 28km are A roads. The A3 is principal route in the borough and runs down the spine of the borough. The other roads generally radiate from Kingston Town Centre and connect to the other district centres.

5.56 While there is a high level of car ownership in Kingston (7th highest in London), most commuting journeys are made by public transport (43%) as opposed to cars (36%). In terms of public transport, the borough hosts ten railway stations and Motspur Park is only 50 metres from the borough boundary. London Waterloo is the most important destination for Kingston residents with travel times ranging from 19 minutes (from Surbiton) and 35 minutes (from Chessington South). With regard to the bus network, there are 37 TfL or Surrey operated bus routes within the borough of which 14 are high frequency (ie more than four an hour).

LB Sutton

5.57 Sutton's road network (380 km) includes three strategic 'Red' Routes (17.5 km) which link central London to the M25 (A24 and A217) and provide an east-west route across the borough (A232). The remainder of the network, which consists of 12.0 km of

other 'A' roads, 24.9 km of 'B' roads, 17.5 km of 'C' roads and 308.2 km of local access roads.

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

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

LB Merton

5.60 Merton's road network comprises three TfL roads: the A3, which sweeps in an arc in the west of the borough and the A24, A217, A297, which converge at Morden and form radial routes from south London and Surrey to central London. There are a number of other distributor roads which cross the borough and link the centres of Colliers Wood, Mitcham, Morden, Wimbledon and Raynes Park.

5.61 The borough is well served by rail connections. There are 22 railway stations, on the line from Earlsfield to New Malden, Balham to Sutton, branch lines from Tooting to Streatham, Wimbledon to Sutton and Wimbledon to Motspur Park. The First Capital Connect loop line also serves part of the borough. There are also five underground stations and six Tramlink stations. However, connectivity between lines is not so good as there is only one interchange between rail and Tramlink (Mitcham Junction) and only one station offering an interchange between rail, Tramlink and underground (Wimbledon). The bus network is extensive across the borough with major bus interchanges at Wimbledon and Morden and residential areas well served by single decker services.

LB Croydon

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

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

Road Traffic Levels

5.64 According to the Department for Transport traffic data²¹, overall traffic levels within the SLWP area have remained relatively static over the last ten years from a total of 3,810 million vehicle-km in 2000 to a slight decrease of 3,627 million vehicle-km in 2010, representing a fall of 4.8%. However, in 2010 there was a slight increase in traffic levels within the Kingston since 2009 of 5.1%.

Table 5.9: Traffic Levels in SLWP Boroughs in Million Vehicle Km 2000-2010

Million Vehicle Kilometres												Change
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	00-10
Kingston	1,031	1,016	1,007	1,016	1,017	1,012	987	1,004	985	985	1,036	+0.5%
Sutton	730	738	746	748	739	749	743	758	712	709	682	-6.6%
Merton	687	695	690	680	682	680	679	683	672	659	647	-5.8%
Croydon	1,362	1,375	1,376	1,384	1,373	1,360	1,366	1,378	1,323	1,296	1,262	-7.3%
Plan Area	3,810	3,824	3,819	3,828	3,811	3,801	3,775	3,823	3,692	3,649	3,627	-4.8%

Source: Department for Transport 2011

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

Distance Travelled to Work and Modal Split

5.66 Tables 5.10 and 5.11 present comparative data on the modal split for trips by borough of origin and distance travelled to work.

Table 5.10: Mode of Travel to Work (may not equal 100% due to rounding)

	Trips per day (000s)	Rail	Tube	Bus/ Tram	Taxi/ other	Car/ Motor-cycle	Cycle	Car
Kingston	394	6%	0%	11%	1%	47%	2%	32%
Sutton	359	5%	0%	11%	0%	54%	1%	28%
Merton	424	5%	5%	11%	1%	45%	2%	31%
Croydon	665	6%	0%	17%	0%	51%	1%	25%

Source: Travel in London Report 3, 2010

Table 5.11: Distance Travelled to Work

	% of Residents/ Distance Travelled to Work (km)				
	< 2 km	2-5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	> 20 km
Kingston	17%	18.4%	14.8%	26.8%	8.7%
Sutton	16.5%	21.3%	18%	23.2%	6.4%
Merton	12.7%	17%	19.1%	32.5%	5.1%
Croydon	14.8%	19.6%	18.3%	24.8%	8.4%

²¹ Department for Transport (DfT) traffic data can be obtained <http://assets.dft.gov.uk/statistics/tables/tra8906.xls>

Road Safety

5.67 Table 5.12 shows that during 2010, the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads within the four Boroughs was 221, down by 38% overall since 2005.

Table 5.12: Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on the Roads

	1994-98 Average	KSI 2005	KSI 2006	KSI 2007	KSI 2008	KSI 2010*	% Change since 2005
Kingston	127	63	77	49	65	46	-27%
Sutton	115	66	83	70	74	49	-26%
Merton	127	71	74	62	64	39	-45%
Croydon	246	158	149	158	132	87	-45%
Plan Area	615	358	383	339	335	221	-38%

*Data for 2009 unavailable

Air Pollution

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

- no more than 35 days per year where PM10 levels exceed 50 µg m⁻³;
- no more than 18 days per year where NO₂ levels exceed 200 µg m⁻³.

Kingston upon Thames

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

LB Sutton

5.70 The council has designated a number of major roads and the Beddington Farmlands/Beddington Industrial Areas as AQMAs. In some locations, PM10 and NO₂ annual objectives are currently at risk of being exceeded. These are mainly along the length of the busy and congested A232, A217, A24 and A237 routes together with the length of the B272 (Beddington Lane) in the north east of the borough. During 2005-06, the council opened a new air quality monitoring station in Beddington Lane bringing the total to three in the borough. In 2008-09, NO₂ levels, as measured at the Wallington site, exceeded the 200 µg/m³ limit on 219 days, well above the council's target of not more than 18 times a year but lower than the 248 days the year before. PM10 levels exceeded

the national standard of 50 ug/m³ on 32 days at Wallington, thus meeting the council's target of not more than 35 days per annum, down 19 days from 2007-08. The Beddington site exceeded the national standard on 20 days, thus meeting the council's target. The borough has remained within national air quality standards with respect to all other air pollutants. The percentage of residents who think that the level of pollution within the Borough has 'got better' or 'stayed the same' over the past three years is 45.98%.

LB Merton

5.71 The biggest contributor to air pollution within the borough is road transport. In July 2008, the Mayor introduced a Low Emission Zone covering the whole of Merton which aims to improve air quality by deterring the most polluting vehicles from driving in the area. Of the pollutants produced by road traffic NO₂ and particulates have been identified as exceeding national target levels in the borough. These two groups of pollutants are the focus of objectives in both Merton's Air Quality Strategy and the national air quality standards. In 2007/08, NO₂ levels exceeded the annual mean target of less than 40 mg/m³ at 8 out of 11 monitoring sites. For PM10s there are two permanent monitoring sites in the borough. The borough has designated an Air Quality Management Area covering the borough's major roads. The percentage of residents who think pollution levels in the borough have 'got better' or 'stayed the same' over the past three years is 47.4%.

LB Croydon,

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

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

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

Conservation Areas and Historic Environment

Kingston upon Thames

5.75 Kingston enjoys a high quality townscape and a rich heritage. There are 26 designated Conservation Areas of special architectural or historic interest, covering a total of 277 ha or 7.4% of the Borough. There are over 260 listed buildings in Kingston of which 12 are Grade I and Grade II*, and three historic buildings are identified as 'at risk'. In addition there are approximately 700 locally designated 'Buildings of Townscape Merit', of which around 400 are located within Conservation Areas. There are also six Scheduled

Ancient Monuments but no Registered Parks and Gardens of Historical Importance. In addition there are 19 Areas of Archaeological Significance.

LB Sutton

5.76 There are 15 Conservation Areas with Sutton. The council has also identified 18 Areas of Special Local Character (ASLCs) on the basis of their high quality townscape, architecture and landscape. A further four areas have been recommended for designation through the LDF process. There are two Special Policy Areas in South Cheam, and Carshalton Beeches & South Sutton. There are 176 statutory listed buildings (Grade I, Grade II or Grade II*), 34 locally listed buildings within the borough and a further 57 additions following the review in 2010. There is also one Registered Park or Garden of Historical Importance. In addition, there are 21 Archaeological Priority Areas and six Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

LB Merton

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

LB Croydon

5.78 Croydon's historic environment consists of 21 Conservation Areas (nine of which were designated in 2008), 43 Areas of Special Local Character (19 new designations in 2008 although will not be formally adopted until 2012 as part of the LDF process), around 150 statutory listed buildings and structures of special historic or architectural interest (Grade I, II or II*) with six of these on the 'Buildings at Risk' Register, around 1,000 locally listed buildings. There are seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments and two Registered Parks and Gardens of Historical Importance. In addition, there are 53 Archaeological Priority Zones.

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

Nature Conservation

Kingston upon Thames

5.80 0.3 ha of the Richmond Park Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) fall within the boundaries of Kingston. This area, which is also 'European site' designated as a Special Areas for Conservation, plays an important role in meeting the needs of Kingston's population for access to natural green space. In addition, there are 10 Local Nature Reserves, occupying 102.4 ha of the Borough and 62 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (which overlap some of the LNRs). Four new Sites of Nature Conservation Importance were designated in 2006-07. There are six sites of Metropolitan Importance, 29 Sites of Borough Importance (14 Grade I and 15 Grade II) and 11 Sites of Local Importance. There are also 653 tree preservation orders.

LB Sutton

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

LB Merton

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

LB Croydon

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

Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Public Open Space

Kingston upon Thames

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

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

LB Sutton

5.86 616 ha of the open space within Sutton is designated as Green Belt, consisting of two areas: Little Woodcote (510 ha) and Cuddington (106 ha). A further 530 ha of open space is MOL, consisting of 21 sites designated on the basis of their strategic significance for openness, leisure, recreation, sport, landscape, nature conservation or heritage:

5.87 The Sutton Open Space Study (Scott Wilson, 2005) identified a total of 518 ha of public open space (with unrestricted access) on 244 sites within the borough. These consist of two Metropolitan Parks (totalling 25.99 ha), three District Parks (80.3 ha), 36

local parks (217.8 ha) and 203 small areas of public open space providing 93.9 ha. Six of these sites (19.5 ha) are located within the Green Belt, and 23 sites (281.39 ha) are located within MOL. Since 2003 an additional area of public open space (approx. 9.3 ha) has been created at the former Worcester Park Sewage Treatment Works towards the north-west of the borough.

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

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

LB Merton

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

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

LB Croydon

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

Flood Risk

5.93 The River Wandle extends northwards towards the River Thames from LB Sutton and LB Croydon in the south via Merton and Wandsworth. Within LB Sutton, the River Wandle extends from its sources to the south-east of the borough at Waddon Ponds (Beddington branch) and Carshalton Ponds (Carshalton branch) to the confluence of the

two branches at Wilderness Island before running northwards through Hackbridge local centre, then alongside Beddington Farmlands and the Wandle Trading Estate before reaching the borough boundary.

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

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

5.96 In accordance with PPS25 on ‘Development and Flood Risk’ (2006), the boroughs of Croydon, Sutton, Merton and Wandsworth²² commissioned Scott Wilson consultants to prepare a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the Wandle catchment area to:

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

²² Kingston is not located within the Wandle catchment and is therefore not a partner Borough in the joint SFRA

5.97 The finalised SFRA ‘Level 1’ and ‘Level 2’ Reports²³, taking account of updated EA modelling data for the River Wandle, were produced in December 2008 and February 2009 respectively. However, both reports were updated to take account of revised EA modelling data for the Beverley Brook made available by the EA in June 2009.

5.98 EA Flood Risk boundaries²⁴ in relation to existing waste facilities, strategic industrial locations and local employment areas within the SLWP area are shown in Map 5.3 of the SA Scoping Report. In preparing the SLWP, the four boroughs will take into account the findings of the joint SFRA (and flood risk data for Kingston) in order to ensure that the identification of new sites for waste facilities accords with the PPS25 Sequential Test (see Evidence Base Study 1).

Hydrogeology and Groundwater

5.99 As identified in the joint SFRA (see above), the solid geology is chalk at the southern extent of the South London area, giving way to the Lambeth Group (vertically and laterally lain gravels, sands, silts and clays) and London Clay to the north. The drift deposit geology is dominated by river terrace deposits with alluvium in the Wandle Valley and clay with flints in southern Croydon. Due to the chalk, the south of the area has extensive aquifers, with many used for potable and/or industrial water supply. Most of the watercourses are spring-fed, indicating that groundwater levels are very close to the surface in some locations.

Water Quality

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

Table 5.13: EA Assessments of Rivers within the SLWP Area

	% of River length assessed as “good biological quality”	% of River length assessed as “good chemical quality”
Kingston	8.54	0.45
Sutton	21.09	76.64
Merton	0	34.89
Croydon	0	100

Source Environment Agency 2007-08

Contamination Land

5.101 As of the end of the 2007-08 financial year, there were 360 'sites of potential concern' within Kingston with respect to contaminated land²⁵. The corresponding figures for Sutton, Merton and Croydon were 78, 54 and 5,872 respectively.

Consumption of Gas, Electricity and Water

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

²³ see <http://www.sutton.gov.uk/environment/suttondevelplan/SPandPlanning/Joint+Strategic+Flood+Risk+Assessment.htm>

²⁴ EA Flood Risk boundaries shown on Map 5.3 are ‘Functional Floodplain Zone 3b, High Risk Zone 3a and Medium Risk Zone 2

²⁵ Best Value Performance Indicator (BV) 216a (Source: Audit Commission website [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(2fc50naa4zbtcmypdi15tj55\)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=57](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(2fc50naa4zbtcmypdi15tj55)/StaticPage.aspx?info=25&menu=57))

5.103 The average annual domestic consumption of electricity within LB Sutton is around 4,649 kWh per capita, the highest of the four boroughs, compared to 4,675 kWh in Kingston, 4,558 kWh in Croydon and 4,345 kWh in Merton. Daily domestic water use in LB Sutton, at 185 litres per capita, is higher than the average for the other three boroughs (161 litres per capita).

Climate Change

5.104 Climate change is widely recognised as the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)⁷¹, published in September 2007, confirmed that global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2005 exceeded by far the natural range over the last 650,000 years, and that most of the warming in the last 50 years is attributable to human activity. Global surface temperatures continue to rise, with 11 of the last 12 years (1995-2006) ranking among the 12 warmest years recorded since the mid 19th century. According to the latest scenarios, unabated greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activities risk raising average global surface temperatures by up to 6.4°C by the end of the 21st century compared to the 1980-99 average. In the UK, the Stern Report on the Economics of Climate Change (October 2006) highlighted the need for action to address the causes and potential impacts of climate change, including the costs for global and national prosperity, people’s health and the natural environment.

5.105 The most recent DEFRA estimates²⁶ of the per capita production of CO₂ from industrial, domestic, road transport and land-use sources within each of the four SLWP boroughs, set out in Table 5.14, shows that the per capita production of CO₂ from all sources within each borough is already well below the London and national averages.

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

Borough	Per Capita CO2 Emissions (k tonnes)	London Ranking (33 Boroughs)
Kingston	4.7	19 th highest
Sutton	4.2	27 th highest
Merton	4.2	25 th highest
Croydon	4.4	24 st highest
London	5.5	n/a
UK	7.4	n/a

Source: Defra 2010

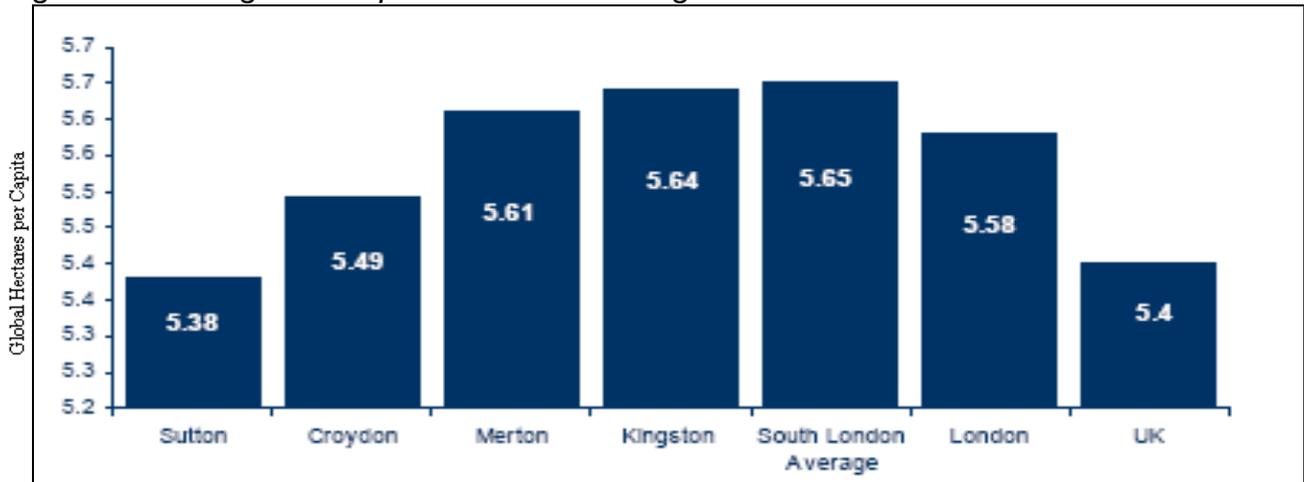
Ecological Footprint

5.106 The Ecological Footprint (EF) represents the amount of biologically productive land and water (lakes, rivers and sea) we use to live our life. We use land for the natural resources it can provide, such as food and timber, for its ecological services, such as absorbing wastes, and to build and live on. Stockholm Environment Institute’s study of UK Ecological Footprint undertaken during 2006, shows that although the national EF for the UK is three times the sustainable ‘one-planet’ level, the average EF for each of the SLWP boroughs together is even higher (Figure 5.3)²⁷.

²⁶ AEA Energy & Environment on behalf of Defra, 2010

²⁷ In 2003 Global biocapacity was 14.1 billion global hectares (gha), so with a population of 6.5 billion this gives us a per capita fair share of 1.8 gha. If we allow 30% of biocapacity for wild species our per capita fair share is reduced to 1.5 gha. To be sustainable and globally equitable at current population level, Sutton residents, for example, would need to reduce from an Ecological Footprint of 5.32 gha to 1.5 gha.

Figure 5.3 Ecological Footprint of SLWP Boroughs



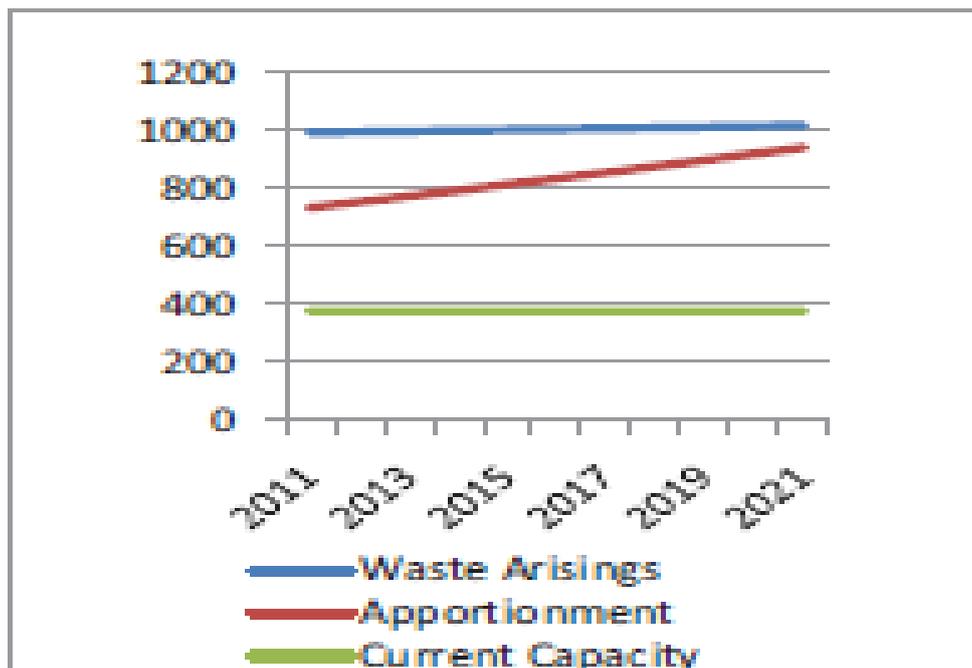
Waste Management

5.107 The 2011 London Plan estimated that, in total, around 995,000 million tonnes of waste would be produced within the South London Waste Plan area in 2011:

- 556,187 tonnes is generated by local businesses and industry;
- 438,416 tonnes is collected as municipal waste by local authorities; In addition
- Around 16,000 tonnes of hazardous waste is produced.

5.108 The total amount of waste produced annually throughout the plan period is expected to rise by around 22,000 to almost 1.02 million tonnes. The Mayor of London's waste apportionment in the London Plan, for the plan area, is slightly lower than the anticipated arisings, reaching the equivalent of 92% of waste arisings in 2021. Figure 5.4 shows the anticipated waste growth for the SLWP area:

Figure 5.4 Waste Arisings and Apportionments for the SLWP Area



Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Arisings

5.109 The South London boroughs produced a total of 403,808 tonnes of MSW in 2009-10²⁸, a 12,000 tonne (3%) decrease from the year before. Of this total, Croydon's MSW arisings accounted for approximately 167,800 tonnes, compared to 85,796 tonnes in Merton, 88,600 tonnes in Sutton and 61,500 tonnes in Kingston. Merton had the greatest reduction in MSW arisings between 2008/09 and 2009/10 at 4.21%.

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

5.111 64% of MSW arisings within the South London boroughs is disposed of by landfill compared to 49% for London as a whole, although this has reduced from 70% in 2008/09.

5.112 3% of waste from the South London boroughs treated by energy from waste plants.

Table 5.15: Total Municipal Waste Arisings 2009/10

Borough	Total Municipal Waste			Recycled/Composted			Waste to Landfill		
	08/09	09/10	+/-	08/09	09/10	+/-	08/09	09/10	+/-
Kingston	63,169	61,561	-3%	36%	46%	27%	64%	45%	-31%
Sutton	88,427	88,618	0%	29%	38%	30%	70%	60%	-15%
Merton	89,568	85,796	-4%	28%	34%	10%	72%	64%	-15%
Croydon	174,798	167,833	-4%	28%	32%	13%	72%	66%	-14%
Total	415,962	403,808	-3%	29%	36%	18%	70%	61%	-17%
London	3,946,947	3,792,801	-4%	25%	27%	7%	49%	49%	-3%

Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings

5.113 Environment Agency (EA) data from 2002-03²⁹ reports that South London produced nearly 850,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste in that year. Unfortunately this dataset includes Bromley and therefore it is not possible to understand exactly how much was produced in the four South London boroughs. However, by subtracting the estimated proportion of this waste attributed to Bromley (using the methodology detailed in the paragraph overleaf), it is possible to estimate that 644,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was produced in the Joint Waste Plan area.

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

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

²⁸ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2009/10)

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/bulletin10.htm>

²⁹ Strategic Waste Management Assessment London (2002/03) Environment Agency

2011 London Plan Apportionment

5.116 The 2011 London Plan identifies an ambition for the equivalent of 100% of London's waste to be managed within the capital by 2031. Within South London, the capacity required to be managed by each of the four boroughs has been apportioned as shown in Table 5.16, although the London Plan stresses that meeting of the apportionment should be a minimum requirement and boroughs should strive to maximise self-sufficiency.

Table 5.16: London Plan 2011 Apportionment figures for the South London boroughs

	2011		2016		2021	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I
Croydon	79,218	140,944	96,352	153,730	114,707	167,463
Kingston	45,653	81,227	55,528	88,595	66,106	96,510
Merton	76,171	135,524	92,646	147,818	110,296	161,023
Sutton	63,145	112,347	76,802	122,539	91,434	133,486
	264,187	470,041	321,328	512,683	382,543	558,481
TOTAL	734,228		834,011		941,024	

5.117 Given the Plan is required to provide sufficient sites in a timely manner, it is important to understand the need which must also be accommodated at 2011 (i.e. year one of the Plan) and 2016 (i.e. by the end of year five of the Plan). Table 5.17 shows that to meet the need identified in the apportionment, the South London boroughs must identify sufficient sites to enable the management of 734,228 tonnes of waste within its boundaries at 2011, 834,011 tonnes by 2016 and 941,024 tonnes by 2021.

Table 5.17 Summary of apportionments for the South London Waste Plan

	2011		2016		2021	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	MSW	MSW	C&I
Apportionment, by waste stream	264,187	470,041	321,328	512,683	382,543	558,481
Total Apportionment	734,228		834,011		941,024	

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings

5.118 Although data is not available at the sub-regional level, the total quantity of CD&E waste arisings across London increased to 8 million tonnes in 2005³⁰, of which only one million tonnes was used or disposed of at landfill, the rest being recycled or spread on exempt sites. In 2003, 85% of London's CD&E waste was reused and recycled, mostly by the crushing of waste materials for use as bulk or engineering infill, but better alternatives are available for reusing and recycling CD&E waste into higher value products.

Hazardous Waste Arisings

5.119 During 2004 the Hazardous Waste arisings in the four South London boroughs amounted to 13,957 tonnes³¹, over half of which was classed as 'C&D Waste and asbestos'. The most recent EA data³² reports arisings of 15,668 tonnes of hazardous waste from the four South London boroughs in 2006. 85% of this waste stream went for final disposal in the South East, East of England, East Midlands and London regions. As

³⁰Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, CLG

³¹ Special Waste Database (SWaT), 2004, Environment Agency

³² Special Waste Database (SWaT), 2003, Environment Agency

detailed in the Technical Report, overall hazardous waste arisings in South London have decreased between 1999 and 2002 before rising to just over 30,000 tonnes in 2003 (attributed to the need to dispose of hazardous waste before the Landfill Regulations came into effect). The arisings decrease again after 2004.

Agricultural Waste Arisings

5.120 EA data³³ indicates that in 2003 agricultural waste arisings within the London Region, from farming, forestry, horticulture and similar activities, amounted to only 35,000 tonnes and less than two thirds of the 1998 total. Agricultural waste was reclassified under the Waste Management Regulations 2006 and is now under the same controls as commercial and industrial waste.

Waste Management Capacity and Land Area Requirements

5.121 Data about existing waste operations is held by the EA. Data was originally gathered from the EA in 2007 to inform Technical Report 1 (Building the Evidence Base for Issues and Options) published in July 2008. At this time, it was reported that the South London Waste Plan had a total of 745,000 tonnes of existing *management* capacity in 2008. The data was subsequently updated in March 2009, to inform Technical Report 2 (Potential Sites Technical Report) published in July 2009.³⁴ At this time, it was found that the number of facilities licensed to handle waste in the Plan area had reduced. Between 2007 and 2009, three transfer stations, three metal recycling sites (vehicle dismantlers) and one composting facility had surrendered their licences. This left a total of 695,000 tonnes of licensed *management* capacity.

5.122 Table 5.18 identifies those facilities which already manage waste within the South London Waste Plan area, including one new management facility. The table identifies the Plan area's existing management capacity as 376,187 tonnes per year.

5.123 In total, the plan area's existing waste management facilities are capable of treating just over 376,000 tonnes of waste per year. Figure 3.2 of the SLWP identifies the plan area already produces in the region of 995,000 tonnes of waste each year. There is therefore already insufficient capacity to manage the equivalent tonnage that is produced within the plan area.

5.124 The difference between the plan area's existing capacity and the waste apportionment (i.e. the minimum quantity of waste the plan must accommodate as set out in the 2011 London Plan) is:

- 358,000 tonnes at 2011
- 458,000 tonnes at 2016
- 565,000 tonnes at 2021

5.125 For planning purposes, these figures have been converted to a landtake using an average throughput per hectare rate of around 60,000 tonnes per hectare. This results in the following land take requirements:

- 6 hectares at 2011
- 8 hectares at 2016
- 10 hectares at 2021

³³ Agricultural waste and by-products in England 2003, Environment Agency

³⁴ See page 1 for an explanation of these Technical Reports.

Table 5.18: Existing Permitted Waste Sites as Safeguarded by the London Plan 2011

Site ref	Site Name	Borough	Likely timescale for redevelopment
Metal Recycling Facilities			
22	B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate	Merton	
23	Five Star Japanese Auto Spares, Unit 1-2 Weir Road	Merton	
100	European Metal Recycling Ltd, Therapia Lane, Beddington	Sutton	
Household Waste and Recycling Sites			
2	Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Road, New Addington	Croydon	
3	Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way, Sutton	Sutton	
4	Purley Oaks HWRC, Brighton Road, West Croydon	Croydon	
26	Weir Road HWRC, Weir Road, Wimbledon	Merton	
Sites Hosting Household Waste and Recycling Sites and Borough Transfer Stations			
1	Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane, Croydon	Croydon	2011-2016
6	Villiers Road HWRC, Chapel Mill Road, Kingston	Kingston	2011-2016
9	Garth Road HWRC, Garth Road, Morden	Merton	2011-2016
Physical treatment facilities			
18	Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC), Beddington Lane, Beddington*	Sutton	2011-2016
21	777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington	Sutton	
101	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd, 36 Weir Road	Merton	
V	Vertal, Willow Lane, Mitcham	Merton	
A	Safety Kleen UK Ltd, Unit B6 Redlands, Coulsdon	Croydon	
Waste transfer sites			
5	Pear Tree Farm Waste Transfer Station, Featherbed Lane, Addington	Croydon	
17	Country Waste Recycling Ltd, (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK (South) Ltd) Beddington Lane, Beddington	Sutton	2011-2016
19	SE Skips/Waste World Ltd, Willow Lane	Merton	
25	Sloane Demolition, Amenity Way, Morden	Merton	2011-2016
27	SITA Transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon	Merton	
97	Sevenside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane, Beddington	Sutton	
98	Croydon Transfer Station, Endeavour Way, Beddington	Sutton	
126	Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF on site), Hallowfield Way, Mitcham	Merton	2011-2016
B	B tubbs Mead Depot, Factory Lane	Croydon	
Other waste facilities			
BF	Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill, Beddington Lane Beddington*	Sutton	

*These sites identified in the schedule are subject to temporary planning permissions or resolutions to grant temporary planning permissions. All are due to expire in 2023. After this, the land will be incorporated into the Wandle Valley Regional Park.

5.126 To contribute to this landtake need, it is possible to look towards the redevelopment of some suitable existing waste transfer facilities. The London Plan 2011 encourages the redevelopment of these sites from transfer to facilities which actually manage the waste on site. Given that a priority of the plan is to treat more waste locally, it is logical that, over the plan period, fewer facilities will be needed to transfer waste out of the plan area. This frees such sites up for development as waste management sites. The accompanying Technical Report and Deliverability Report identify that three existing waste transfer sites are likely to be turned into waste management facilities during the lifetime of this plan with a proposed treatment capacity of 380,000 tonnes.

5.127 Subtracting this 380,000 tonnes from the identified treatment capacity shortfall to meet the apportionment (565,000 tonnes) results in a requirement to identify 3.03 additional hectares of land to meet the London Plan's waste apportionment or 4.29 hectares to meet the equivalent of 100% of waste arisings at 2021. In accordance with the Waste Plan's vision, the plan seeks to be net self-sufficient and therefore its "need" would be addressed by means of the provision of the aforementioned 4.29 hectare figure.

- 0 additional hectares needed in total at 2011
- 1.3 additional hectares needed in total at 2016
- 3.03 additional hectares needed in total at 2021 (see Table 5.19) or:
- 4.29 additional hectares needed in total at 2021 to strive to manage the equivalent of 100% of waste arisings within the plan area (see Table 5.20)."

5.128 Table 5.20 shows the calculations for the land take requirements needed to meet 100% of the waste arisings provided in the London Plan 2011. The calculations show that at 2021, 4.29 hectares of additional landtake is needed to meet 100% of waste arisings.

Existing Waste Facilities

5.129 Figure 5.5 shows the location and types of existing waste facilities within the SLWP area that are to be safeguarded for the plan period.

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

5.131 Within LB Merton, the Garth Road HWRC provides facilities for householders to recycle and dispose of household waste. A second facility at Weir Road offered recycling facilities for householder's paper and glass collections were sent to the HWRC for bulking up before being transported to different reprocessors. Plastics and cans that were collected were sent straight to the reprocessors. However, the Weir Road site has been closed and operations transferred to the Garth Road site.

5.132 Within LB Croydon, Factory Lane provides a large combined Waste Transfer Station (WTS) and HWRC. Two further HWRCs at Fishers Farm and Purley Oaks are available to the public to recycle and dispose of their waste. The Central Nursery Composting Site was used by the appointed landscape and grounds maintenance contractor on behalf of the LB of Croydon and the second user was the Council operated green waste and wood waste recycling operation. However, this facility was also due to close. Stubbs Mead Depot Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) takes materials collected

from kerbside recycling service for bulking up. Recycling material is collected by Cleanaway and the contractors arrange for the reprocessing of the collected materials

5.133 Within LB Sutton, the Council's new Kimpton Park Way HWRC within the Kimpton Strategic Industrial Area (replacing the former Civic Amenity site on Oldfields Road) offers facilities for householders to dispose of household waste and for recycling. Destinations for recyclables in Sutton may change on a week to week basis depending on where the contractor wants to send them.

5.134 The Beddington Farmlands landfill site and recycling centre operated by Viridor on Beddington Lane occupies part of a large area of Metropolitan Open Land within the north east of the borough, extending from Beddington Park in the south to Mitcham Common in the north. In 1995, planning permission was granted for mineral extraction and landfilling on 92 hectares (ha) of the site, and operations began in 1998 (void capacity 4.4 million m³). The wider area, which is identified as a Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation, is safeguarded for the creation of the proposed Wandle Valley Regional Park following completion of the landfill and site restoration in around 2023.

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

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

5.137 Current contractual arrangements for Sutton run up to 31 August 2014, whereas for the other three SLWP Boroughs it is up to 2008-09. After 2008/09, should they require it, the other three London boroughs will have first refusal on any spare capacity afforded by the DANO drum, after taking all Sutton's residual waste (excluding Sutton's HWRC waste).

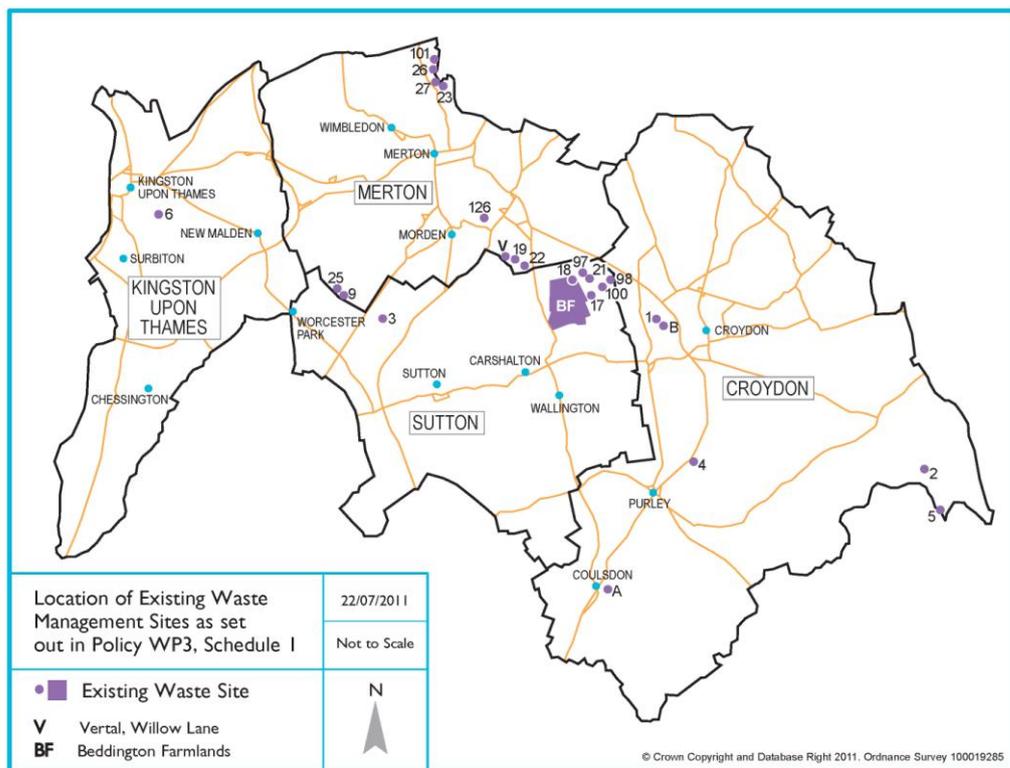
Table 5.19 Calculating the Landtake Needed to Meet the London Plan 2011 Apportionment Target Years

	2011		2016		2021	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I
Apportionments by waste stream	264,187	470,041	321,328	512,683	382,543	558,481
Recycling targets	50%	70%	50%	70%	50%	70%
Recycling capacity needed	132,093	329,029	160,664	358,878	191,271	390,937
Total apportionment	734,228		834,011		941,024	
Total recycling/composting capacity needed	461,122		519,542		582,208	
Existing management capacity	376,187		376,187		376,187	
Gross additional recycling/composting capacity needed	84,935		143,355		206,021	
Proposed new recycling facilities on existing transfer site with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan	140,000		140,000		140,000	
Net additional recycling capacity needed	-55,065		3,355		66,021	
Minimum landtake needed for recycling/composting facilities (average throughput per hectare used: 59,245)	-0.93		0.06		1.11	
Other (non-recycling/composting) need to manage waste	273,106		314,469		358,816	
Existing 'other' management capacity	0		0		0	
Gross 'other' capacity needed to manage waste	273,106		314,469		358,816	
Proposed new 'other' treatment facilities on existing transfer sites with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan	240,000		240,000		240,000	
Net additional 'other' needed	33,106		74,469		118,816	
Landtake required for remaining capacity (average throughput per hectare used: 61,951)	0.53		1.20		1.92	
Total capacity shortfall (in tonnes) to meet the apportionment	-21,959		77,824		184,837	
Total landtake (in ha) required to meet the apportionment	-0.40		1.26		3.03	

Table 5.20: Calculating the Land take Needed to Meet the Equivalent of 100% of C&I and MSW Waste Arisings

	2011		2016		2021	
	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I	MSW	C&I
Arisings by waste stream	438,416	556,187	453,891	550,458	468,986	548,441
Recycling targets	50%	70%	50%	70%	50%	70%
Recycling capacity needed	219,208	389,331	226,946	385,321	234,493	383,909
Total arisings	994,604		1,004,350		1,017,427	
Total recycling/composting capacity needed	608,539		612,267		618,401	
Existing management capacity	376,187		376,187		376,187	
Gross additional recycling/composting capacity needed	232,352		236,080		242,214	
Proposed new recycling facilities on existing transfer site with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan	140,000		140,000		140,000	
Net additional recycling capacity needed	92,352		96,080		102,214	
Minimum landtake needed for recycling/composting facilities (average throughput per hectare used: 59,245)	1.56		1.62		1.73	
Other (non-recycling/composting) need to manage waste	386,064		392,083		399,025	
Existing 'other' management capacity	0		0		0	
Gross 'other' capacity needed to manage waste	386,064		392,083		399,025	
Proposed new 'other' treatment facilities on existing transfer sites with good potential to be delivered within the lifetime of the Waste Plan	240,000		240,000		240,000	
Net additional 'other' needed	146,064		152,083		159,025	
Landtake required for remaining capacity (average throughput per hectare used: 61,951)	2.36		2.45		2.57	
Total capacity shortfall (in tonnes) to meet the arisings	238,417		248,163		261,240	
Total landtake (in ha) required to meet the arisings	3.92		4.08		4.29	

Figure 5.5: Existing Waste Facilities in SLWP Area



6 Key Sustainability Issues (Task A3)

Identifying Key Sustainability Issues

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

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

- the requirements of other policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to or likely to be affected by the SLWP as set out in Section 4 and the Scoping Table included as Appendix 2;
- the response to public consultation on the SLWP. Previous consultation response is available online at <http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk> ;
- common sustainability themes emerging from corporate priorities and Community Strategies developed by each of the four partner boroughs;
- issues, constraints and opportunities identified through consideration of the environmental, social and economic baseline and future trends; and
- key sustainability issues identified in Government guidance³⁵, recent examples of best practice (e.g. SA of the North London Waste Plan) and sustainability criteria developed for the purpose of appraising LB Sutton's emerging LDF.

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

SA Issue 1: Sustainable Waste Management

Net Self-Sufficiency

6.4 The key sustainability issues in relation to net self-sufficiency and the combined London Plan 2011 apportionment are identified as follows:

- The extent to which sufficient land for waste management should be allocated within South London to meet the London Plan apportionments of 734,228 tonnes by 2011, 834,011 tonnes by 2016 and 941,024 tonnes by 2021;
- What level of contingency the Plan should allocate to waste.
- The extent to which the plan should seek to manage future projected construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings up to 2021 by including extra land allocations and/or specific policy provisions.
- The extent to which the plan should seek to manage future hazardous waste or future agricultural waste arisings up to 2021 by including extra land allocations and/or specific policy provisions.
- The need to provide for sufficient processing facilities within South London to deal with certain waste types, such as discarded batteries, which would otherwise be collected or handled outside the plan boundary for export outside the UK

³⁵ 'SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (ODPM, November 2005)

6.5 At the 'Issues and Options' stage, views were sought on whether the SLWP should allocate sufficient suitable sites for waste management to meet either the apportionment in 2021 (the equivalent of 97% of the municipal, commercial, industrial anticipated to arise in the Plan area in 2021) or whether the SLWP should allocate sufficient suitable sites for waste management to manage the equivalent of 100% of the waste generated in 2021.

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

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

6.8 However, the Proposed Submission stated that it is critical that the SLWP does not unnecessarily designate land for waste planning purposes which will decrease the overall supply of land for other businesses and industry and stifle these important growth areas. As set out in Evidence Base Study 4 'Technical Report', this would now involve allocating 3.03ha of land by 2021 to waste facilities, in addition to existing waste sites within the Plan area, to meet the apportionment and 4.29ha by 2021 to meet 100% waste arisings.

Waste Minimisation

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

- The influence of the SLWP in reducing the amount of waste produced.
- Compatibility with objectives in the boroughs' Municipal Waste Management Strategies and in the South London Waste Partnership's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
- The need to assess the impact of waste reduction and removal projects on the plan and whether the plan should be aiming to promote reduction/ resource efficiency in terms of overall provision.
- Contribution of boroughs to targets to reduce packaging and increase the recycled content of packaging through the Government's Waste Resource Action Programme (WRAP).
- awareness-raising and encouraging a change in behaviour towards waste;

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

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

6.11 Further issues in relation to waste recycling and composting are as follows:

- The London Plan target to recycle or compost in excess of 45% of South London's municipal waste arisings by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
- The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy target to recycle or compost 50% of South London's municipal waste arisings by 2020.
- The London Plan target to recycle or compost 70% of South London's commercial & industrial waste arisings by 2020.
- The London Plan target to recycle 95% of South London's construction and demolition waste on-site by 2020.
- The Landfill Directive targets to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.

Suitable Locations for Waste Facilities

6.12 The key issues in relation to where waste facilities should be located in order to deliver the waste management capacity needed in the Plan area while avoiding negative impacts on local communities and the environment were as follows:

- The need to consider a wide range of factors³⁶ and develop appropriate site assessment criteria when locating waste facilities in order to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health, without harming the environment and which protect green belts, but recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste facilities, such as:
 - the need for the proposed development;
 - impacts to people, the environment or natural resources;
 - energy from waste;
 - location in relation to nature conservation areas protected by current international and national policy;
 - features of international and national historic importance;
 - the need to prioritise the use of previously developed land;
 - suitability of designated industrial areas for waste facilities;
 - flood risk;
 - openness of strategic open land;
 - location in relation to groundwater source protection zones;

³⁶ criteria based on Government guidance in PPS10

- access to the strategic road network;
 - location in relation to archaeological features;
 - potential to transport materials entering and leaving the site by rail or means of sustainable transport;
 - opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.
- The need to ensure a sufficient supply of deliverable sites to accommodate the waste apportionment and to strive to meet the equivalent of 100% waste arisings, whilst recognising the unnecessary designation of land for waste facilities would decrease the overall supply of land for other businesses and industry.

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

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

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

6.16 A survey of the availability of potential sites and discussions with waste operators and site owners had revealed a paucity of sites (apart from those already in waste use) available for waste use during the lifetime of the plan. Therefore, instead of allocating specific sites for the development of waste facilities, the plan safeguards existing waste sites for their continued use. It is also anticipated that a number of these sites will intensify their waste management activities and that a number of waste transfer facilities will convert to waste management facilities, thereby contributing to meeting the capacity shortfall and landtake requirements. The plan identifies the need for an additional 3.03ha of land at 2021 to meet the London Plan 2011 apportionment, and 4.29 of additional land to meet 100% of arisings.

Development Criteria

6.17 The key sustainability issues in relation to ensuring that the construction and operation of waste facilities avoid giving rise to unacceptable impacts on the amenity of residents and on the local and wider environment were identified as follows:

- The range of information to be provided by developers in support of planning applications;
- The need for assessment in relation to the construction phase and the entire operation of the proposed facility;
- Appropriate mitigation measures to minimise or avoid significant adverse impacts;

- Visual intrusion, transport, noise, fumes, vibration, glare, litter, odour and vermin and birds;
- Impacts on green belt, metropolitan open land, recreation land or similar land;
- Release of substances to the atmosphere (including dust) or land arising from facilities and transport;
- Greenhouse gases produced;
- Impacts on biodiversity and habitats;
- Impacts on archaeological sites, the historic and built environment (including conservation areas);
- Impacts on groundwater (including stores) and surface water;
- Flood risk and climate change adaptation issues;
- Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network;
- Access to and from the strategic road network
- Good urban design (including designing out crime);
- Impact on views and landscape.

Energy from Waste and Climate Change Mitigation:

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

- The role of energy recovery facilities in both the future management of London's waste within the context of the waste hierarchy and the future provision of London's energy needs;
- The need to secure progress against the UK's carbon reduction targets by reducing the quantity of waste sent to landfill and thereby reducing the emission of climate changing gases from landfill but by also reducing the need to extract and burn virgin fossil fuels to produce energy;
- The objectives of the Mayor's Energy Strategy for improving energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy used generated from renewable sources as well as supporting the partner borough's energy strategies.
- the requirement in PPS1 for development to be planned to limit carbon emissions and to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable production of low carbon energy;
- opportunities for local renewable energy generation supported by the Renewables Obligation Certificates system and the Government's Energy White Paper
- the role of some waste management treatment options in providing heat and power and advanced thermal treatment (or advanced conversion) technologies including gasification, pyrolysis and anaerobic digestion, which are particularly supported in the London Plan.
- the use of heat and power arising from waste treatment processes by local users proximate to the source of energy production; and
- London Plan support for advanced conversion techniques including anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis.

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

Issue 2: Transport

- 6.20** The key sustainability issues regarding the transport of waste materials were:
- The extent to which the plan minimises overall traffic levels, congestion, greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, noise and vibration associated with waste-related transport by:
 - locating facilities close to where waste is produced;
 - co-location of facilities to support manufacturing from waste or generation of renewable energy;
 - promoting a 'decentralised' or 'clustered' distribution of waste facilities, with each facility likely to be closer to the source of waste and less likely to import waste from outside the plan area;
 - enabling 'linked trips' (where vehicles collecting more than one waste type could deliver to different facilities on the same site) by ensuring that waste sites support a diverse range of facilities; and
 - locating facilities close to sustainable forms of transport.
 - The extent to which the plan minimises the adverse impacts of waste related transport on local roads and sensitive receptors such as dwellings, schools and recreation areas, by locating facilities close to the strategic road network.
 - The extent to which the adverse impacts of waste-related transport are dispersed across the South London area or concentrated within limited areas.
 - The role of alternative methods of transport, such as rail or barges etc, in dealing with South London's waste, and the potential environmental benefits in terms of road traffic reduction.
 - The need to protect Public Rights of Way.

Issue 3: Pollution and Natural Resources

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

Air Quality

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

Water Quality and Resources

- The extent to which the plan limits the impacts of water pollution and conserves water resources by:
 - ensuring that waste facilities and related activities do not adversely affect the quality of watercourses or groundwater within South London;
 - minimising the number of water pollution incidents arising from waste-related developments within South London; and
 - promoting water efficiency measures in existing and new waste facilities having regard to the proximity of vulnerable natural water stores.

- the extent to which the plan limits any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution arising from waste activities on the River Wandle and other rivers within the plan area, including the Hogsmill River, Beverley Brook and Pyl Brook.

Soil Contamination and Re-Use Previously Developed Land

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

Issue 4: Climate Change Mitigation

6.22 The key sustainability issues in relation to climate change mitigation were as follows:

- The extent to which the plan contributes to reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions from waste management activities by:
 - promoting the recovery of heat and power from 'residual' waste (that which cannot be recycled or composted) through modern thermal treatment facilities such as gasification and pyrolysis and the use of waste as renewable source of energy to power waste management or other industrial processes;
 - promoting co-location of waste facilities close to existing combined heat and power (CHP) infrastructure and decentralised heat and power networks;
 - maximising energy efficiency and the proportion of carbon dioxide reductions achieved in new waste facilities through the use of renewable sources of energy generated on-site;
 - maximising in waste-related development a percentage reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared to the Target Emission Rate (TER) in the 2010 Building Regulations; and
 - minimising life-cycle impact and the 'carbon footprint' of construction materials as measured by the BRE³⁷ 'Green Guide to Specification' and the proportion of materials sourced from reused/recycled materials.

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

Issue 5: Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation

6.24 The key sustainability issues in relation to avoiding, reducing and managing flood risk either affecting, or arising from, waste-related developments were as follows:

- The extent to which plan avoids locating new waste related development in higher flood risk areas through application of the 'Sequential Test' as outlined in PPS25 and the joint SFRA for South London³⁸.
- Ensuring that any waste related development that is located within a higher flood risk area is demonstrated to be safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall in line with the PPS25 'Exceptions Test'.

³⁷ Building Research Establishment

³⁸ Joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) prepared on behalf of LB Sutton, LB Merton, LB Croydon and LB Wandsworth by Scott Wilson (May 2008)

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

Issue 6: Local Environmental Quality

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

Air Quality

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

Noise, Vibration and Odour

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

Light Pollution

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

Mitigation Measures

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

Issue 7: Open Environment

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

- The extent to which the plan safeguards the permanence, integrity and openness of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land designations.
- The extent to which the plan minimises the loss of public open space and ensures that there is no increase in the area of public open space deficiency as a consequence of waste related development.

- The extent to which the plan maximises opportunities to create, restore, enhance the quality of and access to public open space within South London;
- The need to minimise potential visual intrusion of waste related developments on nationally or locally important landscapes within South London.
- The need to ensure that waste related developments do not adversely affect strategic views and landmarks from within and from outside the South London boroughs.

Issue 8: Biodiversity and Habitats

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

- The need to ensure that waste facilities and associated activities have no adverse impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature conservation sites (the Habitats Regulations [Appropriate Assessment] Screening Report identifies all European or 'Natura 2000' sites within 10 km of the Plan area which may potentially be affected by the Waste Plan. These consist of Wimbledon Common SAC³⁹, Richmond Park SAC, Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC and Ockham and Wisley Commons SSSI);
- The need to minimise potentially adverse effects on regionally or locally designated wildlife sites, including Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) of local/metropolitan importance and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs);
- The need to ensure that the plan has no adverse impacts on local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets in relation to priority habitats and species within each of the four South London boroughs.
- The potential for maximising the area of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste development (ha) and opportunities for enhancing local green corridor networks.

Issue 9: Built and Historic Environment

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

- The need to ensure that new waste facilities are constructed to high quality design principles that respect local character and do not adversely affect local townscape.
- The need to ensure that the siting of waste facilities has no adverse impacts on the number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London.
- The need to ensure that the plan preserves and enhances the quality, distinctiveness and setting of South London's historic environment and cultural assets, including scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets.
- The need to ensure that waste management development and associated activities have no adverse impacts upon areas of designated landscape value'
- The requirement for proposed locations for waste facilities and any associated transport routes to be assessed beforehand in accordance with PPG5 on 'Planning and the Historic Environment' and PPG16 on 'Planning and Archaeology' in order to ensure that the historic environment is fully considered as a material consideration of any planning decision".

³⁹ Special Area of Conservation

Issue 10: Local Economy and Employment

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

- The extent to which the plan promotes investment, growth and local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London, particularly by promoting new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy
- The effectiveness of the plan in meeting Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets for the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill within the South London area for 2010, 2013 and 2020 and thus minimising the potential costs incurred by the South London WDA under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.
- The need to participate in co-ordination initiatives with partners to develop a London 'Trading Hub' to ensure that sufficient volumes of recyclable materials are amassed to make domestic manufacturing from waste viable;
- The need for the plan to assess the likely availability of alternative markets for waste related products if existing export markets drop during the plan period 2011-21, based on an evaluation of business resilience and flexibility.
- The potential impact on fuel vulnerability, in particular oil, on the economics of waste and the viability of energy from waste technologies over the plan period 2011-21).

Issue 11: Population and Human Health

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

- The need to protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near new and existing waste facilities (see Issues 4 and 6 above).
- The need to minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health.
- The need to reduce the incidence of waste-related crime.
- The need to achieve a decrease the number of accidents involving staff or visitors to waste facilities.
- The need to reduce accidents involving waste vehicles and ensure the safe operation of waste facilities for employees and visitors.

Issue 12: Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education

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

- The need to enhance public access to and the quality of Household Waste and Recycling Centres accepting household waste within South London.
- The need to promote social inclusion by addressing potential inequalities arising as a result of current waste management arrangements in South London.
- The potential for addressing fuel poverty through promoting co-location of waste facilities close to existing combined heat and power (CHP) infrastructure.
- Ensuring that waste facilities and local employment opportunities are accessible to everyone;
- The potential for increasing the overall extent of ongoing public involvement in the waste planning process.
- The potential contribution of the plan to achieving an increase in public awareness of sustainable waste management issues.

7 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

Developing Sustainability Objectives, Indicators and Targets

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

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

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

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

7.4 A number of sustainability indicators and targets were identified in relation to each SA objective which will provide the basis for monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan in order to measure its performance against sustainability objectives and to inform future policy revisions. In line with Government guidance⁴⁰ the primary mechanism of reporting on the impacts of the SLWP on sustainability objectives, indicators and targets will be the preparation of borough monitoring reports prepared by the individual boroughs.

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

⁴⁰ 'LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (ODPM, 2005)

Table 7.1: SA Objectives for South London Waste Plan

Ref.	SA OBJECTIVE	Environmental			Social		Economic	
1.	Sustainable Waste Management							
1.1	To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.	•						•
1.2	To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities ⁴¹ to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/apportionment.	•						•
1.3	To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.	•	•					•
1.4	To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy in order to maximise landfill diversion	•	•					•
1.5	To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.	•	•					•
2.	Sustainable Transport							
2.1	To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.	•	•					•
2.2	To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.	•	•					
3.	Pollution and Natural Resources							
3.1	To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.	•	•					
3.2	To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses within the plan area.	•						
3.3	To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land.	•						
3.4	To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources.	•						•
4.	Energy and Climate Change							
4.1	To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.	•						
4.2	To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks	•	•					•
4.3	To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	•						
4.4	To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.	•	•					
5.	Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation							
5.1	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.	•	•					
5.2	To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.	•	•					

⁴¹ including sufficient processing facilities within the South London to deal with certain waste types, such as discarded batteries, which would otherwise be collected or handled outside the plan area export outside the UK

Ref.	SA OBJECTIVE	Environmental	Social	Economic
6.	Local Environmental Quality			
6.1	To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.	•	•	
6.2	To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.		•	
6.3	To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents.		•	
6.4	To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses		•	
7.	Open Environment			
7.1	To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL ⁴² .	•	•	
7.2	To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.	•	•	
7.3	To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.	•	•	
8.	Biodiversity And Habitats			
8.1	To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.	•	•	
8.2	To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.	•	•	
9.	Built, Historic and Cultural Environment			
9.1	To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.	•	•	
9.2	To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each of the four boroughs.	•	•	
9.3	To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.	•	•	
10.	Sustainable Economic Growth			
10.1	To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.		•	•
10.2	Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.		•	•
10.3	To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste		•	•
11.	Population Human Health and Quality Of Life			
11.1	To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities.	•	•	
11.2	To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health.	•	•	
11.3	To reduce waste-related crime within South London.		•	
11.4	To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.		•	

⁴² Metropolitan Open Land

Ref.	SA OBJECTIVE	Environmental	Social	Economic
12.	Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education			
12.1	To improve public access to waste management facilities.		•	
12.2	To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.		•	•
12.3	To promote community involvement in waste planning.		•	
12.4	To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising.		•	

8 Identifying and Assessing Waste Sites (Task B2)

Introduction

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

- Land Area Requirements.
- Identifying Sites at Previous Stages
- Existing Waste Facilities
- Establishing Site Assessment Criteria.

Land Area Required to Meet the 'Capacity Gap'

8.2 In total, the Plan area's existing waste facilities are capable of treating just over 376,000 tonnes of waste per year. Given that the Plan area already produces in the region 995,000 million tonnes of waste each year, there is currently insufficient capacity to manage the equivalent tonnage that is produced. The SLWP calculates that 1.26 hectares of landtake is required by 2016 and 3.03 hectares of landtake is needed to meet the apportionment in 2021. To meet 100% of waste arisings 4.29 hectares of land is needed by 2021.

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

Identifying Potential Sites at Previous Stages of Consultation

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

- Strategic Industrial Locations (Preferred Industrial Locations and Industrial Business Parks);
- Local employment areas (local industrial areas identified in each borough's UDP and emerging LDF); and
- Existing waste sites.

8.5 The London Plan identifies nine Preferred Industrial Locations and Industrial Business Parks within the Plan area which are considered to be broadly suitable for waste facilities. All nine of these broad locations were included on the Long List and set out in Table 2.1 of the 'Potential Sites and Policies' Technical Report.

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

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

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

- PPS10 (Paragraphs 20 and 21) which provides guidance on the range of issues that need to be considered in identifying and assessing sites for waste use (see Para. 3.1.1. of the Technical Report);
- London Plan 2008 Policy 4A.23 (taken from 2008 London Plan) which sets out further criteria for the selection of sites for waste uses and disposal (see Para. 3.1.2 of the Technical Report);
- Sustainability objectives, indicators and targets previously established in the SA Framework (see Section 7) and the proposed SLWP Monitoring Framework (see Appendix 3);
- Responses to consultation on Issues and Options;
- Discussions with borough planning officers and Members (including identification of 'opportunistic' criteria).

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

Absolute constraints:

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

Constraints assessment (using GIS)

8.11 The sites were then assessed against proximity to the list of constraints using a GIS⁴³ approach. The site boundaries and GIS layers relevant to each criterion were entered into a GIS which scored each site against the criterion according to the agreed scoring system.

Site based assessment

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

8.13 Table 8.2 shows how the site assessment criteria were derived by reference to the sustainability objectives and indicators previously established in the SA Framework and the policy justification in PPS10, other DPDs and the London Plan. Appendix 4 sets out the scores of all the sites considered at the previous stage.

⁴³ Geographical Information System

Table 8.1: Absolute Constraints: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework Objectives (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are statutorily designated sites which show the best examples of our natural heritage of wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms. A SSSI is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Areas designated as SSSIs should receive the highest possible planning protection as outlined in PPS9	Biodiversity And Habitats 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs) • Number of waste management facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	SACs are areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. All terrestrial SACs in England are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The additional SAC designation is recognition that some or all of the wildlife and habitats are particularly valued in a European context.	Biodiversity And Habitats 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs) • Number of waste management facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC), also known as the Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. All SPAs hold a SSSI status and are therefore afforded extra protection.	Biodiversity And Habitats 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs) • Number of waste management facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of International Importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971. As a matter of policy, Ramsar sites in England are protected as European sites (as set out in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). The vast majority is also classified as SPAs and all terrestrial Ramsar sites in England are also notified as SSSIs.	Biodiversity and Habitats 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.	n/a
National Nature Reserve	Natural England is the body empowered to declare NNRs in England, the Reserves being a selection of the very best parts of England's Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It is this underlying designation which gives NNRs their strong legal protection. The majority also have European nature conservation designations	Biodiversity And Habitats 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.	n/a

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework Objectives (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
Sites of International or National Historic Importance:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites 	<p>World Heritage Sites are places of 'outstanding universal value' selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Sites can be selected because they contain important cultural or natural features.</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</p>	n/a
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Ancient Monuments 	<p>The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) protects monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses.</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets; Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Areas 	<p>Local Authorities have the power to designate as conservation areas in any area of 'special architectural or historic interest' whose character or appearance is worth protecting or enhancing. English Heritage can designate conservation areas in London, in consultation with the relevant London borough council. In exceptional circumstances the Secretary of State can also designate - usually where the area is of more than local interest.</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles. 9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each borough. 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals) Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of Conservation Areas Number of new waste management facilities located within areas of high townscape quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed Buildings 	<p>Listed buildings have statutory protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listing identifies only those buildings which are of national 'special interest'.</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and condition of Listed Buildings within South London Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London;

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework Objectives (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered Historic Battlefields 	<p>The English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields identifies 43 important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to promote a better understanding of their significance.</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance Sth London's historic environment and cultural heritage... etc</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered Parks and Gardens 	<p>English Heritage is enabled by Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 to compile the <i>Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England</i>. To help ensure that the features and qualities which make the landscapes so listed of national importance are safeguarded</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets; Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London;
<p>Greenfield sites located within Flood Zone 3b</p>	<p>PPS25 requires Local Authorities to take a risk based approach to proposals for development in or affecting flood-risk areas. Flood Zone 3b is the Functional Floodplain and comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local Authority contracted surveys and site inspections</p>	<p>Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments. 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation. Pollution and Natural Resources 3.3 To ... maximise the development of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste-related developments within Flood Zones 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) & 3b (Functional Floodplain) Waste developments applying the Sequential Test and the Exception Test as outlined in PPS25 and SFRA Waste developments incorporating SUDS/ adaptation Degree of peak-time attenuation achieved through SUDS measures and level of run-off from waste related sites New waste developments on previously-developed, derelict or underused land/premises
<p>Sites less than 0.9 hectares in area</p>	<p>Sites less than 0.9 hectares in area were deemed to be less than optimal for waste management uses. Table A4.7 of the 2008 London Plan gave indicative footprints for waste management facilities, the smallest of which is 0.9 hectares.</p>	<p>Sustainable Waste Management 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in Sth London. 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities⁴⁴ to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/apportionment. 1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with waste hierarchy. 1.4 To promote recycling or composting 1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnage of municipal and commercial & industrial waste managed within South London in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 and proportion of total arisings (%) Number, site area (ha) and capacity (tonnes) of existing and new licensed waste management facilities within South London by facility type and waste stream Proportion of South London's municipal waste recycled or composted by 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (%) Waste management facilities co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry The number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment

⁴⁴ including sufficient processing facilities within the South London to deal with certain waste types, such as discarded batteries, which would otherwise be collected or handled outside the plan area export outside the UK

Table 8.2: Constraints: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
<p>Greenbelt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)</p> <p>5 Site not located in Greenbelt or MOL</p> <p>3 Site in Greenbelt or MOL, but development would not impact on openness</p> <p>1 Site located in Greenbelt or MOL</p>	<p>Paragraph 3 of PPS10 recommends that Green Belts are protected but recognises that particular locational need may justify development of certain waste facilities. Policy 3D.9 of the 2008 London Plan recognises that development should not be approved in the Green Belt except in very special circumstances. Policy 3D.10 affords MOL the same level of protection as Green Belt and states that essential facilities for appropriate uses will only be acceptable where they do not have an adverse impact on the openness of the MOL. Scoring is based on the approach set out in Table 3-2.</p>	<p>Open Environment</p> <p>7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL⁴⁵.</p> <p>Sustainable Transport</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of waste-related developments (a) not located within Green Belt or MOL (b) located in Green Belt or MOL, but not impacting on the openness of surroundings, and (c) located within Green Belt or MOL • Total area, integrity, 'openness' and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London
<p>Open Space</p> <p>5 Site is 100m or greater from open space</p> <p>1 Site or part of site is in open space</p>	<p>Open space includes the boroughs' designated open space, public open space, green chains, green corridors, educational open space, allotments and caravan sites. These areas provide a valuable local amenity area which is particularly important within urban areas. Policy 3D.11 of the 2008 London Plan encourages the protection of such land.</p>	<p>Open Environment</p> <p>7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL.</p> <p>7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.</p> <p>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</p> <p>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities.</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of waste related developments (a) located within 100m or greater from open space, and (b) located on or partly located on open space • Total area, integrity, 'openness' and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London • Total area of public open space within South London (hectares) • Provision of public open space per 1,000 population • Areas of public open space deficiency (ha) (i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance (ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and (iii) 400 m + from any public open space
<p>Environment Agency Flood Zone</p> <p>5 Within flood zone 1</p> <p>3 Within flood zone 2</p> <p>1 Within flood zone 3a or is a Brownfield site in flood zone 3b</p>	<p>PPS25 states that 'In areas at risk of river or sea flooding, preference should be given to locating new development in Flood Zone 1. If there is no reasonably available site in Flood Zone 1, the flood vulnerability of the proposed development can be taken into account in locating development in Flood Zone 2 and then Zone 3.' Accordingly, sites which have lower risk of flooding are therefore given a higher score to reflect the fact that these are more suitable for the development of waste facilities.</p>	<p>Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation</p> <p>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.</p> <p>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Population Human Health & Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</p> <p>Pollution and Natural Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste developments in Flood Zones 1 (Low Risk), 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) and 3b (Functional Floodplain) • The number of waste developments that met the Sequential and Exception Tests in PPS25 and SFRA • Number of waste developments which incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures including flood resilient design • Degree of peak-time attenuation achieved by SUDS

⁴⁵ Metropolitan Open Land

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)			
<p>Ground Water Source Protection Zones (SPZs)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 Site is located within catchment area (SPZ3) or not located in any SPZ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Site located in outer core (SPZ2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Site is located in inner core (SPZ1)</td> </tr> </table>	5 Site is located within catchment area (SPZ3) or not located in any SPZ	3 Site located in outer core (SPZ2)	1 Site is located in inner core (SPZ1)	<p>PPS10 states 'considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater.' In accordance with this, sites were scored using the criteria defined in table 3-5.</p>	<p>3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of 'brownfield' land.</p> <p>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of previously developed or 'brownfield' land.</p> <p>Population Human Health & Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on health.</p>	<p>measures and level of run-off from waste related sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of waste developments on 'brownfield' sites Number and proportion of new waste-related developments located (a) within SPZ1 (b) within SPZ2, and (c) within the catchment area (SPZ3) or is not located in any SPZ area Number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or sites of 'potential concern') Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as proportion of all sites of potential concern Number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste related development
5 Site is located within catchment area (SPZ3) or not located in any SPZ						
3 Site located in outer core (SPZ2)						
1 Site is located in inner core (SPZ1)						
<p>Major Developments/ Regeneration Sites</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 Site is within a major development/ regeneration area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Site is 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Site is greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area.</td> </tr> </table>	5 Site is within a major development/ regeneration area.	3 Site is 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area.	1 Site is greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area.	<p>PPS10 paragraph 20 requires that when identifying suitable sites for waste management, opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities and reprocessing should be considered. 3.3.7 The 2008 London Plan states in Policy 4A.23 that wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to include provision for Combined Heat and Power and Combined Cooling Heat and Power and to accommodate various related facilities on a single site. When scoring sites the areas used were; town centres, commercial and residential areas of intensification and regeneration, hospitals, schools and universities. Distances were chosen to reflect the positive benefits of co-locating sites when considering the transportation of heat and power.</p>	<p>Sustainable Waste Management 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London. 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/ apportionment. 1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced. 1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion 1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</p> <p>Energy and Climate Change 4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development. 4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/ regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area Number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry Number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London Proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector by site and site of facility Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste
5 Site is within a major development/ regeneration area.						
3 Site is 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area.						
1 Site is greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area.						

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)			
		<p>4.3 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.</p> <p>Sustainable Economic Growth</p> <p>10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in waste management sector.</p> <p>10.2 To increase the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector.</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste</p> <p>Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education</p> <p>12.1 To improve public access to waste facilities.</p>	<p>disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic output per capita per annum Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation 			
<p>Sustainable Transport</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 Site has established access to railhead</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Site is less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Site is 500m or greater from a railhead</td> </tr> </table>	5 Site has established access to railhead	3 Site is less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access.	1 Site is 500m or greater from a railhead	<p>PPS10 states that any site assessment should assess sites against the proximity to existing transport infrastructure to support sustainable movements of waste. In the development of the SLWP this has been interpreted as access to railheads or potential railheads. There are no navigable waterways within the SLWP area.</p>	<p>Sustainable Transport</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods e.g. rail and water freight.</p> <p>Pollution and Natural Resources</p> <p>3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on environment and health.</p> <p>Local Environmental Quality</p> <p>6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</p> <p>6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from waste facilities</p> <p>Population Human Health & Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities.</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste development on health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste management sites (a) with established access to railhead (b) less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access, and (c) 500m or greater from a railhead Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal To maximise the proportion of waste transported other than by road (rail or river) by waste stream. Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)
5 Site has established access to railhead						
3 Site is less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access.						
1 Site is 500m or greater from a railhead						

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)			
<p>TfL Road Network (TLRN)/ Strategic Road Network (SRN)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 Site is less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Site is between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Site is greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN</td> </tr> </table>	5 Site is less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN	3 Site is between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN	1 Site is greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN	<p>PPS10 states 'Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads.' Sites nearer to major trunk roads are considered more favourably than sites further away from such routes so that routing of vehicles to and from sites is more likely to be on suitable roads and less likely to impact on local or residential roads. The distances chosen reflect the urban environment in south London.</p>	<p>Sustainable Transport 2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access. 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight. Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on environment and health. 6.2 To minimise noise and vibration. Population Human Health & Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities. 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management sites located (a) less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN (b) between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN, and (c) greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN; • Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal • Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMA) • total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal • Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMA) • Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste-related developments and transport routes • Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment • Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes
5 Site is less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN						
3 Site is between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN						
1 Site is greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN						
<p>Public Rights of Way (PROW)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 There are no Public Rights of Way across the site</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 There are Public Rights of Way across the site</td> </tr> </table>	5 There are no Public Rights of Way across the site	1 There are Public Rights of Way across the site	<p>Public Rights of Way (PROW) are protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Site scores are determined on the basis that a site containing a PROW will present more difficulty in deliverability as the PROW may have to be diverted and/or access granted to the site to maintain the PROW.</p>	<p>Open Environment 7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space. Population Human Health & Quality Of Life 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, on public health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management sites affecting Public Rights of Way; 	
5 There are no Public Rights of Way across the site						
1 There are Public Rights of Way across the site						
<p>Local Conservation Areas (LCA)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 Site is 100m or greater from a LCA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Site within 100m of a LCA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Site or part of site is in LCA</td> </tr> </table>	5 Site is 100m or greater from a LCA	3 Site within 100m of a LCA.	1 Site or part of site is in LCA	<p>12 Local planning authorities have a duty, in exercising their planning powers, to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. The distances used reflect the urban environment within south London.</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard distinctive character of each of the four Boroughs 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) 100m or greater from a conservation area (b) within 100m of a conservation area, and (c) within or partly within a conservation area • Number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals)
5 Site is 100m or greater from a LCA						
3 Site within 100m of a LCA.						
1 Site or part of site is in LCA						

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
<p>Nature Conservation Areas</p> <p>5 Site > 1km from internat/nationally designated site</p> <p>3 Site > 500m & < 1km from int/nationally designated site</p> <p>1 Site is < 500m from int/nationally designated site</p>	<p>PPS10 states ‘considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).’</p>	<p>Biodiversity And Habitats</p> <p>8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within 500m (b) greater than 500m and less than 1km , and (c) less than 500m; from sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations • Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs)
<p>Local Nature Conservation Areas</p> <p>5 Site is 100m or greater from a locally important nature cons area.</p> <p>3 Site is within 100m of a locally important nature cons area.</p> <p>1 Site or part of site is in a locally important nature conservation area.</p>	<p>The use of these designations and the scoring reflects their local importance. Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs) have no statutory protection and development on or near SINCs may require mitigation to protect the SINC. Local Nature Reserves are a statutory declaration and must be managed to maintain their special features. Distances chosen reflect the need to protect and/or mitigate against negative impact on such areas.</p>	<p>Biodiversity And Habitats</p> <p>8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) 100m or greater from a locally important nature conservation area (b) within 100m of a locally important nature conservation area, and (c) within or partly within a locally important nature conservation area • Number, area and condition of regionally or locally designated wildlife sites, including SINCs of local/ metropolitan importance and LNRs • Change in priority habitats and population of local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species • Number of waste-related developments which have impacted priority habitats and/or BAP species • Amount of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste facility development • Quality and extent of local green corridor networks
<p>Archaeological Sites</p> <p>5 Site contains no known archaeological sites.</p> <p>3 Site contains known archaeological site.</p> <p>1 Site contains nationally or regionally important archaeological site</p>	<p>Planning Policy Guidance 16 – Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) states ‘Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.’</p>	<p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment</p> <p>9.3 To preserve and enhance South London’s historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management facilities which (a) contain no known archaeological sites (b) contain a known archaeological site, and (c) contain a nationally or regionally important archaeological site; • Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets;
<p>Protected Views</p> <p>5 Site is not within a protected view</p> <p>1 Site is within a protected view</p>	<p>Where boroughs have adopted locally important views within their UDPs, these have been included as a constraint to preserve the view.</p>	<p>Open Environment</p> <p>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management facilities which are (a) located within a protected view, and (b); not located within a protected view • Strategic views from within and from outside the South London boroughs

Table 8.3: Site Based Assessment: Site Assessment Criteria and Relationship with SA Framework

Criteria	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)			
<p>Site Configuration</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 Site requires no change to existing layout</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Site requires only minor modifications to existing layout</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Site requires significant changes to site layout</td> </tr> </table>	5 Site requires no change to existing layout	3 Site requires only minor modifications to existing layout	1 Site requires significant changes to site layout	<p>An assessment was made of the layout of the site with regard to suitability of the ground surface and whether the land had been previously developed.</p>	<p>Sustainable Waste Management</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/ apportionment.</p> <p>1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.</p> <p>1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion</p> <p>1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnage of municipal (MSW) and commercial & industrial (C&I) waste managed within South London in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%) • Proportion of South London's municipal waste arisings recycled or composted by 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (%) • Waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry • Proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%) the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies • Number and proportion of waste management facilities with 'clean' technology
5 Site requires no change to existing layout						
3 Site requires only minor modifications to existing layout						
1 Site requires significant changes to site layout						
<p>Existing uses/buildings on site</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>5 Existing uses/buildings compatible with feasible waste development</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Existing uses/buildings require only minor modifications to be compatible with feasible waste development</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Existing site uses/buildings incompatible with feasible waste development</td> </tr> </table>	5 Existing uses/buildings compatible with feasible waste development	3 Existing uses/buildings require only minor modifications to be compatible with feasible waste development	1 Existing site uses/buildings incompatible with feasible waste development	<p>An assessment was made on the type, size and layout of existing buildings on site and whether they were compatible with waste uses e.g. an industrial warehouse would be compatible with waste use.</p>	<p>Sustainable Waste Management</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London.</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/ apportionment.</p> <p>1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.</p> <p>1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy in order to maximise landfill diversion</p> <p>1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and footprint of existing buildings on potential waste sites (a) compatible with feasible waste development (b) requiring only minor modifications, and (c) incompatible • Tonnage of municipal (MSW) and commercial & industrial (C&I) waste managed within South London in 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2021 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%) • Proportion of South London's municipal waste arisings recycled or composted by 2010, 2015, 2020 & 2021 (%) • Number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry • Proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%) the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies • Number and proportion of waste management facilities with 'clean' technology
5 Existing uses/buildings compatible with feasible waste development						
3 Existing uses/buildings require only minor modifications to be compatible with feasible waste development						
1 Existing site uses/buildings incompatible with feasible waste development						

Criteria	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
<p>Proximity to residential areas, schools and hospitals</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">5 Site is not proximate to and/or would not impact negatively on residential areas schools or hospitals</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">3 Site is proximate to and could impact negatively on residential areas schools and hospitals</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 Site is proximate to and would impact negatively on residential areas schools and hospitals</div>	<p>An assessment was made on the impact of the site on local sensitive receptors. If the site was very close to residential areas an assessment was made on whether mitigation measures would reduce any potential impact on residents e.g. screening of site from sensitive receptors.</p>	<p>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</p> <p>Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities. 6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents. 6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses.</p> <p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.</p> <p>Population Human Health & Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities. 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity of waste management facilities to residential areas schools and hospitals • Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs) • Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste-related developments and transport routes • Total area potentially affected by odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities • Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment • Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes (see air quality below)
<p>Vehicles Routing e.g. conflict with schools, residential areas and local amenity</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5 Given physical site access, the development of the site for waste use would not impact negatively on surrounding uses</div>	<p>Access to the site was assessed in terms of whether the site was currently accessed via residential roads or roads past other sensitive receptors e.g. schools</p>	<p>Sustainable Transport 2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</p> <p>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on environment and health.</p> <p>Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management sites located (a) less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN (b) between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN, and (c) greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN; • Proximity of waste management facilities to residential areas, schools and hospitals • Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAs) • Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste-related developments and

Criteria	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
<p>3 Given physical site access, the development of the site for waste use could impact negatively on surrounding uses</p> <p>1 Given physical site access, the development of the site for waste use would impact negatively on surrounding uses</p>		<p>and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</p> <p>6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.</p> <p>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.1 To protect and enhance quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities.</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on health.</p> <p>11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste-related facilities.</p> <p>Population Human Health & Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities.</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health</p>	<p>transport routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area potentially affected by odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes (see air quality below) Number of people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents involving waste management vehicles Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation
<p>Visual intrusion on surrounding area</p> <p>5 Development for waste use would not have any negative impact</p> <p>3 Development for waste use would have some negative impact, but this could be mitigated through appropriate design solutions</p> <p>1 Development for waste use would have a negative visual impact on surrounding area</p>	<p>The visual intrusion on the immediate surrounding area was assessed on the basis of the land use in the area e.g. if the area is largely industrial the visual impact would be less than if the area was residential.</p>	<p>Local Environmental Quality</p> <p>6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</p> <p>Open Environment</p> <p>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</p> <p>Built, Historic and Cultural Environment</p> <p>9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.</p> <p>9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each of the four boroughs.</p> <p>9.3 To preserve and enhance South</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity of waste management facilities to residential areas schools and hospitals Quality of open landscape within South London based on landscape appraisal survey data within each of the four boroughs Strategic views from within and from outside the South London boroughs The number and proportion of new waste facilities constructed to high quality design principles Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment

Criteria	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
<p>because it would not be practicable to mitigate through design</p>		<p>London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.</p> <p>Population Human Health & Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities.</p>	
<p>Potential for advantageous co-location of facilities with existing industrial, commercial or mixed use developments</p> <p>5 The development of the site offers some potential for feasible co-location</p> <p>1 The development of the site offers no feasible potential for co-location</p>	<p>The potential for co-location was based on whether there were existing industrial or commercial uses surrounding the site and on the size of the site itself. For example if the site was large then it could be feasible that waste facilities and industrial facilities could co-locate on the site.</p>	<p>Sustainable Waste Management 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London. 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/ apportionment. 1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced. 1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion 1.5 To promote energy from waste etc.</p> <p>Sustainable Transport 2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access. 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</p> <p>Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/ regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%) the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London Proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks Proportion (%) of carbon dioxide reductions achieved through renewable sources of energy generated on-site Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector within South London by site and siae Proportion of personnel employed in the waste

Criteria	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
		<p>3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of 'brownfield' land.</p> <p>Sustainable Economic Growth</p> <p>10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.</p> <p>10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste</p> <p>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments on public health.</p> <p>Access, Equalities, Comm. Engagement & Education</p> <p>12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising.</p>	<p>management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic output of Gross Value Added per capita per annum • Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy • Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy • Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks • Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation

Existing Waste Sites (Policy WP3)

8.14 The loss of appropriate sites to other development will make waste, recycling, diversion and recovery targets harder to achieve. Therefore, national and regional policy recognises local authorities have a responsibility to safeguard existing waste sites and identify appropriate sites for the development of new and/or enhanced future waste facilities. Table 8.4 identifies existing waste sites as safeguarded by the London 2011.

8.15 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17 seeks to protect existing waste sites. Existing sites have established waste uses and contribute to the existing waste management capacity within the plan area. The loss of these sites would decrease the existing level of waste management capacity within the plan area, resulting in the need for more new sites to meet the plan's objective of net self-sufficiency. In recognition of this, London Plan Policy 5.17 states that if, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required normally meeting the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.

8.16 In addition, 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17 requires the safeguarding of existing landfill sites. The Plan area has one landfill site at Beddington (Sutton) and this is licensed for the lifetime of this Plan. It is included in Table 8.4 which is a list of sites to be safeguarded.

Table 8.4 Existing Licensed Waste Sites in the Waste Plan Area

Site ref	Site name	Borough	Likely timescale for redevelopment
Metal Recycling Facilities			
22	B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate	Merton	
23	Five Star Japanese Auto Spares, Unit 1-2 Weir Road	Merton	
100	European Metal Recycling Ltd, Therapia Lane, Beddington	Sutton	
Household Waste and Recycling Sites			
2	Fishers Farm HWRC, North Downs Road, New Addington	Croydon	
3	Kimpton Road HWRC, Kimpton Park Way, Sutton	Sutton	
4	Purley Oaks HWRC, Brighton Road, West Croydon	Croydon	
26	Weir Road HWRC, Weir Road, Wimbledon	Merton	
Sites Hosting Household Waste and Recycling Sites and Borough Transfer Stations			
1	Factory Lane Transfer Station, Factory Lane, Croydon	Croydon	2011-2016
6	Villiers Road HWRC, Chapel Mill Road, Kingston	Kingston	2011-2016
9	Garth Road HWRC, Garth Road, Morden	Merton	2011-2016
Physical treatment facilities			
18	Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (also known as CIC), Beddington Lane, Beddington*	Sutton	2011-2016

21	777 Recycling Centre, Coomber Way, Beddington	Sutton	
101	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd, 46 Weir Road	Merton	
A	Safety Kleen UK Ltd, Unit B6, Redlands, Coulsdon	Croydon	
V	Vertal, Willow Lane, Mitcham	Merton	
Waste transfer sites			
5	Pear Tree Farm Waste Transfer Station, Featherbed Lane, Addington	Croydon	
17	Country Waste Recycling Ltd, (also known as One51 ES Recycling UK (South) Ltd) Beddington Lane, Beddington	Sutton	2011-2016
19	SE Skips/Waste World Ltd, Willow Lane	Merton	
25	Sloane Demolition, Amenity Way, Morden	Merton	
27	SITA Transfer Station, Weir Road, Wimbledon	Merton	2011-2016
97	Sevenside Waste Paper, Beddington Lane, Beddington	Sutton	
98	Croydon Transfer Station, Endeavour Way, Beddington	Sutton	
126	Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (also a small MRF on site), Hallowfield Way, Mitcham	Merton	2011-2016
B	Stubbs Mead Depot, Factory Lane	Croydon	
Other waste facilities			
BF	Thames Water Services Ltd, Beddington Farmlands Landfill, Beddington Lane Beddington*	Sutton	

**These sites identified in the schedule are subject to temporary planning permissions or resolutions to grant temporary planning permissions. All are due to expire in 2023. After this, the land will be incorporated into the Wandle Valley Regional Park*

8.17 All existing waste sites within the Plan areas SILs and LSILS are safeguarded, along with sites outside of these areas of 0.2ha or larger. Based upon regional studies of waste management, and the Technical Report of this Plan, the SLWP considers that sites with a site area of 0.2ha or larger should be safeguarded as the evidence suggests 0.2ha is the threshold above which significant throughput amounts can be achieved.

Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities (WP4)

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

8.19 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17 identify the broad locations suitable for recycling and waste treatment facilities as strategic industrial locations, local employment areas and existing waste management sites. These categories formed the area of search for sites at the start of the development of the South London Waste Plan in 2008. Additional sites were also identified through the 2008 and 2009 consultations. Details of this process can be found above.

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

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

8.21 The areas identified in Policy WP4, and listed in Table 8.5 below, result from the site evaluation, consultation and further consideration in light of the findings within the additional evidence compiled. They are the areas which are considered most deliverable for the development of new and/or enhanced future waste facilities.

Table 8.5: Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities

Waste management development will be permitted on a limited amount of land, in accordance with the Waste Plan’s capacity needs identified in Policy WP1 (up to a total of 261,240 tonnes of capacity [or approximately 4.29 hectares] as calculated in 2011) on a single or multiple sites within the following industrial areas:			
Site Ref	Site name	Borough	Likely timescale for redevelopment
69	Willow Lane Industrial Area	Merton	2017-2021
99	Croydon Purley Oaks Highways Depot	Croydon	2017-2021
102	Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area	Croydon	2017-2021
105	Factory Lane Industrial Estate	Croydon	2017-2021
125	Croydon Factory Lane (South Side)	Croydon	2017-2021
351/352 /353	Chessington Industrial Area	Kingston	2017-2021
491	Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land north of Minden Road	Sutton	2017-2021
641/642	Durnsford Road Industrial Area	Merton	2017-2021
702	Garth Road Industrial Area	Merton	2017-2021
1006	Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of)	Sutton	2011-16
5312/532/533 /534/535/539	Beddington Industrial Area	Sutton	2017-2021

8.22 The existing waste sites, safeguarded for waste facilities in Policy WP3 (Schedule 1 of the SLWP) and industrial areas suitable for waste facilities identified in Policy WP4 (Schedule 2 of SLWP) have been assessed using the following information originally published alongside the Proposed Submission Report:

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

8.23 The Site Assessment Matrix can be found in Appendix 4 which includes a full list of sites that were assessed and scores, including those that were not progressed to the final document.

8.24 As stated in the SLWP, for purposes of clarity, the Plan is applicable to all waste facilities. Unlike waste transfer facilities, waste management facilities can provide capacity to help meet the London Plan apportionment and arisings (for example through energy recovery, recycling and composting).

Developing the South London Waste Plan Policies (Task B2)

Background

9.1 The objectives for the South London Waste Plan are set out in the four partner boroughs emerging Core Strategies. To address these objectives, the partner boroughs have identified a Vision and Objectives for the SLWP which was originally consulted upon at the Issues and Options stage. Feedback received during that time was incorporated into the subsequent consultation versions of the Waste Plan.

Vision

9.2 The SLWP Vision is as follows:

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

Objectives

9.3 The objectives of the SLWP seek to:

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

Key Policy Areas

9.4 As discussed in the SLWP, the partner boroughs have identified the following key policy areas affecting the development of sustainable waste facilities across the Plan area and the success of the SLWP in achieving the Plan's Vision for 2021:

- **Key Issue 1:** Cross Boundary Issues
- **Key Issue 2:** How Much Waste Must the SLWP Accommodate?
- **Key Issue 3:** What Number and Range of Waste Facilities are Needed?
- **Key Issue 4:** Scarcity of Available Land
- **Key Issue 5:** Waste Transfer Facilities
- **Key Issue 6:** Climate Change

Policies for Appraisal

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

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

STRATEGIC PLANNING WASTE POLICIES

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

The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target.

During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:

- a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.
- a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.

The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.

Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.

Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.

The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes.

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

9.8 PPS10 "Planning for Sustainable Waste Management" (para 17) requires that the South London Waste Plan identifies sites and areas suitable for the waste management facilities that support the apportionment for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste as set out in the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS); in this case the 2011 London Plan. Therefore, boroughs must allocate enough land to meet the apportionment figure, as stated in the London Plan. The SLWP reflects the new apportionment figures in the London Plan 2011.

9.9 In order to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionments the SLWP must safeguard existing waste sites and identify 3.03 additional hectares of landtake at 2021, and 4.29 hectares by 2021 to strive to meet the equivalent of 100% of the Waste Plan area's waste arisings. The SLWP encourages the redevelopment of existing waste transfer facilities to facilities that actually manage waste on-site. It is a priority of the Plan that more waste is treated locally, so logically fewer waste transfer facilities will be required to transfer waste out of the plan area. This reduces the amount of additional land needed to meet the London Plan apportionments and to meet net self sufficiency. Given the scarcity of land available to businesses and industry, it is considered critical that the SLWP does not facilitate the overprovision of waste facilities. In order to safeguard land for a wide range of economic activity, it is critical that proposals for waste development are related to the Plan area's need for waste facilities.

Policy WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams. including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:

(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,

(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.

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

9.11 The Potential Sites and Policies SA Report concluded that by providing for sufficient facilities to deal with all waste streams within the Plan area up to 2021, including all municipal, commercial and industrial waste arisings, Policy WP1 would promote a wide

range of sustainability objectives by eliminating the need for disposal either within or outside the plan area, avoiding the need for longer waste-related trips, providing greater flexibility within the plan and encouraging local communities to take a greater responsibility for their own waste. Further beneficial impacts on key sustainability objectives would stem from the commitment in Policy WP1 to manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible whilst safeguarding communities and the environment in accordance with all policies of the Plan. Following the Examination Hearings some changes were proposed for WP2 that included changing reference from “existing waste management facilities” to “waste facilities”. These changes were endorsed by the Inspector in his final report.

SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP3: Existing Waste Sites

All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.

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

In accordance with the plan’s objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.

9.12 Following consultation Site Location Waste Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Sites’ was developed from Preferred Options Policy WP3 ‘Existing Waste Management Sites’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ stage.

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

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

9.15 Following the Examination Hearings changes were proposed to WP3, and consulted on, that made clear that all existing permitted sites will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management, except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Locations. The Mayor of London wishes to see all existing waste facilities, not just those 0.2ha or more. However, the Partnership Council's felt this would undermine local circumstances so proposed to safeguard all existing sites within SILs and LSILs and only sites greater than 0.2ha outside these areas. This approach was endorsed by the Inspector.

Policy WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities

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

9.16 Site Location Waste Policy WP4 relates to 'Preferred Options Policy' WP4 and amendments following consultation. The approach to developing an initial 'Long List' of potential waste sites on the basis of the 'areas of search'⁴⁶ established at the Issues and Options stage was used to create a shortlist of 'preferred sites' on the basis of assessing the suitability of each site against a range of criteria. Following consultation on the preferred sites, a further eight sites were identified and consulted upon. The areas identified in Policy WP4 result from the site evaluation, consultation and further consideration in light of the findings within the additional evidence compiled.

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

Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria

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

- (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;
- (b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and

⁴⁶ i.e. Strategic Industrial Locations, local employment areas, and existing waste sites

Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2;

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

(d) The following locational criteria are met:

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

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

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

Particular regard will be given to sites which:

- are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill;
- do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land);
- are located more than 100 metres from open space;
- are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);
- have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk;
- have direct access to the strategic road network;
- have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site;
- do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views;
- offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site.

Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability

9.18 Waste Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria' was developed from Preferred Options Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated sites' from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' Stage. Following the Examination Hearings changes were proposed to WP5 so that the policies clearly applies to all other wastes that are the subject of policies WP2, there are minor changes to clause (d), there is a change from the word "Priority" to "Particular regard" which allows the boroughs more discretion and there are some further minor changes to ensure consistency with national policy. These changes were consulted upon following the hearings and endorsed by the Inspector.

9.19 As discussed in the SLWP, the development must be related to need, as identified in Policy WP1. An objective site selection process was carried out to identify sites and these are considered to be the most suitable areas for the development of new/enhanced waste facilities and the partner boroughs of the South London Waste Plan are seeking development on these sites before other sites are considered. Policy WP5 therefore requires developers to consider if the sites identified in Policy WP3 and WP4 are available and achievable and then consider the areas in Policy WP4 before proposing windfall sites.

9.20 Table 9.1 shows how each of the above locational criteria for assessing the suitability of windfall sites relates to the sustainability objectives and indicators making up the SA Framework.

Table 9.1: Relationship between the Locational Criteria for Assessing the Suitability of Windfall Sites and the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
(i) The site is not within or will not have any adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations	PPS10 states 'considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).'	Biodiversity And Habitats 8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites. 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management facilities located (a) within 500m (b) greater than 500m and less than 1km, and (c) more than 1km; from sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs) Waste management facilities located (a) 100m or greater from a locally important nature conservation area (b) within 100m of a locally important nature conservation area, and (c) within or partly within a locally important nature conservation area Number, area and condition of regionally or locally designated wildlife sites, including Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) of local/metropolitan importance and LNRs Change in priority habitats and population of local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species Number of waste related developments which have impacted priority habitats and/or BAP species Amount of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste facility development Quality and extent of local green corridor networks in South London
(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international and national historic importance	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).	Built, Historic and Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, ASLCs, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets; Number of waste management facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London; Number and quality of CAs (character appraisals) Number of new waste management facilities located within areas of high townscape quality
(iii) The site has no adverse effect on flood risk, meets the Sequential Test and where appropriate the Exceptions Test.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS25 'Development and Flood Risk' 	Flood Risk & Climate Change Adaptation 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments. 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation. Population Health & Quality Of Life 11.2 To minimise the adverse impacts of waste developments... on health. Pollution and Natural Resources 3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of 'brownfield' land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste developments within Flood Zones 1 (Low Risk), 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) and 3b (Functional Floodplain) The number of waste related developments that met the Sequential and 'Exception Test as outlined in PPS25 and SFRA Number of waste developments which incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures including flood resilient design Degree of peak-time attenuation achieved through SUDS measures and level of run-off from waste related sites The number of waste related developments located on 'brownfield' sites
Previously Developed Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS10 (Para 3) London Plan Policies 7.16, 7.17 and 7.18 	Open Environment 7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL. 7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space. 7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste-related developments (a) not located within Green Belt or MOL (b) located in Green Belt or MOL, but not impacting on the openness of surroundings, and (c) located within Green Belt or MOL Total area, integrity, 'openness' and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London. Number of waste-related developments (a) located within 100m or greater from open space, and (b) located on or partly located on open space

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
		<p>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities. 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of public open space within South London (hectares) Provision of public open space per 1,000 population Areas of public open space deficiency (ha) (i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance (ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and (iii) 400 m + from any public open space
<p>Particular regard will be given to sites which are designated by the plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS10 Para 20 London Plan Policy 5.16, 5.17, 5.18 and 5.19 	<p>Sustainable Waste Management 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London. 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/ apportionment. 1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced. 1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion 1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled. Energy and Climate Change 4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development. 4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks 4.3 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables. Sustainable Economic Growth 10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London. 10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London. 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education 12.1 To improve public access to waste facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area Number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry Number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London Proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector by site and size of facility Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste disposal Economic output per capita per annum Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation
<p>Particular regard will be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS10 Para 3 	<p>Open Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste-related developments (a) not located within Green Belt or MOL

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
given to sites which do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (eg Green Belt or MOL)	London Plan Policies 7.16 and 7.17	<p>7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL⁴⁷.</p> <p>Sustainable Transport</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</p>	<p>(b) located in Green Belt or MOL, but not impacting on the openness of surroundings, and (c) located within Green Belt or MOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area, integrity, 'openness' and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London
Particular regard will be given to sites located more than 100 metres from open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Plan Policy 7.18 	<p>Open Environment</p> <p>7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and MOL.</p> <p>7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.</p> <p>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</p> <p>Population Health and Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities.</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste developments on health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste related developments (a) located within 100m or greater from open space, and (b) located on or partly located on open space Total area, integrity, 'openness' and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London Total area of public open space within South London (hectares) Provision of public open space per 1,000 population Areas of public open space deficiency (ha) (i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance (ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and (iii) 400 m + from any public open space
Particular regard will be given to sites that are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS10. 	<p>Pollution and Natural Resources</p> <p>3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land.</p> <p>Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments, transport and associated activities on public health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of new waste-related developments located (a) within SPZ1 (b) within SPZ2, and (c) within the catchment area (SPZ3) or is not located in any SPZ area Number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or sites of 'potential concern') Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a proportion of all 'sites of potential concern' (%) Number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste related development
Particular regard will be given to sites which have direct access to the strategic road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS10. 	<p>Sustainable Transport</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</p> <p>Pollution and Natural Resources</p> <p>3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</p> <p>Local Environmental Quality</p> <p>6.1 To improve local environmental quality and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste management sites located (a) less than 250m from or has direct access to TLRN/SRN (b) between 500m and 250m from TLRN/SRN, and (c) greater than 500m from TLRN/SRN; Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAS) Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste related developments and transport routes Proportion of residents living near waste management facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes

⁴⁷ Metropolitan Open Land

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
		limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration. Population Human and Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities. 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments on public health.	
Particular regard will be given to sites which do adversely affect conservation areas, locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Policy Guidance 16 on 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) 	Built, Historic & Cultural Environment 9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, ASLCs, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste management facilities which (a) contain no known archaeological sites (b) contain a known archaeological site, and (c) contain a nationally or regionally important archaeological site; Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets;
Particular regard will be given to sites with access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access to staff to cycle or walk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS10. 	Sustainable Transport 2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access. 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight. Pollution and Natural Resources 3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. Local Environmental Quality 6.1 To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health. 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from waste facilities and related activities. Population Health and Quality Of Life 11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste facilities. 11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments on public health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste management sites (a) with established access to railhead (b) less than 500m from railhead or has potential for access, and (c) 500m or greater from a railhead Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs)
Particular regard will be given to sites which offer opportunities to accommodate various	The potential for co-location was based on whether there were existing industrial or commercial uses surrounding the site and on the size of the site itself. For example if the	Sustainable Waste Management 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London. 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste management facilities located (a) within a major development/ regeneration area (b) 500m or less from a major development/ regeneration area, and (c) greater than 500m from a major development/ regeneration area

Criteria/ Scoring	Policy Justification	Relationship with SA Framework (Section 7)	Relationship with SA Framework Indicators (Appendix 3)
related facilities on a single site.	site was large then it could be feasible that waste facilities and industrial facilities could co-locate on the site.	<p>facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's future tonnage/ apportionment.</p> <p>1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced.</p> <p>1.4 To promote waste recycling or composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion</p> <p>1.5 To promote energy from waste etc.</p> <p>Sustainable Transport</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.</p> <p>Pollution and Natural Resources</p> <p>3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.</p> <p>3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise the development of 'brownfield' land.</p> <p>Sustainable Economic Growth</p> <p>10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.</p> <p>10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and increasing viability of energy from waste</p> <p>Population Health and Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments on public health.</p> <p>Access, Equalities, Comm. Engagement & Education</p> <p>12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness raising.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry • Proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%) • the number and proportion of waste management facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies • Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal • Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London • Proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources • Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks • Proportion (%) of carbon dioxide reductions achieved through renewable sources of energy generated on-site • Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector within South London by site and size • Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste disposal • Economic output of Gross Value Added per capita per annum • Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy • Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy • Number of new waste management facilities connected to district heating networks • Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation
Particular regard will be given to sites which have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 	<p>Open Environment</p> <p>7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space</p> <p>Population Health and Quality Of Life</p> <p>11.2 To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste related developments on public health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste management sites affecting Public Rights of Way

Policy WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities

All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan:

Waste facilities will be required to:

- (a)** minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6;
- (b)** be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity;
- (c)** incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid;
- (d)** make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials;
- (e)** minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site; and,
- (f)** protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity.

9.21 Detailed Waste Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities' was developed from Preferred Options Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' stage.

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

9.23 It is considered that Policy WP6 addresses the requirements of the London Plan and PPS10 which seek to secure the sustainable design and construction of waste facilities.

Policy WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

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

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

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

- (a)** Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar;
- (b)** Biodiversity, including ensuring that development does not harm nature conservation areas protected by international and national regulations as well as ensuring regional and local nature conservation areas are not adversely affected;
- (c)** Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas;
- (d)** Groundwater, surface water and watercourses;
- (e)** Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated;
- (f)** Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated;
- (g)** Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network
- (h)** Odour, litter, vermin and birds; and
- (i)** The design of the waste facility, particularly:
 - complementing or improving the character of an area;
 - limiting the visual impact of the development by employing hard and soft landscaping and minimising glare;
 - being of a scale, massing or height appropriate to the townscape or landscape;
 - using good quality materials;
 - minimising the requirement for exterior lighting; and,
 - utilising high-quality boundary treatments.

The information in Schedule 3 (of the SLWP) will provide the basis for the assessment of the impact of a development.

9.24 Detailed Waste Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' was developed from part of Preferred Options Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' stage. At previous stages local stakeholders identified concerns about the impact of waste development and local stakeholders were particularly keen to ensure that waste facilities have no negative impacts on local communities and the environment.

9.25 It is considered that Policy WP7 addresses the requirements of the London Plan and PPS10 which seek to secure the recovery and/or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.

Policy WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

Proposed waste to energy recovery development, including thermal treatments, will be required to:

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

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

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

9.27 At previous stages of consultation, there was a general consensus across all stakeholder groups that the Waste Plan should support energy recovery. The London Plan also encourages the provision of combined heat and power (CHP) and/or combined cooling, heat and power (CCHP) where possible. In addition the 2008 Climate Change Act sets a legally binding target to cut UK emissions by 80% by 2050.

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

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

Policy WP9: Planning Obligations

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

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

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

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

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

10.1 This Section analyses the compatibility of the Vision and Objectives put forward in Section 4 of the South London Waste Plan, with each of the 12 categories of objective making up the SA Framework.

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

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

<p>Vision</p> <p>By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The South London Waste Plan will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from that residual waste. 2. Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction. 3. Identify enough land within the partner boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and Kingston to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing sites and maximise the use of these, where appropriate. 4. Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout. 5. Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making. 6. Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

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

11 Appraisal of the South London Waste Plan: Potential Sites and Policies (Tasks B3, B4 and B5)

Appraisal Methodology

11.1 This section presents the results of sustainability appraisal in relation to the Vision, objectives and each of the Waste Policies (WP1 to WP9) for managing South London's waste up to 2021 set out in the South London Waste Plan, incorporating the impacts of SA on Proposed Changes. In line with well-established practice, an Appraisal Matrix has been used to record the likely beneficial or adverse social, economic and environmental effects of each policy against each of the sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework.

11.2 With regard to the selection of sites for hosting new or upgraded waste management facilities within the four boroughs, the results of site assessment (including individual Site Assessment Sheets) are set out in Appendices 1-8 of the Mouchel Technical Report on 'Preferred Sites'. The site assessment methodology has a strong basis in sustainability. As demonstrated in Section 8 of this document, each of the spatial criteria developed for the purpose of site assessment can be derived almost directly from an SA Framework objective. Appendix 4 demonstrates how each of the 140 sites scored against a range of criteria, with Section 8 of this SA report demonstrating how these criteria are linked to SA Objectives.

11.3 Impacts are evaluated in terms of:

- the nature of the predicted impact (beneficial, adverse or neutral);
- the scale/ significance of the predicted impact (small, medium, large); and
- the likely duration of the impact (short-term, medium-term or long term);
- the level of uncertainty associated with the predicted impact

11.4 The appraisal methodology and scoring system used is closely based on the recommended approach set out in Government guidance⁴⁸. Table 11.1 provides a guide to the symbols used in the Appraisal Matrix.

Table 11.1: Guide to Symbols Used in the Appraisal Matrix

Symbol	Predicted Effect of Option on Sustainability Objective
+	Small beneficial effect
++	Medium beneficial effects
+++	Large beneficial/ Borough-wide
++++	Additional large beneficial impacts expected arising from 'Proposed Changes' to Policies following Examination Hearings
-	Adverse impact
?	Uncertain impact
	None/ neutral effect

⁴⁸ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategy and LDFs (ODPM, 2005)

11.5 Based on the impacts predicted for each group of sustainability objectives, an overall assessment is then made in relation to each of the following main categories of objective:

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

11.6 A discussion and evaluation of each policy in relation to its predicted effects on sustainability objectives is provided in Section 12 (Conclusions).

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MATRIX: South London Waste Plan DPD Policies

SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives					
			OVERALL	1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.	1.2 To provide sites & facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London's apportionment.	1.3 To promote waste avoidance minimisation and re-use to reduce amount of waste produced	1.4 To promote recycling & composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion	1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN								
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+ + +	+++	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)								
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.	+++++	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + +

SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives					
			OVERALL	1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.	1.2 To provide sites & facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London's apportionment.	1.3 To promote waste avoidance minimisation and re-use to reduce amount of waste produced	1.4 To promote recycling & composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion	1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.
		<p>• a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.</p> <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>						
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)								
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)								

SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives					
			OVERALL	1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.	1.2 To provide sites & facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London's apportionment.	1.3 To promote waste avoidance minimisation and re-use to reduce amount of waste produced	1.4 To promote recycling & composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion	1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.	+++	+++	+++		+++	++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++		+++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++		+++	++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)								
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	++++	++++	++++	+	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+ ?	+++	++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)								
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:	++++	++++	++++	+++	++++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
		OVERALL	1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.	1.2 To provide sites & facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London's apportionment.	1.3 To promote waste avoidance minimisation and re-use to reduce amount of waste produced	1.4 To promote recycling & composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion
Criteria	<p>(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on, nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain feature or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>					

SA OBJECTIVE (1): SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives					
			OVERALL	1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London.	1.2 To provide sites & facilities to deal with all waste streams making up Sth London's apportionment.	1.3 To promote waste avoidance minimisation and re-use to reduce amount of waste produced	1.4 To promote recycling & composting in line with the waste hierarchy to maximise landfill diversion	1.5 To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.
Amenity		Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +); (b) Biodiversity (+ +); (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +); (d) Groundwater, surface water and watercourses (+ +); (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +) (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and (i) The design of the waste facility (+ +)						
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++		++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+	+	+		+	+
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)								
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+++	+++	++	++	++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	++	++	+	+	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery'(Potential Sites and Policies)	+++	++	++	+	+	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)								
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	Planning obligations will be used to ensure that all new waste 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						+

SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.	2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN					
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+++	+++	++
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)					
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Proposed Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.	+++	+++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.	2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.
		<p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++?
Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)					
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)					
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of	+++	+++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.	2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.
		<p>this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.</p>			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++	++	+
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)					
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' (Potential Sites and Policies)	+++	+++	++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)					
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria	Policy	<p>Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria</p> <p>Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p>	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
		OVERALL	2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.	2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.
	<p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>			
Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++
Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++

DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)

SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.	2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).	+ + +	+ + +	+ + ?
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+ + +	+ + +	+ + ?
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ + +	+ + +	+ + ?
	DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)				
WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar ; (b) Biodiversity; (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas; (d) Groundwater, surface water and watercourses;	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +

SA OBJECTIVE (2): SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	2.1 To reduce traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.	2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting more sustainable methods of transport, including rail and water freight.
		(e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated; (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated; (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (h) Odour, litter, vermin and bird; and (i) The design of the waste facility			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)					
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'			
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'			
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)					
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?	?	?

SA OBJECTIVE (3): POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible	3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses	3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise development of 'brownfield' land.	3.4 To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water & other resources.
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN							
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+++	+++	+++?	+++	+++
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	?	?	?	?	?
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)							
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to	+++	+++	++	++	+

SA OBJECTIVE (3): POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible	3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses	3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise development of 'brownfield' land.	3.4 To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water & other resources.
		<p>meet our waste management needs by 2021.</p> <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++	++	+
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++	++	+
Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)							
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	+++	+++	++	++	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++	++	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++	++	+
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)							
WP3: Existing	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their	+++	++++	+++	+++	+

SA OBJECTIVE (3): POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible	3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses	3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise development of 'brownfield' land.	3.4 To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water & other resources.
Waste Sites		current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+ ?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)							
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	++	+++	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++	+++	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++	+++	+ ?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)							
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified	+++	+++	++	+++	+

SA OBJECTIVE (3): POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
		OVERALL	3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible	3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses	3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise development of 'brownfield' land.
Criteria	<p>in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>				

SA OBJECTIVE (3): POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible	3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses	3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise development of 'brownfield' land.	3.4 To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water & other resources.
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++	+++	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++	+++	+ ?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)							
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+++); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+++); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+++); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(++); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+++); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+++).	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++	+++	+ ?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)							
WP7: Protecting and Enhancing	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless	+++	+++	++	+++	+

SA OBJECTIVE (3): POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible	3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses	3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise development of 'brownfield' land.	3.4 To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water & other resources.
Amenity		there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +); (b) Biodiversity (+ +); (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +); (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses (+ +); (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +) (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and (i) The design of the waste facility (+ +)					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++	+++	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++	+++	+?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)							
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+++	+++	++	++	+?
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++	++	+?
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++?	++?			
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)							

SA OBJECTIVE (3): POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	3.1 To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as possible	3.2 To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other watercourses	3.3 To minimise soil and groundwater contamination and maximise development of 'brownfield' land.	3.4 To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water & other resources.
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+	+	
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+	
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?	?	?	?	

SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.	4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks	4.3 To meet an increase in the proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN							
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+++	+++?	+++?	+++?	+++?
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)							
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to 	++	++	++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.	4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks	4.3 To meet an increase in the proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.
		<p>meet our waste management needs by 2021.</p> <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ ?		+ ?	+ ?	
Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)							
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	+++	++	++	++	++++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ ?		+ ?	+ ?	
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)							
WP3: Existing	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is	++	++	++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.	4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks	4.3 To meet an increase in the proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.
Waste Sites		set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+	+	+	+	+
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)							
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	++	++	++	++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++	++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++	++?	++	++	++?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)							
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; (b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.	4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks	4.3 To meet an increase in the proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.
		<p>there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthes from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>					
Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.	4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks	4.3 To meet an increase in the proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)							
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ + +
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)							
WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +); (b) Biodiversity (+ +); (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors,	+ +	+ +	+ + +	+ +	+ +

SA OBJECTIVE (4): ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives					
			OVERALL	4.1 To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development.	4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks	4.3 To meet an increase in the proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	4.4 To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction.	
		such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +); (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses (+ +); (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +) (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and (i) The design of the waste facility (+ +)						
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	+++	++	++	
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++	++	++	++	++	
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)								
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++?	+++?	+++?	+++?	+++?	
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)								
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+			
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy						

SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.	5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.
PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN					
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+ ?	+?	+?
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.			
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+	+?	+?
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+?	+?	+?
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making			
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)					
The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to 	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?

SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.	5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.
		<p>meet our waste management needs by 2021.</p> <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
Strategic Waste Policies (WP2)					
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)					

SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.	5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.
WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++ ?	++ ?	++ ?
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ ?	+ ?	+ ?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)					
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++?	+++?	+++?
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++?	+++?	+++?
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++?	+++?	+++?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)					
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified	+++?	+++?	+++?

SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
		OVERALL	5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.	5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.
Criteria	<p>in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>			
Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++?	+++?	+++?

SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.	5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++?	+++?	+++?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)					
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +) (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +) (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +) (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials (+ + +) (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+ + +) and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +)	+++	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ +	+ +	+ +
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)					
WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar ; (b) Biodiversity (+ +);	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +

SA OBJECTIVE (5): FLOOD RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives		
			OVERALL	5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste related developments.	5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.
		(d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses ; (i) The design of the waste facility			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)					
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+?	+?	+?
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+?	+?	+?
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+?	+?	+?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)					
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?	?	?

SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.	6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.	6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN							
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++?
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++?
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	++	+++	++		
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	?	?	?	?	?
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)							
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016.	++	++	++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.	6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.	6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.
Waste		<p>• a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.</p> <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++?	++?	++?		
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)							
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	+++	+++	+++	++	++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)							

SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.	6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.	6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)							
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)							
WP5: Windfall Sites for	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:	+++	+++	+++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
		OVERALL	6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.	6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.	6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.
Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria	<p>(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site</p>					

SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.	6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.	6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.
		suitability					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)							
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +) (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +) (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +) (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials (+) (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+) and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +)	+++	+++	+++	++	++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)							
WP7: Protecting	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.	6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.	6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.
and Enhancing Amenity		A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar ; (b) Biodiversity ; (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas; (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses ; (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated ; (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated ; (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds and (i) The design of the waste facility					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)							
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'					
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)							

SA OBJECTIVE (6): LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.	6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on residents.	6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste related development.
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?	?	?	?	?

SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.	7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.
PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN						
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++?	+++?
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++?	+++?	+++?	+++?
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	++?	++?	++?	++?
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+	+	+	+
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making				
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)						
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. 	+++	+++	++?	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.	7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.
		<p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>				
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++?	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++?	++?	++?	++?
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)						
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	++?	++?	++?	++?
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++?	++?	++?	++?
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++?	++?	++?	++?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)						

SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.	7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)						
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	++++	++++	++++	++++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)						
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified	++++	++++	++++	++++

SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
		OVERALL	7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.	7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.
Criteria	<p>in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>				
Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.	7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)						
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +) (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/ heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +) (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +) (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +)	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+?	+?	+?	+?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)						
WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +); (b) Biodiversity (+ +); (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +); (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses (+ +); (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +);	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (7): OPEN ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.	7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.
		(f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +) (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and (i) The design of the waste facility (+ +)				
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)						
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.	+	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'				
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)						
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?	?	?	?

SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS			OVERALL	8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.	8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.
PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN					
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	++	++	+
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	++?	++?	++?
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)					
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of	++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS			OVERALL	8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.	8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.
		<p>sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++?	++?	++?
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)					
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	++	++	++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++?	++?	++?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)					
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	<p>All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum,</p>	++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS			OVERALL	8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.	8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.
		meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+	+	+
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)					
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)					
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; (b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++); (c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met (d) The following locational criteria are met: (i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations; (ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS			OVERALL	8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.	8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.
		<p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)					
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	<p>All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan:</p> <p>Waste facilities will be required to:</p> <p>(a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the</p>	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS			OVERALL	8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.	8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.
		standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +); (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).			
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++		++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)					
WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (+ +); (b) Biodiversity (+ + +); (c) (d) Groundwater, surface water and watercourses (+ + +); (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ + +); (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ + +); and	++++	+ + + +	+ + + +
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+ + +	+ + +
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)					
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7.	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+

SA OBJECTIVE (8): BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS			OVERALL	8.1 To maintain, enhance and protect the integrity of internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites.	8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London.
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+?	+?	+?
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)					
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?	?	?

SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.	9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's historic environment and cultural assets.	9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN						
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	++	++	++	++
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	++	++	++	++
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.				
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)						
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. 	+	+	+	+

SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.	9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's historic environment and cultural assets.	9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
		The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan. The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes				
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+?	+?	+?	+?
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)						
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.	+	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+?	+?	+?	+?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)						
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+	+	+	+

SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.	9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's historic environment and cultural assets.	9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
		If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.				
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+?	+?	+?	+?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)						
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)						
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; (b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++); (c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met (d) The following locational criteria are met:	++++	++++	++++	++++

SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
		OVERALL	9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.	9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's historic environment and cultural assets.	9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
	<p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>				
Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)					

SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.	9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's historic environment and cultural assets.	9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (++)? (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +);	+	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'				
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)						
WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar (++); (b) Biodiversity (++); (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas(+ + (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (i) The design of the waste facility (+ + +)	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)						

SA OBJECTIVE (9): BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.	9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's historic environment and cultural assets.	9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7 (+).	+	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'				
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)						
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+		+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+		+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?		?	?

SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.	10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London.	10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN						
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 1	waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and <u>exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction</u>	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)						
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver	++++	++++	++++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.	10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London.	10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste
		<p>this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>				
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)						
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)						
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.	10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London.	10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste
		relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.				
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)						
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)						
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4; (b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++); (c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
		OVERALL	10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.	10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London.	10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste
	<p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>				
Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)					

SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.	10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London.	10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)						
WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.	+	+	+ +	+

SA OBJECTIVE (10): SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
			OVERALL	10.1 To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London.	10.2 Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London.	10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	++	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+	+	+	+
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)						
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)						
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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				
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'				
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?			

SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents	11.2 To minimise impacts of waste developments, transport & associated activities on health.	11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London.	11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.
PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN							
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++	+?	+?
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++	+	+
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+++	+++	+++	+	+
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+?	+?	+?	+?	+?
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)							
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to 	++	++	++	+	++

SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents	11.2 To minimise impacts of waste developments, transport & associated activities on health.	11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London.	11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.
		<p>meet our waste management needs by 2021.</p> <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++	+	++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ ?	++?	++?	+?	++?
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)							
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	++	++	++	+	++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	++	+	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ ?	++?	++?	+?	++?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)							

SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents	11.2 To minimise impacts of waste developments, transport & associated activities on health.	11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London.	11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.	+++	++++	+++	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+?	+?
POLICY ISSUE 4: IDENTIFYING PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES							
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	+++	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+?	+?
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)							
WP5: Waste related development on unallocated	Proposed Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified	+++	+++	+++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents	11.2 To minimise impacts of waste developments, transport & associated activities on health.	11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London.	11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.
sites	<p>in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>						
Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	++	++	

SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents	11.2 To minimise impacts of waste developments, transport & associated activities on health.	11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London.	11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)							
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Proposed Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).	+++	+++	+++	+	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)							
WP7: Protecting an Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar ; (b) Biodiversity;	+++	+++	+++	++	++

SA OBJECTIVE (11): POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives					
			OVERALL	11.1 To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents	11.2 To minimise impacts of waste developments, transport & associated activities on health.	11.3 To reduce waste related crime within South London.	11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste related facilities.	
		(c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas ; (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated; (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated ; (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds; and (i) The design of the waste facility						
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	++	++	
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	++	++	
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)								
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+++	+++	+++		+	
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++		+	
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++			
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)								
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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	+	+	+		+	
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	+	+		+	
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy	?	?	?		?	

SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.	12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.	12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.	12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.
PROPOSED VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN							
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+++	+++	++	+++	++
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Strategic Waste Policies (WP1)							
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target. During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the 	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.	12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.	12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.	12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.
		<p>apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021.</p> <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough's Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough's monitoring and reporting processes</p>					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP1 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)							
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	<p>Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams, including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that:</p> <p>(a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and,</p> <p>(b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.</p>	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP2 from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)							

SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.	12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.	12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.	12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.
WP3: Existing Waste Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.	++	++	+	+	+
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	++	++	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+ ?	+ ?	+ ?		
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)							
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan's capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan.	+++	+++	+	++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Management Facilities from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+	++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 'Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	+ ?	++	+++
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)							
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria: (a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on	+++	+++	++	+++	+++

SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION		Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives			
		OVERALL	12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.	12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.	12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.
Waste Location Criteria	<p>one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2 (+++);</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill ; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk ; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>				

SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.	12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.	12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.	12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Windfall Sites for Waste Management Facility Development' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	+++	++?	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)							
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Management Facilities	Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 (+ + +); (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/heatwaves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity (+ + +); (c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid (+ + +); (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials(+ + +); (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site (+ + +); and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP6 'Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)							
WP7: Protecting an Enhancing	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible.	++	++	+	+	+

SA OBJECTIVE (12): ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION			Appraisal of Waste Plan Options Against SA Objectives				
			OVERALL	12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities.	12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion.	12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning.	12.4 To provide opportunities for waste education and awareness-raising.
Amenity		Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (+ +); (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated (+ +); (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (+ +) (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds (+ +); and (i) The design of the waste facility (+ +)					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' from stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+	++	+	+	+
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+	++	+	+	+
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)							
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)							
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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					
	Stage 3 Policy	Proposed Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' from Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'					
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy					

12 Conclusions

Discussion and Evaluation of Sites and Policies

12.1 Section 12 explores the reasoning behind the scores recorded in the Appraisal Matrix and discusses the likely impacts of the Vision, Objectives and Policies on the sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework. The predicted direction and magnitude of these impacts are compared and contrasted with the likely impacts of alternative policy options which were considered previously at the Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies' Consultation and at the Stage 3 'Proposed Submission'.

12.2 As has been demonstrated in Section 8, the site assessment criteria and scores are closely aligned with the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets established in the SA Framework. The site scores for all sites, which is also the Sustainability Appraisal for the potential sites, are available in Appendix 4.

SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN VISION AND OBJECTIVES

Vision

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

Objectives

1. Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.
2. Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction.
3. Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.
4. Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.
5. Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making
6. Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Discussion and Evaluation SLWP Vision and Objectives

12.3 The results of sustainability appraisal set out in the Appraisal Matrix show that the Vision and Objectives put forward in the document are fully consistent with the principles of sustainable waste management and would therefore have strongly beneficial and long-term impacts on the majority of sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework.

12.4 The Vision and Objectives for the SLWP would:

- support the objectives, policies and targets of National Waste Strategy 2007, Government guidance in PPS10 on 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management', the relevant policies of the London Plan, the boroughs' Municipal Waste Management Strategies and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy prepared by the South London Waste Partnership;
- support local priorities expressed through the Municipal Waste Management Strategies, Sustainable Community Strategies and the emerging Local Development Frameworks of each of the partner Boroughs;
- recognise the need for the SLWP to provide a sustainable framework for the management of all waste streams occurring within the Plan area by 2021 and thus achieve progress towards self-sufficiency by seeking to meet or exceed the London Plan apportionment;
- identify the waste hierarchy as a guiding principle for sustainable waste management within South London by seeking to maximise waste minimisation, recycling and composting and then recover the maximum value from residual waste that cannot be recycled or composted;
- support the Government's objectives for tackling climate change in the PPS on 'Planning and Climate Change' by ensuring that waste is managed as close to the source of its production as possible, thus reducing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the transport of waste, thinking of waste as a resource for local manufacturing and promoting energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled;
- acknowledge the need to identify sufficient land to enable the development of new waste facilities to manage all waste streams occurring within the Plan area, including the safeguarding of existing sites and maximising the use of these;
- recognise the need to locate waste sites in the best places to meet the needs of local communities and use the best technology to ensure that environmental, social and economic benefits are maximised; and
- support the involvement of local communities and other stakeholders in decision making.

12.5 However, it should be recognised that the actual impacts of the SLWP over the plan period to 2021 on the social, environmental and economic objectives included in the SA Framework will ultimately depend upon which sites are developed or redeveloped, the types of waste facility developed and the effective implementation of each of the waste policies eventually included in the Plan. The key sustainability issues to be influenced by policies WP1-WP9 will concern achieving self sufficiency within the Plan area (WP1 and WP2), the extent of waste minimisation achieved, the location of waste facilities (WP3-WP4), the development of waste facilities on windfall sites (WP5), the sustainable construction of waste facilities (WP6), protecting and enhancing amenity (WP7) and the promotion of sustainable energy recovery from waste (WP8).

12.6 The monitoring framework of the Plan consists of a wide range of indicators and targets for monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan in achieving the Vision and key policy

objectives up to 2021 (including reference to the relevant London Plan policies). The baseline profile of the Plan area provided in Section 5, together with the updated evidence base studies, will provide the starting point for plan monitoring. It is intended that the implementation of the Plan will be monitored on an annual basis through borough monitoring processes.

Significant Impacts of Policy Monitoring Framework

12.7 The findings of the appraisal indicate that that, overall, the Policy Monitoring Framework would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts **(+++)**, including those additional beneficial impacts identified as a result of SA on Proposed Changes **(++++)** on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (1) Sustainable Waste Management;
- (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
- (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
- (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
- (6) Local Environmental Quality;
- (7) Open Environment;
- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats;
- (11) Population, Human Health and Quality of Life

12.8 Beneficial impacts **(++)** are also predicted in relation to the remaining sustainability objectives below:

- (2) Sustainable Transport;

STRATEGIC WASTE PLANNING POLICIES

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

Discussion

12.9 Policy WP1 was developed from the first part of proposed policy WP1 from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' consultation, with amendments following consultation and additional technical data. Further changes were incorporated to bring WP1 into line with the 2011 London Plan and to include reference to 'net' self sufficiency and to reflect the 2011 London Plan apportionments. In seeking to provide for sufficient suitable waste sites within the Plan area to manage all predicted waste arisings within four boroughs up to 2021, Policy WP1 seeks to exceed the apportionment requirements of the London Plan to strive to attain net self-sufficiency.

12.10 Table 3.1 of the Waste Plan shows that the Plan would need to provide for 921,024 tonnes of waste management capacity per year within the South London by 2021 in order to meet the total apportionment. Based on the capacity gap and the indicative range of waste facilities required to deliver the increased waste management capacity required, the SLWP identifies the need for 3.03 hectares of additional landtake by 2021 to accommodate waste facilities. In addition to existing waste sites within the Plan area, to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionments, and an additional 4.29 hectares of land is required to strive to manage the equivalent of 100% of waste arisings.

12.11 The supporting text to Policy WP1 highlights the scarcity of land available to businesses and industry, it is considered critical that the SLWP does not facilitate the overprovision of waste facilities. In order to safeguard land for a wide range of land uses, it

is critical that proposals for waste development are related directly to the plan area's need for waste facilities. It is considered that policy WP1 strives to meet net self-sufficiently whilst not compromising the land take needs of businesses and industry.

12.12 The strategic approach put forward by Policy WP1, strengthened since the previous stage, generally corresponds to previous Policy WP1. The Stage 2 SA Report concluded that this option would have greater sustainability benefits compared to the alternative options put forward in the Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies' consultation document. Furthermore, in the 'Potential Sites and Policies' Consultation Report, slightly more respondents considered that the Plan should seek to manage the equivalent of 100% of municipal, commercial and industrial waste arisings in line with the principle of self-sufficiency.

12.13 The scope of Policy WP1 goes beyond the issue of net self-sufficiency by encouraging development on the most suitable sites in accordance with Policy WP4 and by seeking to manage waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible whilst safeguarding communities and the environment in accordance all policies of the Plan. These broad commitments have a number of potentially beneficial impacts on sustainability objectives as discussed below.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP1

12.14 The findings of the appraisal indicate that that, overall, Policy WP1 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (+++), and following changes made to Policy WP1 in light of the examination hearings, the findings of the appraisal indicate that that, overall, Policy WP1 would have strong additional beneficial long-term impacts (++++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

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

12.15 Beneficial impacts (++) are also predicted in relation to the remaining sustainability objectives below. However, there is a greater degree of uncertainty involved since the extent of these positive impacts would ultimately be dependent on the effective implementation of all the other policies of the plan:

- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats;
- (9) Built and Historic Environment

12.16 By providing for sufficient facilities within the Plan area up to 2021, including all municipal, commercial and industrial waste arisings, Policy WP1 would promote a wide range of sustainability objectives by eliminating the need for disposal either within or outside the plan area, avoiding the need for longer waste-related trips, providing greater flexibility within the plan and encouraging local communities to take a greater responsibility for their own waste. Further beneficial impacts on key sustainability objectives would stem from the commitment in Policy WP1 to manage waste as high up

the waste hierarchy as practically possible whilst safeguarding communities and the environment in accordance all policies of the Plan.

12.17 When the potential impacts of Policy WP1 are analysed in more detail the most significant positive impacts are predicted for the following sustainability objectives:

- maximising self-sufficiency in management of all waste arising within South London (SA Objective 1.1);
- providing sites and facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's apportionment (SA Objective 1.2);
- promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy/maximising landfill diversion (SA Objective 1.4);
- promoting energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled (SA Objective 1.5).
- reducing traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.
- improving local air quality and limiting air pollution as much as possible minimising impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 3.1);
- minimising soil and groundwater contamination and maximising development of previously developed or 'brownfield' land (SA Objective 3.3);
- safeguarding primary mineral aggregates and making the most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources (SA Objective 3.4).
- minimising carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste related development (SA Objective 4.1);
- promoting the efficient supply of energy, by prioritising decentralised energy connected to local distribution networks (SA Objective 4.2);
- meeting an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables (SA Objective 4.3);
- promoting the highest standards of sustainable design and construction (SA Objective 4.4).
- increasing local employment opportunities in the waste management sector in South London (SA Objective 10.1);
- increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London (SA Objective 10.2); and
- promoting growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste (SA Objective 10.3).

STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

Discussion

12.18 Policy WP2 was developed from the second part of proposed policy WP1 at the 'Potential Sites and Policies' consultation stage with amendments following consultation and the examination hearings. Policy WP2 generally follows the approach represented in the second part of Policy WP1.

12.19 It is anticipated that there is a small requirement for additional Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste capacity. This need is likely to fluctuate over the plan period depending on the granting and implementation of planning permissions and

economic circumstances. Consequently there is flexibility built into the plan by allowing additional capacity to come through windfall sites (Policy WP5).

Significant Impacts of Policy WP2

12.20 The findings of the appraisal indicate that that, overall, Policy WP2 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (+++), and following changes made to Policy WP2 in light of the examination hearings, the findings of the appraisal indicate that that, overall, Policy WP1 would have strong additional beneficial long-term impacts (++++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (1) Sustainable Waste Management;
- (2) Sustainable Transport;
- (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
- (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
- (6) Local Environmental Quality;
- (7) Open Environment ;
- (10) Sustainable Economic Growth;
- (11) Population, Human Health and Quality of Life; and,
- (12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.21 Beneficial impacts (++) are also predicted in relation to the remaining sustainability objectives below. However, there is a greater degree of uncertainty involved since the extent of these positive impacts would ultimately be dependent on the effective implementation of all the other policies of the plan:

- (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats; and,
- (9) Built and Historic Environment.

12.22 By providing for sufficient contingency to deal with future increase in arisings from other waste streams within the Plan area up to 2021, Policy WP2 would promote a wide range of sustainability objectives by avoiding the need for longer waste-related trips, providing greater flexibility within the plan and encouraging local communities to take a greater responsibility for their own waste. Further beneficial impacts on key sustainability objectives would stem from the commitment in Policy WP2 to ensure that there is an identified need for a facility to deal with other forms of waste and that this need could not be met through existing facilities.

12.23 When the potential impacts of Policy WP2 are analysed in more detail the most significant positive impacts are predicted for the following sustainability objectives:

- maximising self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings within South London (SA Objective 1.1);
- providing sites and facilities to deal with all waste streams making up South London's apportionment (SA Objective 1.2);
- promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy/maximising landfill diversion (SA Objective 1.4);
- promoting energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled (SA Objective 1.5).
- reducing traffic, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access.
- improving local air quality and limiting air pollution as much as possible/minimising impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 3.1);

- minimising soil and groundwater contamination and maximising development of previously developed or 'brownfield' land (SA Objective 3.3);
- safeguarding primary mineral aggregates and making the most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources (SA Objective 3.4).
- increasing local employment opportunities in the waste management sector in South London (SA Objective 10.1);
- increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector in South London (SA Objective 10.2); and
- promoting growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste (SA Objective 10.3).

SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP3: Existing Waste Sites

Discussion

12.24 Policy WP3 was developed from proposed policy WP3 from the 'Potential Sites and Policies consultation, with amendments following consultation. Previous stages of consultation confirmed that existing waste sites and industrial estates, which were included in the 'broad locations' identified, provided a sensible guide as an initial area of search.

12.25 In seeking to safeguard existing waste sites for their existing permitted level of use and ensuring that additional compensatory provision will be provided where existing sites are lost to non-waste use, Policy WP3 meets the requirements of 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17 and is considered to be the only realistic approach. All existing waste sites within the Plan areas SILs and LSILS are safeguarded, along with sites outside of these areas of 0.2ha or larger. Based upon regional studies of waste management, and 'Evidence Base Study 4: Technical Report', the SLWP considers that sites with a site area of 0.2ha or larger should be safeguarded as the evidence suggests 0.2ha is the threshold above which significant throughput amounts can be achieved. This approach is considered appropriate, as it will ensure that safeguarding sites for waste use is not unduly onerous for small businesses on small sites. By safeguarding the plan area's existing waste facilities under Policy WP3, including those dealing with construction, excavation and demolition waste, Policy WP3 can be shown to meet the requirements of 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17.

12.26 Permitting the loss of existing waste sites to other forms of development without compensatory provision would have a number of adverse impacts on both waste management and sustainability objectives, including:

- waste, recycling, diversion and recovery targets would be harder to achieve;
- escalating costs arising from European and national policy requirements to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill; and
- decreasing the existing level of waste management capacity within the Plan area would necessitate more new sites to be identified, possibly in less suitable locations, in order to meet the Plan's objective of self-sufficiency.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP3

12.27 The findings of the appraisal indicate that that, overall, Policy WP1 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (+++), and following changes made to Policy WP1 in light of the examination hearings, the findings of the appraisal indicate that that, overall, Policy WP1 would have strong additional beneficial long-term impacts (++++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (1) Sustainable Waste Management ;
- (2) Sustainable Transport ;
- (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
- (6) Local Environmental Quality;
- (7) Open Environment;
- (10) Sustainable Economic Growth; and,
- (11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life.

12.28 As discussed above, the beneficial impacts arising from safeguarding existing sites would largely result from avoiding the need to develop additional new sites across the plan area, possibly in less suitable locations, for waste uses, thus avoiding potentially negative impacts on the local environment in the affected areas.

12.29 Less significant beneficial impacts are predicted for the following objectives:

- (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (++);
- (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation (++?);
- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats (++);
- (9) Built and Historic Environment (+); and,
- (12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education (++)

SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities

Discussion

12.30 As demonstrated in Section 8 of this SA Report, the site assessment criteria developed for the purpose of identifying and shortlisting suitable new sites for waste facilities within South London were closely aligned with the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets established in the SA Framework¹. Given the close relationship between the sustainability appraisal and site assessment processes, it is therefore considered that the final site scores and rankings set out in Appendix 4 of this report provide an accurate indication of each potential waste management site in terms of meeting sustainability objectives.

12.31 Policy WP4 was developed from proposed policy WP4 from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' Consultation stage' with amendments following this consultation. The location of new waste management facilities has been developed in accordance with PPS10 and the broad locations identified in the 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17. Following the Issues and Options Consultation on this document, around 140 sites were identified and these were evaluated on the basis of a number of criteria, primarily derived from PPS10 and the London Plan but also adapted to take into account specific characteristics of the plan area. In addition to the site evaluation, other factors were also considered such as responses to earlier consultations, further evidence gathering and the likelihood of

¹ Details of the site assessment methodology are provided in Sections 2 and 3 of Mouchel's Technical Report.

deliverability. Considering the scarcity of available land and the need to ensure sufficient land for business and industry it is considered that the areas identified can ensure the supply of 4.29 hectares of land to achieve net self-sufficiency and builds flexibility into the plan for the longer term.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP4

12.32 While the Appraisal Matrix does not attempt to duplicate the detailed results of the site assessment process, the significant impacts of Policy WP4 were identified in terms of the relationship between individual SA Framework objectives and the site assessment criteria used.

12.33 On this basis, the most strongly beneficial impacts (+++) of Proposed Policy WP4 were identified for the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (1) Sustainable Waste Management (++++);
- (2) Sustainable Transport;
- (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
- (6) Local Environmental Quality;
- (7) Open Environment;
- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats;
- (9) Built and Historic Environment;
- (10) Sustainable Economic Growth;
- (11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life; and,
- (12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.34 Smaller beneficial impacts were identified for the remaining two sustainability objectives:

- (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (++); and,
- (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation (++).

SITE LOCATION POLICIES

Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria

Discussion

12.35 Policy WP5 was developed from proposed policy WP5 from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' report, with amendments following consultation. 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17 and the key planning objectives of PPS10 require planning authorities to deliver a strategy which helps to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health, without harming the environment and which protect green belts, but recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facility. The close relationship between the policy criteria to and the sustainability objectives and indicators making up the SA Framework is demonstrated in Table 9.1 of this SA Report.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP5

12.36 The results of the appraisal indicate that that implementing Policy WP5 would have strongly beneficial impacts (+++) , including additional beneficial impacts (++++) identified following SA on Proposed Changes, on all 12 key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (1) Sustainable Waste Management;
- (2) Sustainable Transport;

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

12.37 The inclusion of policy criteria in relation to accommodating various related facilities on a single site and being close to identified users of heat that would be produced by any thermal treatment facilities broadly correspond to criteria (17) and (18) of proposed policy WP5 at the previous stage of consultation. The previous SA Report identified a wide range of sustainability advantages associated with promoting the ‘co-location’ of complementary facilities, particularly in terms of reducing climate change impacts through sustainable energy recovery, reduced transport trips and economic regeneration.

DETAILED WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP6: Sustainable Design and Construction of Waste Facilities

Discussion

12.38 Policy WP6 was developed from part of proposed policy WP2 from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ report, with amendments following consultation. A strong theme which emerged at the Issues and Options stage, at consultation workshops and in written responses, was that the Plan should address waste prevention. Many respondents felt that the Plan needed to identify the links between waste planning and the work of partners in reducing the quantities of waste produced in the first instance.

12.39 There are a number of important ways by which planning policies can influence the amount of waste produced, including reducing waste generated in construction, encouraging the re-use of construction materials and by securing the storage space necessary in new developments to enable occupiers to separate materials ready for collection to be recycled. These approaches are reflected in Policy WP6 which has been introduced to ensure that future waste developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in accordance with the BREEAM ‘excellent’ standard, 2011 London Plan Policy 5.3 on ‘Sustainable Design and Construction’, London Plan Policy 5.2 and the Mayor’s SPG².

12.40 It is considered that the sustainable design and construction of waste facilities are fundamental to maximising environmental, social and economic benefits of the Plan without causing harm to local people and the environment, as well as reducing the climate change impact of waste by minimising greenhouse gas emissions from new developments.

² The Mayor’s ‘essential’ and ‘preferred’ sustainable design and construction standards are currently being reviewed.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP6

12.41 The results of the appraisal indicate that that Policy WP6 would have strongly beneficial long-term impacts (+++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

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

12.42 When the impacts of Policy WP6 are looked at in more detail, the Appraisal Matrix shows that strongly beneficial impacts (+++) are predicted for the majority of detailed sustainability criteria making up the SA Framework. This conclusion has been reached on the basis that all future waste facilities within the Plan area would be required to achieve the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in accordance with BREEAM 'excellent' and the Mayor's SPG. Some of the key beneficial impacts arising from waste minimisation are highlighted below:

- To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste produced (SA Objective 1.3);
- To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible and to minimise impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 3.1);
- To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources (SA Objective 3.4);
- To promote the highest standards of sustainable design and construction (Objective 4.4);
- To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health (SA Objective 6.1)
- To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character (SA Objective 9.1);
- To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London (SA Objective 10.1);
- To protect and enhance the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities (SA Objective 12.1); and
- To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health (SA Objective 12.2).

12.43 There would also be some beneficial although less significant impacts (++) on Objective (7) 'Open Environment' and Objective (9) 'Built Environment'. This conclusion was reached on the basis that achieving waste minimisation would ultimately reduce the need for additional waste management facilities and sites within the Plan area and thus reduce development pressures on open land and the possible adverse impacts on landscape and strategic views.

DETAILED WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

Discussion

12.44 Policy WP7 was developed from part of proposed policy WP6 from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' report, with amendments following consultation.

12.45 Feedback from local stakeholders at previous consultation stages identified strong concerns about the potentially negative impacts of waste facilities on local communities and the environment. In order to address these concerns, the policy criteria included in Policy WP7 were developed on the basis of issues raised through the consultation process and the requirements of the London Plan and PPS10 which seek to secure the recovery and/or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.

12.46 Again, there is a close relationship between the policy criteria, sustainability objectives and indicators making up the SA Framework and this is reflected in the results of the appraisal.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP7

12.47 The results of the appraisal indicate that that implementing Policy WP7 would have strongly beneficial impacts (+++) on all nine key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (2) Sustainable Transport;
- (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
- (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
- (6) Local Environmental Quality;
- (7) Open Environment;
- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats (++++);
- (9) Built and Historic Environment;
- (10) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life; and,
- (12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.48 Less significant beneficial impacts are predicted for the remaining three sustainability objectives which are not directly addressed by the policy criteria:

- (1) Sustainable Waste Management (+);
- (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (+); and,
- (10) Sustainable Economic Growth (+).

DETAILED WASTE POLICIES

Policy WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery

Discussion

12.49 Policy WP8 was developed from proposed policy WP7 from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' report, with amendments following consultation and the examination hearings. At previous stages of consultation there was a general consensus amongst respondents in favour of identifying sites close to existing heat and power users and producing energy from waste. Furthermore it is considered that the inclusion of sites or policies to support the production of energy from waste would have many significant positive impacts on

sustainability objectives, particularly with regard to energy and climate change, sustainable waste management, pollution and natural resources, sustainable economic growth and equalities.

12.50 The London Plan sets out a range of policies aimed at ensuring that developments make the fullest contribution to the mitigation of climate change through minimising carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in support of the Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan target of stabilizing carbon dioxide emissions in 2025 at 60% below 1990 levels. Key policies relevant to promoting modern thermal treatment technologies producing fuels such as biogas to power combined heat and power (CHP) networks.

12.51 As highlighted in the supporting text to Policy WP8, and supported by 2011 London Plan Policy 5.17, energy recovery facilities are likely to play an important dual role in both the future management of London's waste and the future provision of London's energy needs. However this does not affect the overriding strategic policy objective of managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as possible.

12.52 Low carbon energy facilities, including those using waste as a fuel, have a significant role in helping to meet UK's carbon reduction targets, not only by reducing the quantity of waste sent to landfill and thereby reducing the release of greenhouse gases such as methane but by also reducing the need to extract and burn virgin fossil fuels to produce energy.

12.53 Policy WP8 supports the London Mayor's Energy Strategy and its objectives of improving energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy used generated from renewable sources as well as supporting the partner boroughs' energy strategies. Policy WP8 also supports national Planning Policy Statement 1 which requires development to be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable production of low carbon energy.

12.54 Some waste management treatment options are able to provide heat and power. Advanced thermal treatment (or advanced conversion) technologies including anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis are particularly supported in the London Plan. These provide opportunities for local renewable energy generation supported by the Renewables Obligation Certificates system and the Government's Energy White Paper. Where waste treatment processes are capable of producing heat and power, this should be encouraged. Furthermore, the use of such heat and power by local users proximate to the source of energy production is encouraged.

12.55 With regard to technologies, those with lower CO₂ equivalent emissions are preferred and applications are required to assess the energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions from the proposed development. This supports the London Plan's preference for advanced conversion techniques including anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis.

12.56 2011 London Plan Policy 5.8 supports and encourages the more widespread use of innovative energy technologies to reduce use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions. Policy 5.5 prioritises the development of decentralised heating and cooling networks, including decentralised energy from opportunities through the use of energy from waste technologies. Policy 5.6 requires that where future network opportunities are identified proposals should be designed to connect to this network.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP8

12.57 The outcome of the appraisal indicates that that implementing Policy WP8 would have strongly beneficial impacts (+++) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (1) Sustainable Waste Management;
- (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
- (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
- (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
- (6) Local Environmental Quality;
- (10) Sustainable Economic Growth;
- (11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life; and,
- (12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

12.58 The most important benefits of Policy WP8 in terms of detailed sustainability criteria are predicted to be as follows:

- To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled (SA Objective 1.5);
- To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste-related development (SA Objective 4.1).
- To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks (SA Objective 4.2).
- To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London (SA Objective 10.1)
- Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London (SA Objective 10.2)
- To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste (SA Objective 10.3)
- To address inequalities (i.e. potential contribution to decentralised energy networks to addressing fuel poverty) .(SA Objective 12.2).

12.59 There would be less significant beneficial impacts on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (7) Open Environment;
- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats; and,
- (9) Built and Historic Environment.

12.60 It is not considered that Policy WP8 would have any significant beneficial impacts on remaining sustainability objectives:

- (2) Sustainable Transport.

Policy WP9: Planning Obligations

Discussion

12.61 Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' is a new policy introduced to conform with national guidance (see Para B25 of Circular 05/05 and Para 4.47 of PPS12: Local Spatial Planning. In all cases, the boroughs in the plan area will try to use a planning condition to make a proposed development acceptable before resorting to a planning obligation. However there

may be situations where the use of planning conditions is not possible.

Significant Impacts of Policy WP9

12.62 The results of the appraisal indicate that that implementing Policy WP9 would have small beneficial impacts (+) on the following key sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework:

- (2) Sustainable Transport;
- (3) Pollution and Natural Resources;
- (4) Energy and Climate Change Mitigation;
- (5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation;
- (6) Local Environmental Quality;
- (7) Open Environment;
- (8) Biodiversity and Habitats;
- (9) Built and Historic Environment;
- (10) Sustainable Economic Growth; and,
- (11) Population, Human Health and Quality Of Life.

12.63 It is considered that policy WP9 would not have any significant impacts on Objective (1) and (12).

Concluding Remarks

12.64 This SA Report presents the results of sustainability appraisal (SA) in relation to the SLWP DPD, which was found sound by a Planning Inspector following examination in 2011, in line with the requirement in PPS12 for SA to be undertaken in the preparation of all local development documents. An integrated approach to appraisal has been developed to ensure that this document meets the requirements of the EU SEA Directive 2001/42/EC at the same time.

12.65 The key findings of the Appraisal can be summarized as follows:

- The Vision and Objectives of the SLWP are fully consistent with the principles of sustainable waste management and would therefore, if achieved, have strongly beneficial and long-term impacts on the majority of sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework;
- The Site Assessment, based on the evidence base studies and site-based assessment criteria used for the purpose of identifying the shortlist of potential waste sites, is fully aligned with the sustainability objectives making up the SA Framework. The close relationship between the site assessment criteria and the SA Framework is demonstrated in Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (Section 8). It is therefore considered that the outcome of scoring and ranking of the sites set out in Appendix 4 is a fair reflection of how each site might be expected to perform from a sustainability perspective;
- The Appraisal Matrix in Section 11 and the detailed policy analysis provided above show that Policies WP1 to WP9 are expected to have many significant beneficial impacts on sustainable waste management and a range of related sustainability objectives. In each case, these benefits are greater than the policies at the previous stage;
- The Equalities Impact Assessment Report provided here as Appendix 5 shows that Policies WP1 to WP9 would be likely to have a range of potentially beneficial

- impacts on all equality target groups while not being generally expected to lead to adverse discriminatory adverse impacts upon these groups; and
- The strategic approach to managing South London's waste arisings up to 2021, represented by the Vision, objectives and Policies WP1 – WP9 is consistent with the findings of the SA Report.

South London Waste Plan



South London Waste Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report **APPENDICES**

March 2012



CONTENTS

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

**APPENDIX 2: SCOPING TABLE OF RELEVANT STRATEGIES
PLANS AND PROGRAMMES (Task A1)**

APPENDIX 3: MONITORING FRAMEWORK (Task B6)

**APPENDIX 4: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF POTENTIAL
SITES/ RESULTS OF SITE ASSESSMENT (Task B4)**

APPENDIX 5: EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Appendix 1

Glossary

Aerobic In the presence of oxygen

Agricultural Waste Waste generated on farms or other agricultural premises such as market gardens. It consists of a diverse range of both natural (organic) and non-natural wastes including discarded pesticide containers, plastics such as silage wrap, bags and sheets, packaging waste, tyres, batteries, old machinery and oil

Anaerobic In the absence of oxygen

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) A process in which biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions, resulting in the production of digestate and biogas

Apportionment The amount of London's waste a borough or group of boroughs should manage, according to the current iteration of the London Plan

Biodegradable Capable of being degraded by plants and animals

Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) includes paper and card, food and garden waste, and a proportion of other wastes, such as textiles

Biogas Gas Gas resulting from the fermentation of waste in the absence of air (methane/carbon dioxide)

Biological Material Recovery Facility (Bio-MRF) Bio-MRFs dry and stabilise waste before sorting out further materials for recycling, energy recovery (production of a renewable fuel) and disposal

Biological Treatment A treatment technology that uses bacteria to consume organic waste

Capacity Gap The deficit between the amount of waste that should be managed within a local authority's boundaries according to an apportionment and the actual, existing waste management capacity within the boundaries

Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) Government's advisor on architecture, urban design and public space

Civic Amenity Site (CAS) See Household Waste and Recycling Centres

Clinical Waste Waste arising from medical, nursing, veterinary, pharmaceutical, dental or related practices, where risk of infection may be present

Combined Heat and Power (CHP)/Combined Cooling, Heat and Power (CCHP) The combined production of electricity and usable heat. Steam or hot water, which would

otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process cooling or heating

Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Waste arising from business and industry. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste arising from the activities of traders, catering establishments, shops, offices and other businesses. Commercial and Industrial waste may for example include food waste, packaging and old computer equipment

Communities and Local Government (CLG) Former name of the Department for Communities and Local Government

Composting The biological decomposition of organic material by microorganisms under controlled, aerobic conditions

Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (C,D&E) Waste building materials, packaging, rubble from construction and remodelling, repair and demolition operations on roads, houses, commercial buildings and other structures and excavation waste

Core Strategy Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives, and outlines the strategic policies required to deliver that vision

Department for Communities and Local Government DCLG Government department with national responsibility for planning

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs DEFRA Government department with national responsibility for waste management

Development Plan Document (DPD) Spatial planning documents within the portfolio of Local Development Documents in a Local Development Framework

Digestate Solid and liquid product resulting from anaerobic digestion

Disposal Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive or other wastes. Disposal may be accomplished through use of approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deepwell injection, ocean dumping or incineration

Draft Replacement London Plan This document was published by the Mayor of London in October 2009 to update the existing London Plan (see London Plan). The Draft Replacement London Plan contains new apportionments of waste as well as new waste projections for the period until 2031

Dry Recyclables Dry recyclable household waste includes: papers (newsprint, pamphlets, envelopes, books), food tins (steel), drink cans (aluminium), milk and juice cartons and plastic bottles

Energy from Waste (EfW) Obtaining energy from waste through a variety of processes (e.g. combustion)

Environment Agency (EA) Environmental regulatory authority formed in 1996, combining the functions of the former National Rivers Authority, Waste Regulation Authorities and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution

Exempt Sites Exempt from Waste Management Licensing by the Environment Agency

Flood Zones Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" identifies a number of flood zones from Flood Zone 1 (land least at risk of flooding) to Flood Zones 3a and 3b. Flood Zone 3b is the functional floodplain and comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood

Gasification The process whereby carbon based wastes are heated in the presence of air or steam to produce fuel-rich gases. The technology is based on the reforming process used to produce town gas from coal

Greater London Authority GLA Regional government for London

Green Belt A planning designation aimed at preventing urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attributes of green belts is their openness

Ha hectare

Habitats Regulations Assessment Assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on an internationally important habitat such as SACs or SPAs

Hazardous Waste Waste which, because of its characteristics, poses a present or potential hazard to human health or the environment

Household Waste Waste from a private dwelling or residential house or other such specified premises, and includes waste taken to civic amenity site

Household Waste and Recycling Site (HWRC) A facility provided by the Waste Disposal Authority that is available to the public to deposit waste which cannot be collected by the normal household waste collection round. Also known as Civic Amenity Sites

Incineration The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat

Inert Waste Waste that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil or other material arising from construction, excavation or demolition

In-vessel Composting (IVC) The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature and odour can be regulated and stable compost can be produced much more quickly than open windrow composting

Landfill Disposal sites for non-hazardous solid wastes spread in layers, compacted to the smallest practical volume, and covered by material applied at the end of each operating day

Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Process of apportionment, by a waste disposal authority, of the tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste that may be disposed of to landfill to meet EU Landfill Directive targets

Landfill Tax A tax introduced in 1996 by HM Customs and Excise on waste deposited in licensed landfill sites, with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management methods and generation funds for local environmental projects. Revised in 2003

Local Development Framework (LDF) A portfolio of Local Development Documents providing the spatial planning framework for an area

London Plan Refers to the current iteration of the London Plan, “The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)” which was adopted in 2008. It is the strategic spatial planning document for London

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) A generic term for mechanical sorting/separation technologies used in conjunction with biological treatment processes, such as composting

Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT) A process which uses a combination of heat, air and moisture to clean and sanitise mixed recyclables to produce easily segregated recyclate and a residual organic material that can be used as a solid recovered fuel in other processes. Mechanical Heat Treatment does not involve the burning of waste

Mechanical Pre Treatment (MPT) A process that takes place prior to Mechanical Biological Treatment and involves preparing the waste for further management, such as re-use, recycling or composting. It typically involves shredding, sieving and/or magnetic separation

Materials Recycling Facility/Material Recovery Facility (MRF) Dedicated facility for the sorting/ separation of recyclable materials

Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) Undeveloped land within London’s boundary that is of strategic importance and is afforded a similar protection as Green Belt

Mixed Waste Mixed waste can refer to any combination of waste types with different properties

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Waste collected by local authorities. Mainly composed of household waste but also includes street cleaning waste, waste from reuse and recycling centres and commercial and industrial waste collected by local authority

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) Former name of the Department for Communities and Local Government

Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Planning Act that came into force in 2004 and introduced reforms to the Town and Country Planning system

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) Statements of national planning policy replacing Planning Policy Guidance notes under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulates certain types of business, such as those carrying out power generation, waste management activities, manufacturing and other industrial and agricultural activities. A PPC permit is required by companies carrying out activities covered under PPC. PPC is regulated by the Environment Agency or local council, depending on the activity

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Partnership between public and private sectors

Pyrolysis During pyrolysis organic waste is heated in the absence of air to produce a mixture of gaseous and liquid fuels and a solid, inert residue (mainly carbon)

Recovery To obtain value from waste through recycling, composting, energy recovery or other forms of material recovery, such as anaerobic digestion

Recycling Involves the processing of wastes, into either the same product or a different one

Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) A fuel produced from combustible waste that can be stored and transported, or used directly on site to produce heat and/or power

Reprocessing Using materials recovered from waste to manufacture a new product.

Residual Waste Waste left from the household sources containing materials that have not been separated out or sent for recycling

Re-use The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning

Self-Sufficiency Dealing with all wastes within the administrative region (such as London) where they are produced

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) A national nature conservation designation

Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) is a fuel produced by producing by shredding and dehydrating solid waste with a waste converter technology. SRF is a refined form of Refuse Derived Fuel (qv) which meets EU standards

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats

Special Protection Area (SPA) Sites classified under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species

Strategic Road Network (SRN) The network of primary roads in the boroughs

South London Waste Partnership (SLWP) A partnership between the four South London boroughs (Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton) set up for the purposes of a joint waste procurement exercise. The SLWP will procure and run a joint contract that will cover the treatment and disposal of waste and, the management of the four boroughs' household re-use and recycling centres and the transport of waste. The contract will only cover municipal solid waste

Sub-Region A division of a region – London is a region and South London is a sub-region. The South London Sub-Region consists of the boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Lambeth, Merton, Richmond, Sutton and Wandsworth.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) A tool for assessing policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives, including environmental, social and economic factors. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to undertake a sustainability appraisal of all local development documents

Sustainable Community Strategy A strategy prepared by local authorities to help deliver local community aspirations under the Local Government Act 2000

Sustainable Waste Management Using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste we produce and, where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development

Thermal Treatment The general term used for waste management technologies designed to generate power, and often to recover heat, through the combustion of waste

Tpa tonnes per annum

Transfer The handling and transport of waste

Transfer Station Facility where solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles to larger trucks or rail cars for longer distance transport

Transport for London (TfL) An integrated body responsible for the capital's transport system. The primary role of TfL, which is a functional body of the Greater London Authority, is to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy and manage transport services across London

Treatment Treatment is any process that changes the physical, chemical, or biological character of a waste to make it less of an environmental threat

Unitary Development Plan (UDP) Statutory development plan prepared by Unitary Authorities. To be replaced by a Local Development Framework under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Waste Arising The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive Aims to prevent the disposal of electrical and electronic goods and ensure greater levels of recovery and disassembly

Waste Hierarchy The waste hierarchy acts as a guide when determining the most sustainable waste management options from the ideal of prevention to disposal as the last resort

Waste Management Capacity The amounts of waste able to be managed (recycled or energy recovered) by waste management facilities within South London

Waste Management Licence (WML) The licence required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of controlled waste. Licences are issued and monitored by the Environment Agency

Waste Minimisation Reducing the volume of waste that is produced. This is at the top of the Waste Hierarchy

Waste Planning Authority (WPA) Local authority responsible for waste planning. In South London all four boroughs are the Waste Planning Authority for that area

Waste Return Form returned to the Environment Agency quarterly by waste management licence holders detailing the type and quantity of waste processed at each licensed site

Waste Transfer Station (WTS) A facility where waste is delivered for sorting prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal

Windrow Composting The aerobic decomposition of appropriate shredded biodegradable waste using long narrow piles, known as 'windrows'. The process involves mechanical turning and remixing of the material to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within buildings and the process takes around three months

Relevant Strategies Plans and Programmes (Task A1) **Appendix 2**

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
INTERNATIONAL		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)	<p>This declaration seeks to (i) Eradicate poverty (ii) Change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and (iii) Protect & manage the natural resource base of economic & social devt. There are key commitments around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable production and consumption; • Renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment; • Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005. 	The 'Key Sustainability Issues ' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of these objectives and policy requirements. This SA Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive
Kyoto Agreement 1997	<p>Under the Kyoto Agreement, signatories agreed to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies 4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables 4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste-related development 4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development 2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in South London
European Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2001)	<p>The European Sustainable Development Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health; • Combat poverty and social exclusion; • Manage natural resources more responsibly; • Improve the transport system and land use management 	The 'Key Sustainability Issues ' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of these objectives and policy requirements. This SA Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive
European Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive'	<p>This requires SEA to be undertaken for all plans and programmes with 'significant' environmental effects, including Development Plan Documents (DPDs) prepared as part of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). Implemented in the UK through the SEA Regulations 2006</p>	This SA Report incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive including this assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)	<p>The key principles of planning for waste management facilities are managing waste as closely to the top of the waste hierarchy as possible and that wastes should be disposed of as close to the source of waste as possible. The Directive requires Member States to ensure that the plans are drawn up to identify suitable sites for the treatment of waste to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the responsible removal and recovery of waste, ensuring the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste; • Limit the production of waste; • Promote waste recovery and re-use of recycled or recovered materials. 	This SA Report adheres to the Waste Directive and waste is covered in a number of areas including the environmental aspects assessed under the SEA.
European Landscape Convention	<p>The aims of this convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Under the convention each member party undertakes:</p> <p>(a) to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;</p> <p>(b) to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;</p> <p>(c) to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;</p> <p>(d) to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape."</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>9.1 To promote an attractive living environment for all by improving the design and layout of waste facilities in line with high quality design principles.</p> <p>9.2 To preserve or enhance townscape quality, respect local character and safeguard the distinctive character of each of the four boroughs.</p> <p>9.3 To preserve and enhance South London's historic environment and cultural heritage, including Conservation Areas, Areas of Special Local Character, buildings of architectural and historic interest (listed buildings), historic parks and gardens and archaeological priority areas</p>
Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)	<p>Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. Specifically, states will undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures to preserve, maintain or reestablish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species of birds referred to in Article 1. <p>the preservation, maintenance and reestablishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures (a) The creation of protected areas (b) Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside & outside the protected zones (c) Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes and (d) Creation of biotopes</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London</p>
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)	Member States are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the Community.	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London</p>
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	A framework directive that requires all Member States to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies by 2015.	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health</p>
Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management (1996/62/EC)	The Directive introduces new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting a timetable for the development of supporting directives addressing specific pollutants. Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guide values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air. The Directive states that action plans must be drawn up for short term actions when there is a risk of limit values and/or thresholds being exceeded. Consideration should be given to:	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic conditions • Sensitive flora and fauna and their habitats • Heritage • Economic and technical feasibility • Long-range transmission of pollutants 	<p>pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</p> <p>3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</p>
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)	Defines a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise through actions designed to a) determine exposure to environmental noise using noise mapping, b) ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public, and c) adoption of action plans with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary.	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities
Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment or 'WEEE Directive' (2002/96/EC)	This Directive deals with the increasingly rapid growth of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and its impact on the environment, due to its hazardous content and 'ecological baggage'. It sets out measures which prevent WEEE, with regard to the reuse, recycling and recovery of such wastes so its disposal is reduced. The Directive also aims to improve the environmental performance of economic operators involved in the lifecycle of electrical and electronic equipment and those involved in the treatment of such. This Directive is made in accordance with the health and safety requirements of EC Directives like 91/157/EEC, on batteries and accumulators and Directive 75/442/EEC, on waste. A further Directive 2002/95/EC, on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, has been issued in accordance with the WEEE Directive. Both Directives apply uniformly to all electrical and electronic equipment on the EU market.	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in South London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.
Directive on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries (2006/21/EC)	This Directive sets out measures, procedures and guidance to prevent and reduce the adverse effects on the environment and human health through the management of waste from the extractive industries. This includes waste from prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources, as well as the working of quarries. The operator of a waste facility must take measures to prevent and reduce any adverse effects on the environment and human health. This should be done through the management of the facility and the prevention of major accidents. The operator of a waste facility must draw up a waste management plan for the minimisation, treatment, recovery and disposal of extractive waste, while taking into account the principles of sustainable development.	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in South London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed land 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health. 11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (1994/62/EC)	<p>This Directive makes some amendments to Directive 94/62/EC, on packaging and packaging waste, which sets out measures aimed at preventing the production of excess packaging waste, reusing, recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste. It essentially updates the recovery and recycling targets to be met in the UK, which must be revised every five years. By end of 2008: At least 60% of packaging and packaging waste to be recovered. The UK regulations enforcing this Directive set higher over-arching recovery and recycling targets for packaging and packaging waste, as well as specific targets for each material stream. The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Amendment) 2008 has set targets as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end of 2008: 72% of packaging and packaging waste recovered. • By end of 2009: 73% of packaging and packaging waste recovered. • By end of 2010: 74% of packaging and packaging waste 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p>
Directive on Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2002/95/EC)	<p>Implemented in UK legislation by means of Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2005/2748, see below.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise development of previously-developed land</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</p>
Directive on the Disposal of Waste Oils. 75/439/EEC	<p>National governments are required to ensure the safe collection and disposal of waste oils preventing escape to land or water. They are to ensure that as far as possible, the disposal of waste oil is carried out by recycling (regeneration and/or combustion other than for destruction.) The directive has been implemented in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Water Resources Act 1991 and the Special Waste Regulations SI 1996/972</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise development of previously-developed land</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</p>
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	<p>This significant piece of legislation focuses on diverting biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill. It harmonises landfill practices across Member states, defining waste categories and setting specific controls on the disposal of all wastes types to landfill. A principal objective of the Directive is to reduce the impact of methane produced by biodegradation in landfills (a potent greenhouse gas) on climate change. The requirements of the Directive were transposed into UK law through the Landfill (England and Wales) 2002 Regulations.</p> <p>To secure the required reductions in BMW to landfill, the Waste and Emissions Trading Act sets diversion targets for each local authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010: Reduce BMW landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995 • By 2013: Reduce BMW landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 • By 2020: Reduce BMW landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995 	<p>The 'Key Sustainability Issues' (Section 6) and the 'SA Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the requirements of the Landfill Directive. The SA Framework includes the following objectives:</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including health.</p>
Communication COM 666 on Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: a Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste - European Commission (2005)	<p>Proposes a strategy and future legislative changes based on the over-riding principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing a 'recycling' society. • maximising recovery of waste materials where this is economically and environmentally feasible • recovery of energy from waste provided this is controlled by strict environmental standards. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
NATIONAL		
UK Strategy for Sustainable Development: 'Securing the Future' (March 2005)	<p>The UK Strategy sets out the Government's key commitments to enabling sustainable development. The Strategy is based on the five principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>Priorities for action are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production – Sustainable consumption and production is about achieving more with less. This means not only looking at how goods and services are produced, but also the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle and building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. This includes reducing the inefficient use of resources which are a drag on the economy, so helping boost business competitiveness and to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. • Climate Change and Energy – The effects of a changing climate can already be seen. Temperatures and sea levels are rising, ice and snow cover are declining, and the consequences could be catastrophic for the natural world and society. Scientific evidence points to the release of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, into the atmosphere by human activity as the primary cause of climatic change. We will seek to secure a profound change in the way we generate and use energy, and in other activities that release these gases. At the same time we must prepare for the climate change that cannot now be avoided • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement – Natural resources are vital to our existence and that of communities throughout the world. We need a better understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery where the environment is most degraded to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework. • Sustainable Communities – Our aim is to create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This will involve working to give communities more power and say in the decisions that affect them; and working in partnership at the right level to get things done. The UK uses the same principles of engagement, partnership, and programmes of aid in order to tackle poverty and environmental degradation and to ensure good governance in overseas communities. 	The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of UK Sustainable Development Strategy. This SA Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive including this assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
Sustainable Communities Plan ODPM (2003)	<p>The following are identified as key components of a sustainable community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth. Strong leadership to respond positively to change. • Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses, especially in the planning, design and long term stewardship of their community, and an active voluntary and community sector. • A safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space. • Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land). • Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres. • Buildings that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources. • Well-integrated mix of decent homes of diff. types and tenures to support range of household sizes, ages & incomes. • Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure. • A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it. • A "sense of place". • The right links with the wider regional, national and international community. 	The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the Sustainable Development Plan. This SA Report also incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive including this assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
White Paper: Planning for	Planning for a Sustainable Future outlines major reforms of the country's planning system aimed at tackling new	The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
a Sustainable Future (May 2007)	<p>challenges in the 21st Century. There are five core principles that underpin the governments new proposals that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making planning responsive, particularly to climate change; • Making the planning system predictable and consistent; • Making the planning system transparent; • Engaging the public and communities in consultation at all stages; • Undertaking planning at the right level of government (national, regional, local) 	<p>and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the White Paper. This SA Report also accords with the SEA Directive which requires the assessment of all plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment, including development plan documents (DPDs) prepared as part of the LDF.</p>
Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 and Circular 02/99	<p>The EIA Regulations and Circular 02/99 implement European Directive 85/33/EEC (as amended by 97/11/EC) by requiring developers to undertake EIA in support of proposed developments likely to have significant environmental effects. The procedure requires the developer to compile an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the likely significant effects of the development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures. The ES must be circulated to statutory consultation bodies and made available to the public for comment. Its contents, together with any comments, must be taken into account by the competent authority (e.g. local planning authority) before it may grant consent</p>	<p>The EIA Regulations would apply to any proposal for the management or disposal of waste likely to have 'significant effects on the environment' by virtue of falling into Schedule II of the Directive. The relevant indicative thresholds set out in Annex III of the Regulations under Category (11b) "Other Projects: Installations for the disposal of waste" are (i) the disposal is by incineration (ii) the area of the development exceeds 0.5 ha, and (iii) the installation is to be sited within 100m of any controlled waters. Furthermore, as outlined in Paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, this SA Report is designed to meet the requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment (or 'SEA') Directive and the UK SEA Regulations 2004. The range of environmental effects set out in the SEA Regulations (project/ programme level) is very much based on that set out under Schedule III of the EIA Regulations (project level)</p>
National Waste Strategy 2007	<p>The main elements of the National Waste Strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide stronger incentives for businesses, local authorities and individuals to reduce waste. • Encourage much greater consideration of waste as a resource through increased emphasis on re-use, recycling & recovery of energy from waste. • Make regulation more effective so that it reduces costs to compliant businesses and the regulator while preventing illegal waste activity. • Target action on materials, products and sectors with greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes. • Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered. • Ensure that waste recycled overseas makes an environmentally sound contribution to reducing demand for global resources • Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground. • Increase the engagement of business and the public by communicating and supporting the changed behaviour needed by all of us – with Government taking a lead. <p>The key objectives are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use • Meet and exceed the landfill directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London 11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities 11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. <p>The targets for municipal waste recovery in England & Wales are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% by 2010; 67% by 2015; and 75% by 2020. <p>The targets for household waste recycling or composting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% by 2010; 45% by 2015; and 50% by 2020. 	<p>waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</p> <p>11.3 To reduce waste-related crime</p> <p>11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste-related facilities in South London</p> <p>12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities</p> <p>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion</p> <p>12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning</p> <p>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</p>
Landfill (England and Wales Regulations) 2002	The Landfill Regulations ban certain wastes being disposed of at landfill, and sets limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste allowed to be deposited at landfill. Sets requirements for specific landfills for hazardous, non hazardous and inert waste. Is likely to reduce the number of landfills permitted to accept hazardous waste.	The 'Key Sustainability Issues' (Section 6) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the Landfill Regulations.
The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006	See http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20060937.htm	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:
Waste Permitting Regulations 2008	As of April 6 2008, the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (as amended) are being replaced by the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007. There will no longer be separate regulation regimes for waste management and PPC activities, with both being regulated by way of Environmental Permits. An licensed environmental permit is a legal document, issued under Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007. Environmental Permits are issued by the Environment Agency and work to ensure that the authorised activities do not cause harm to the environment or endanger human health (see http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/WASTE/management/index.htm)	<p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p>
The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations 2008	<p>The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations 2008 came into force on 5th February 2008 and amend the TS of Waste Reg 2007(6) "Requirements for export of waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to non-OECD Decision countries 23A.—(1) This regulation applies to waste—</p> <p>(a) listed in Annex III or IIIA to the Community Regulation; and</p> <p>(b) the export of which is not prohibited under Article 36.</p> <p>(2) A person who transports waste destined for recovery in any country listed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 (being a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply) commits an offence if he does so in breach of that Regulation.</p> <p>(3) A person who transports waste destined for recovery in any other country to which the OECD Decision does not apply commits an offence if he does so without complying with the procedure of prior written notification and consent as described in Article 35, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 37(2).</p> <p>(4) In either case, he commits an offence if he transports such waste in breach of Article 37(4) (requirement for consignment only to facilities operating or authorised to operate under the applicable national law of the country of destination). http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/uksi_20080009_en_1</p>	<p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p>
Household Waste Recycling Act 2003	This Act concerns arrangements for the separate collection of recyclable waste and recycling and composting duties. Where an English waste collection authority has a duty to arrange for the collection of household waste from any premises, they must make sure that arrangements are made by 2010 for the collection of at least two types of recyclable waste together or individually separated from household waste, unless the cost would be too high or similar alternative arrangements are made	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
Waste and Emissions and Trading Act 2003	<p>This document transposes into policy the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive, in that communities are required to take more responsibility for the management of their own waste and that waste should be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations (proximity). This Act provides the legal framework for the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) and for the allocation of tradable landfill allowances to each waste disposal authority in England. Since April 2005, each authority in England has been given an annual (decreasing) 'landfill allowance' for biodegradable waste. The combined LATS targets for the boroughs of the South London Waste Plan are detailed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 2010: Maximum allowance of BMW to landfill is 181,725 tonnes; • by 2015: Maximum allowance of BMW to landfill is 110,658 tonnes; • by 2020: Maximum allowance of BMW to landfill is 84,697 tonnes; 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p>
Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (SI 2005/2748)	<p>These Regulations concern both large and small household appliances as well as electric light bulbs and luminaires, and state that new electrical and electronic equipment must not contain more than the permitted maximum concentration values of hazardous substances.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health.</p>
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2005/894	<p>The aim of the Regulations is to set out a new regime to control and track the movement of hazardous waste in England. They work in conjunction with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations SI 2005/895, which reproduce the list of wastes from Decision 2000/532/EC, which contains the current version of the European Waste Catalogue. The Environment Agency must be notified of all premises where hazardous waste is produced or removed, unless the premises in question are exempt.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health.</p>
Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations (2003)	<p>The principal considerations in relation to the Waste DPD appear to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • packaging should conform to minimum calorific values which would support efficient energy recovery if the material is not otherwise suitable for re-use or recycling; • packaging developed to be suitable for composting should be sufficiently biodegradable that it can be collected in with similar wastes; • content of hazardous materials in packaging should be reduced in order that there is a knock-on effect on the hazardousness of emissions and residual ash when these materials are burned, or their possible contribution to landfill leachate. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h. health.</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
<p>An Environmental Vision - Environment Agency (2000)</p>	<p>The fundamental goals of the EA's Vision are to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better quality of life. People will have peace of mind knowing that they live in a healthier environment, richer in wildlife and natural diversity – an environment that they will care for and can use, appreciate and enjoy. • An enhanced environment for wildlife. Wildlife will thrive in urban and rural areas. Habitats will improve in their extent and quality to sustainable levels for the benefit of all species. Everyone will understand the importance of safeguarding biodiversity. • Cleaner air for everyone. • Improved and protected inland and coastal waters. • Restored, protected land with healthier soils. • Wiser, sustainable uses of natural resources. 	<p>The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP have taken account of the EA's Vision. The SA Framework includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health. 3.2 To minimise water pollution and ensure that South London uses water resources more efficiently 3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of PDL or 'brownfield' land 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting/arising from waste developments 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage 8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in South London 11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities
<p>Environment Agency Position Statements</p>	<p>Environment Agency Position Statements to be taken into account in the preparation of the Waste Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Management of Biowastes • Regulation of materials being considered under the Waste protocols project regulation of materials being considered under the Waste protocols project http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/mwrp_017_2077226.pdf • Brownfield Land Redevelopment http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/sus_communities_1946008.pdf • Limiting and adapting to climate change http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/climate_1978231.pdf • Environment and Health http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/105385/health_894695.pdf 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste 4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste development 4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including h health 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency (June 2009)	The overall aim of the plan is to set out a strategy to manage fluvial flood risk for the next 50 -100 years in the most sustainable way possible. The plan looks at new approaches to sustainable flood management taking into account the risks posed from climate change, land use and urban development.	The SA Framework includes objectives: 4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage
Other Environment Agency Plans and Guidance	Other Environment Agency Plans and Guidance to be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Environmental Assessment and climate change: Guidance for practitioners http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/seaccjune07_1797458.pdf Spotlight on Business – 10 Years of Improving the Environment http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/spotlight_e_2088846.pdf Guide for Developers www.environment-agency.gov.uk/developers 	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables 4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste dev. 4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in South London
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland DETR (2000)	Government's and the devolved administrations' ultimate objective is to "render polluting emissions harmless". A number of set objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access 2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight 3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in South London
The Conservation Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulations)	Transposes the requirements of the Habitats Directive building on existing legislation for the protection of species and habitats listed in the Directive.	
A Biodiversity Strategy for England 'Working with the grain of nature' (2002)	Ensure that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of economic activity.	
Building Regulations (2006)	The Building Regs set minimum overall energy/carbon targets for dwellings based on SAP ratings. Carbon reductions and thus improved SAP ratings can be achieved in a number of ways, including better insulation, draught-proofing of windows and doors, more efficient heating and lighting and lower carbon fuels and heating appliances. The revised Building Regs 2006 (Part L) have already achieved a major improvement in the carbon performance of new dwellings. As a result, minimum energy efficiency standards for new homes are 40% higher than before 2002 and 70% higher than before 1990.	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy 3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health. 3.2 To minimise water pollution and ensure that

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
		3.3 South London uses water more efficiently To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land
Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)	<p>BREEAM is the world's longest standing and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets the standard for best practice in sustainable development and demonstrates a level of achievement. It has become the vocabulary used to describe a building's environmental performance.</p> <p>BREEAM Certification is undertaken by licensed assessors, ensuring that assessment services are offered competitively by assessors working within a rigorous quality assurance framework. BRE trains, examines and licenses organisations to carry out the assessment process and work with the design team. BREEAM covers a wide range of building types, the current BREEAM versions include: BREEAM Bespoke; BREEAM Courts; BREEAM EcoHomes; BREEAM EcoHomes XB; BREEAM Industrial; BREEAM International; BREEAM Multi Residential BREEAM Offices BREEAM Prisons; BREEAM Retail; and BREEAM Schools</p>	4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables 4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste-related development 4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development 5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments 5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage 6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London
Code for Sustainable Homes – Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (CLG, February 2008)	<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes introduces national standards for achieving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable building practice. The Code uses a six-star rating system to indicate the overall sustainability performance of a home in relation to specific standards for energy/carbon, water, materials, surface water run-off, waste, pollution, health and well-being, management and ecology.</p> <p>The Code builds on the Building Research Establishment's (BRE) 'Eco-Homes' system by introducing minimum standards for energy and water efficiency at all six levels of the Code. Minimum standards also exist for a number of other categories which must be met to gain at least a Level 1 rating. Otherwise the Code is flexible, allowing developers to choose which standards they implement to obtain the points required to achieve a higher sustainability rating. The Code will form the basis for future improvements in the Building Regulations, particularly in relation to CO₂ emissions and energy efficiency. Assessment under the Code is mandatory from April 2008.</p> <p>The minimum standards in relation to waste management (and use of recovered construction materials) required to achieve at least a Level 1 Rating under the Code are as follows:</p> <p>(d) Materials At least three of the following five key elements of construction are specified to achieve a BRE Green Guide 2006 rating of at least 'D': Roof structure and finishes; External walls; Upper floor; Internal walls; and Windows and doors</p> <p>(e) Waste Management <u>Site Waste Management</u> Ensure there is a site waste management plan in operation which requires the monitoring of waste on site and the setting of targets to promote resource efficiency</p> <p><u>Household Waste Storage</u> Where there is adequate space for the containment of waste storage for each dwelling. This should allow for the greater (by volume) of the following either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation of all external containers provided under the relevant Local Authority refuse collection/recycling scheme. Containers should not be stacked to facilitate ease of use. They should also be accessible to disabled 	It should be noted that, scoring highly under either the Code for Sustainable Homes or BREEAM would require developers to source products locally, re-use construction waste, promote energy efficiency, include recycling facilities etc) Major new development scoring highly under CSH would potentially reduce the need for extensions to 'Bring' sites or smaller-scale Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> people, particularly wheelchair users and those with a mobility impairment ...or at least 0.8m³ per dwelling for waste management as required by BS 5906 (Code of Practice for Storage and On-site Treatment of Solid Waste from Buildings)" 	
<p>Energy White Paper: 'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI 2003)</p>	<p>The Energy White Paper seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the UK on a path to cut total carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity. Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation. Cut emissions from the transport sector. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables</p> <p>4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste-related development</p> <p>4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London</p>
<p>Climate Change Act (2008)</p>	<p>The Climate Change Act, which received Royal Assent in Autumn 2008, has introduced the world's first legally binding framework for achieving the targets set out in the Government's Climate Change Programme which seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020. It sets out the following two overriding aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen at the end of this year <p>Key provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009. The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as practical after that. Further measures to reduce emissions include powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). On adaptation the Government must report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and publish a programme setting out how these impacts will be addressed. The Act also introduces powers for Government to require public bodies and statutory undertakers ¹ to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>4.1 .increased % of energy from renewables</p> <p>4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste-related development</p> <p>4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development</p> <p>4.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<p>The Act confirms that DPDs may include policies imposing reasonable requirements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewables in the locality of development; • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality; • Development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the requirements of Building Regs. • The Act to provide a new power to pilot local authority incentive schemes for household waste minimisation and recycling (see Waste Strategy for England 2007: incentives for recycling by households). This would include promotion of energy from waste schemes. 	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are Listed or in Conservation Areas, and the framework by which control is maintained.	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design that respects local character</p> <p>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's historic env. and cultural assets</p>
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of South London's historic environment and cultural assets</p>
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS/DLTR, 2001)	<p>The historic environment is accessible to everyone and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage.</p> <p>The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character</p> <p>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of South London's historic environment and cultural assets</p>
The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	<p>This Act requires all local planning authorities to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF is a portfolio of Local Development Plan Documents (LDDs) which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for local planning authorities. The South London Waste Plan will form part of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's LDFs.</p> <p>Under Section 39(2), a sustainability appraisal is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategy revisions and for new or revised DPDs</p>	<p>Preparation of both the SLWP Issues and Options document and this Sustainability Appraisal Report accords with the requirements and procedures set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and PPS12. The approach to sustainability appraisal follows Government guidelines set out in 'Sustainability Appraisal of RSS and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005)</p>
PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	<p>PPS1 sets out the following key principles which should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development:</p> <p>(i) Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time.</p> <p>(ii) Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change - through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development.</p> <p>(iii) A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development.</p> <p>(iv) Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted.</p>	<p>The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of PPS1.</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<p>(v) Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies - in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community.</p> <p>(vi) Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals.</p>	
<p>PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2007)</p>	<p>PPS on Planning and Climate Change looks at how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change. It sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilience to climate change. It highlights the urgent need for Local Development Frameworks to address climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing enduring progress against the UK's emissions targets, by direct influence on energy use and emissions • Delivering the Government's ambition of zero carbon development • Shaping sustainable communities that are resilient to climate change <p>Creating an attractive environment for innovation and the private sector to bring forward investment in renewable and low-carbon technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development and its spatial distribution should contribute to mitigating climate change through improvements in carbon performance • New development should be located and designed to optimise its carbon performance and limit its contribution to emissions • All spatial planning concerns should integrate climate change considerations such as housing, transport and economic growth • SA should be applied so as to shape planning strategies and policies that support this PSS • The development of Spatial Strategies (regional and local) should maximise the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures • Appropriate indicators should be selected, monitored and reported on in local authorities annual monitoring report. 	<p>The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the SA Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of PPS on Climate Change, in particular:</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in South London</p> <p>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</p>
<p>PGG2 Green Belts ODPM (1995)</p>	<p>When any large-scale developments occur, including road and other infrastructure developments, it should, as far as possible, contribute to the following objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for urban population. • Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation near urban areas. • Retain attractive landscapes & enhance landscapes, near to where people live. • Improve damaged and derelict land around towns. • Secure nature conservation interest. • Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>7.1 To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)</p>
<p>PPS3 Housing DCLG (2006)</p>	<p>PPS3 includes an objective to "To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural".</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</p> <p>12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning</p> <p>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</p>
<p>PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development DCLG (2008)</p>	<p>PPS4 introduces a national planning policy framework for economic development at a regional, sub-regional, and local levels for both urban and rural areas. Operating within this framework, it will be the responsibility of the regional planning bodies and local planning authorities to determine how best to plan for economic development, in context of their responsibilities and taking account of their particular local circumstances. Key aims include:</p>	<p>The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising the productivity of the UK economy; • Maximising job opportunities for all; • Improving the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions; • Delivering sustainable development, the key principles of which, including responding to climate change, are set out in Planning Policy Statement 1 and the annex to PPS1 on Climate Change; • Building prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, subregions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation. 	<p>Appendix 3) have taken account of draft PPS4, in particular:</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste man. technologies in South London</p> <p>12.4 Opportunities for waste education & awareness raising</p>
<p>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation ODPM (2005)</p>	<p>This PPS includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible by adhering to the following key principles.</p> <p>(i) Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In reviewing environmental characteristics local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources.</p> <p>(ii) Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.</p> <p>(iii) Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources.</p> <p>(iv) Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</p> <p>(v) Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted.</p> <p>(vi) The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in South London</p>
<p>Circular 06/05 on Biodiversity and Geographical Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System</p>	<p>This Circular complements PPS9 on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and the accompanying Good Practice Guide by outlining procedures to be followed by planning authorities in meeting the requirements of the EC Birds and Habitats Directives; Ramsar Conventions; and The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (or 'Habitats Regulations') which provide for the protection of European sites including candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive.</p> <p>With respect to new plans and projects such as the South London Waste Plan, Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations restricts the granting of planning permission for development which is likely to significantly affect a European site, and which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, by requiring that an appropriate assessment is first carried out of the implications of the development for the site's conservation objectives.</p> <p>An appropriate assessment is required where there is a probability or a risk that the plan or project will have significant effects on a site.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in South London</p> <p>Furthermore, an Appropriate Assessment (Habitats Directive Assessment) will be undertaken during July-August 2008 to accompany the SLWP: Issues and options document for public consultation (see Para 3.16-3.17 of the SA Scoping Report).</p>
<p>PPS10 on Planning for Sustainable Waste</p>	<p>The key planning objectives of this PPS are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
<p>Management (2005) and the Companion Guide to PPS10 (2006)</p>	<p>as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, which are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; • Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given permission; • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	<p>management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>4.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London</p>
<p>Revised PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)</p>	<p>Revised PPS12 emphasises the role of spatial planning in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing a vision for the future of places that responds to the local challenges and opportunities, and is based on evidence, a sense of local distinctiveness and community derived objectives, within the overall framework of national policy and regional strategies; • Translating this vision into a set of priorities, programmes, policies, and land allocations together with the public sector resources to deliver them; • Creating a framework for private investment & regeneration that promotes economic, environmental & social well being; • Coordinating and deliver the public sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes; • Creating a positive framework for action on climate change; and • Contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development. <p>Spatial planning plays a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land, uses and associated activities for example by orchestrating the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are delivered. Spatial planning is also critical in relation to economic growth and regeneration by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a flexible supply of land for business and identifying suitable locations; • Ensuring business is drawn to the area by providing an attractive environment and a sufficient workforce well housed and able to access employment opportunities easily and sustainably; • Bringing in private funds through incentivising, promoting and coordinating investment by the private sector; • Providing a robust basis for making bids for public funds and for assembling land for projects; and • Providing a robust basis for assessing the need for, and providing supporting infrastructure and natural resources for economic development. <p>Spatial planning provides a means of safeguarding the area's environmental assets, both for their intrinsic value and for their contribution to social and economic well being by: protectiing and enhancing designated sites, landscapes, habitats and protected species; and creating a positive framework for environmental enhancement more generally.</p>	<p>All SA Framework objectives are relevant.</p>
<p>PPG13 Transport ODPM (2001)</p>	<p>PPG13 seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. • Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas. • Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked. • Use parking polices, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</p> <p>3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<p>reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses. • Ensure that the needs of disabled people – as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists – are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in design of individual developments. 	<p>damage natural systems, including human health</p> <p>6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities</p>
<p>PPG15 Planning and The Historic Environment (1994)</p>	<p>PPG15 seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields and the wider historic environment. • Take full account of the wider costs of transport choices, including impact on the historic environment. • Integrate transport and traffic management activities and take great care to avoid or minimise impacts on the various elements of the historic environment and their settings. • Take great care to assess the impacts on existing roads of new projects, e.g. for the rerouting of traffic or for pedestrianisation and seek advice of English Heritage, where appropriate, before determining any such proposals. • Protect the historic environment from the worst effects of traffic. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character</p> <p>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of South London's historic environment and cultural assets</p>
<p>PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (2001)</p>	<p>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of South London's historic environment and cultural assets</p>
<p>PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation ODPM (2002)</p>	<p>PPG17 seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an adequate supply and protect existing open space; • Support an urban renaissance – local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. • Promote social inclusion and community cohesion – well planned and maintained open spaces and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people's sense of well being in the place where they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for social interaction. • Promote healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others. • Promote more sustainable development. <p>The guidance requires local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid any erosion of recreational function and maintain or enhance the character of open spaces; • Ensure that open spaces do not suffer from increased overlooking, traffic flows or other encroachment; • Protect and enhance those parts of the rights of way network that might benefit open space; • Consider the impact of any development on biodiversity and nature conservation; • Prevent existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land being built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space or the buildings and land to be surplus to requirements; • Promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, and ensure facilities are accessible for people with disabilities; • Locate more intensive recreational uses in sites where they can contribute to town centre vitality and viability; and, • Avoid any significant loss of amenity to residents, neighboring uses or biodiversity. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>7.2 To maintain, create, restore, enhance the quality of and access to public open space in South London</p> <p>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</p> <p>11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</p> <p>11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</p>
<p>PPS22 Renewable Energy (2004)</p>	<p>PPS22 urges planning authorities to promote renewables through positively expressed policies that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial proposals to come from on site renewables. Increased development of renewable energy resources is vital to facilitating the delivery of the Government's commitments on both climate change and renewable energy. This should be seen in the context the revised UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2006 and the Government's Climate Change Programme which seek to reduce CO₂</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objective:</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020 and set further targets are set for producing 10% of electricity from renewables by 2010 and 15% by 2015, aspiring to 20% by 2020.	waste management technologies in South London
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	<p>PPS23 advises that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use; The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution; The controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other; The presence of contamination in land can present risks to human health and the environment, which adversely affect or restrict the beneficial use of land but development presents an opportunity to deal with these risks successfully; Contamination is not restricted to land with previous industrial uses, it can occur on previously developed land and it can arise from natural sources as well as from human activities; Where pollution issues are likely to arise, intending developers should hold informal pre-application discussions with the LPA, the relevant pollution control authority and/or the environmental health departments of local authorities and other authorities and stakeholders with a legitimate interest; and Where it will save time and money, consideration should be given to submitting applications for planning permission and pollution control permits in parallel and co-ordinating their consideration by the relevant authorities. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>4.1 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from renewables</p> <p>4.2 To maximise energy efficiency in waste-related development</p> <p>4.3 To incorporate the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development</p> <p>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste-related developments</p> <p>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health</p>
PPG24 Planning and Noise (1994)	New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses. Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise, through the use of conditions or planning obligations.	SA Framework includes a sustainability objective 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk DCLG (2006)	The aims of PPS25 are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste developments</p> <p>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage</p>
Natural England Strategic Direction 2006 – 2009	<p>Natural England aims to “conserve and enhance the natural environment for its intrinsic value, the well being and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings”. More specifically, the following objectives have been set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance England’s natural environment – including the landscape, biodiversity, geology and soils, natural resources, cultural heritage and other features of the built and natural environment. Conserve, recover and enhance the marine environment. Increase the number, diversity and frequency of people enjoying the natural environment. Increase everyone’s understanding of... the natural environment. Improve places for people to enjoy the natural environment. Improve the equality of environmental land and sea management through the development and adoption of sustainable practices, taking account of the impact of climate change. Encourage environmentally sustainable farming, fishing and forestry with protection of natural resources, reduction in diffuse pollution and enhancement of the natural environment. Influence markets and supply chains to develop and adopt more sustainable practices and cut greenhouse gas emissions. Secure commitment to natural environmental goals in EU, national, regional, local and sectoral policies and strategies. Increase investment in environmental enhancement and thereby the contribution of the natural environment to national, regional and local economies. Engage public and specialist audiences in debating what our future natural environment should be like. 	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>5.1 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste-related developments</p> <p>5.2 To promote sustainable urban drainage</p> <p>6.1 To minimise pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health.</p> <p>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</p> <p>8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites</p> <p>8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in South London</p> <p>3.3 To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or ‘brownfield’ land</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase ability of the natural environment to adapt to climate change and contribute to greenhouse gas reduction. • Ensure that future threats to the natural environment and opportunities for environmental improvement are identified and acted on. • Ensure society lives within limits of the natural environment, growing and developing the evidence base to support this. 	
Guidance Notes on Reduction of Obtrusive Light: Institution of Lighting Engineers (2005)	<p>Provides guidance on reduction of obtrusive light and for sky glow. It is recommended that planning authorities specify the following environmental zones for exterior lighting control within their Development Plans.</p> <p>E1 Intrinsically dark landscapes. National Parks, AONB etc. E2 Low district brightness areas. Rural, small village, or urban locations. E3 Medium district brightness areas. Small town centres or urban locations. E4 High district brightness areas. Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity..</p>	The SA Framework includes a sustainability objective 6.4 To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste-related development
The Schedule of Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest (listed buildings)	<p>When buildings are listed they are placed on statutory lists of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' compiled by the Secretary of State under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, on advice from English Heritage. Listing ensures that the architectural and historic interest of the building is carefully considered before any alterations, either outside or inside, are agreed. The main criteria used in their selection are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>architectural interest</i>: all buildings which are nationally important for their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also important examples of particular building types and techniques, and significant plan forms • <i>historic interest</i>: buildings illustrating important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history • <i>close historical association</i> with nationally important buildings or events • <i>group value</i>, especially where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or are a fine example of planning (such as squares, terraces and model villages) 	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens	<p>Since the 1980s, there has been a national record of the historic parks and gardens which make such a rich and varied contribution to our landscape. This record, known as the <i>Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England</i> and now containing nearly 1450 sites, was established, and is maintained, by English Heritage. http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1410</p>	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 6.1 To improve local env quality & limit pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health. 7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space. 7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks
The Historic Environment Local Management website (HELM) http://www.helm.org.uk/ b	<p>Established in 2004, Historic Environment – Local Management is a partnership project led by English Heritage and supported by the CLG and DEFRA. The aim of the project is to share best practice and build capacity and confidence in those dealing with the historic environment. HELM provides and funds written information and training in a number of ways. The HELM website features case studies and policy statements produced by English Heritage, as well as guidance produced by English Heritage, HELM partners, Local Authorities, regional agencies and other key organisations</p>	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
The Heritage Counts website http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.9535	<p>The Heritage Counts website (<i>English Heritage</i>) enables access to the 'Heritage Counts 2007' annual survey of the state of England's historic environment. The report looks at the principal changes which have occurred in the historic environment since 2002. It also includes a focus on the historic environment as a learning resource and on the issues faced by the sector in relation to the skills of the workforce. This report looks at the principal changes which have occurred in the historic environment since 2002, when the original State of the Historic Environment Report was published. It also includes a focus on the historic environment as a learning resource and on the issues faced by the sector in relation to the skills of the workforce.</p>	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character. 9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets. 9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc
The European Landscape	<p>The European Landscape Convention – also known as the Florence Convention - promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first</p>	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives 6.1 To improve local environmental quality & limit

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
Convention 2004	international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape. The European Landscape Convention was adopted on 20 October 2000 and came into force on 1 March 2004). It forms part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning and the environment.	<p>pollution to minimise impacts on environment and health.</p> <p>7.2 To create, restore, enhance and promote access to public open space.</p> <p>7.3 To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.</p> <p>9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.</p> <p>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets.</p> <p>9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctive-ness and important landmarks</p>
REGIONAL/ LONDON		
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 'Rethinking Rubbish in London' (2003)	<p>The Mayor's Vision for Waste in London is that by 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city. The strategy sets out an overarching framework of policy to 2020, focusing on minimising the negative impacts of waste on our environment, health, economy and communities, by focusing policies on reducing, re-using and recycling waste One of the aims of the Strategy is to manage waste better, so that its impact on the local and global environment and on London communities, economy and health is minimised. The key policies within the strategy cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste reduction. • Recycling and composting. • New recycling industries and jobs. • Promotion, education and encouragement of recycling. • Recovery and treatment. • Street litter. • Transport of waste. • Waste infrastructure. • Cost and funding. • Waste contracts and strategies. • A waste database for London. • Longer-term structural changes. • Implementing and monitoring changes. 	The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
The Mayor's Draft Business Waste Management Strategy: Making Waste Work in London	<p>The Mayor has produced a draft strategy for the waste produced by London's businesses, which produce three-quarters (13.8 million tonnes) of London's waste. The draft business waste strategy was published for public consultation between February and June 2008. The aim of the strategy is to ensure that by 2020 the waste produced by London's businesses no longer compromises London's future as a sustainable city. London's businesses must take responsibility and take action to use resources productively and London's waste industry and entrepreneurs must maximise the economic opportunities of reprocessing and managing waste within London.</p> <p>The term 'business waste', in this strategy, refers to commercial, industrial, construction, demolition, excavation and hazardous waste produced by businesses operating in the public, private, voluntary and third sectors from those with a single employee to multinational corporations. http://www.aximi.gov.uk/mayor/environment/waste/business_waste.jsp</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>4.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
<p>London Plan (consolidated incorporating alterations), (2008)</p>	<p><i>Policy 4A.21 Waste strategic policy and targets</i> The Mayor will work in partnership with the boroughs, the Environment Agency, statutory waste disposal authorities and operators to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that facilities with sufficient capacity to manage 75 per cent of waste arising within London are provided by 2010, rising to 80 per cent by 2015 and 85 per cent by 2020 • Maximize the level of waste generated, in accordance with Chapter 4B of the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, and by following the principles in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPG • Increase re-use and recycling and composting of waste, and reduce landfill disposal • Maximize the amount of energy used, and minimize transport impacts from, the collection, treatment and disposal of waste in line with the Mayor's target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions • Promote the generation of renewable energy and renewable hydrogen from waste • Exceed recycling or composting levels in municipal waste of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 35 per cent by 2010 – 45 per cent by 2015 • Achieve recycling or composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020 • Achieve recycling and re-use levels in construction, excavation and demolition waste of 95 per cent by 2020. <p>The minimum quantities represented by these targets are, for municipal waste, 1.7 million in 2010 and 2.3 million in 2015. This would leave some 3.1 million in 2010 and 2.9 million in 2015 to be dealt with by other means, with a declining reliance on landfill and an increasing use of new and emerging technologies.</p> <p>Boroughs should ensure that land resources are available to implement the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Waste Strategy 2007, the Landfill Directive and other EU directives on waste.</p> <p>Where waste cannot be recycled, the Mayor will encourage the production of energy from waste using new and emerging technologies, especially where the products of waste treatment could be used as fuels (e.g. biofuels and hydrogen).</p> <p><i>Policy 4A.22 Spatial policies for waste management</i> In support of the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, the aim of driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, the objectives of communities taking more responsibility for their own waste and disposing of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations and the need to plan for all waste streams, the Mayor will, where appropriate, and DPD policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard all existing waste management sites (unless appropriate compensatory provision is made) • Require, wherever feasible, the re-use of surplus waste transfer sites for other waste uses • Identify new sites in suitable locations for new recycling and waste treatment facilities, such as MRFs, waste reuse and recycling centres (Civic Amenity sites), construction and demolition waste recycling plants and closed vessel composting • Require the provision of suitable waste and recycling storage facilities in all new developments • Support appropriate developments for manufacturing related to recycled waste • Support treatment facilities to recover value from residual waste • Where waste cannot be dealt with locally, promote waste facilities that have good access to rail transport or the Blue Ribbon Network in accordance with Policy 4C.8 • Safeguard waste sites, including wharves (in accordance with Policy 4C.9), with an existing or future potential for waste management and ensure that adjacent development is designed accordingly to minimise the potential for conflicts of use and disturbance. <p><i>Policy 4A.23 Criteria for the selection of sites for waste management and disposal</i> Boroughs should in their development plan documents identify sites and allocate sufficient land for waste management and disposal, employing the following criteria:</p>	<p>London</p> <p>The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken full account of the requirements of London Plan policies 4A21-4A28, which set the strategic policy context for the SLWP</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to source of waste • The nature of activity proposed and its scale • The environmental impact on surrounding areas, particularly noise emissions, odour and visual impact and impact on water resources • The full transport impact of all collection, transfer and disposal movements, particularly In the potential use of rail and water transport • Primarily using sites that are located on Preferred Industrial Locations or existing waste management locations. <p>Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to include provision for Combined Heat and Power and Combined Cooling Heat and Power and to accommodate various related facilities on a single site (resource recovery parks/consolidation centres).</p> <p><i>Policy 4A.24 Existing provision – capacity, intensification, re-use and protection</i> As existing waste management sites have the potential to make a significant contribution to London’s self-sufficiency through re-orientation, it is important that this strategic resource is safeguarded. Accordingly, boroughs should protect existing waste sites and facilitate the maximum use of existing waste sites, particularly waste transfer facilities and existing landfill sites. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required that normally meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.</p> <p><i>Policy 4A.25 Borough level apportionment of municipal and commercial/ industrial waste to be managed</i> Boroughs in their DPDs should identify sufficient land to provide capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste. Boroughs preparing joint waste DPDs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.</p> <p><i>Policy 4A.26 Numbers and types of recycling and waste treatment facilities</i> Boroughs in their DPDs should identify a range of waste management facilities to manage municipal and commercial/ industrial waste, to be provided 2005 – 2020 in accordance with the locational criteria set out in Policies 4A.22 and 4A.23.</p> <p><i>Policy 4A.27 Broad locations for recycling and waste treatment facilities</i> Boroughs in their DPDs should identify adequate provision for the scale of waste use identified. The broad locations for these facilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Industrial Locations (Preferred Industrial Locations & Industrial Business Parks • Local Employment Areas, and • Existing Waste Management Sites. <p><i>Policy 4A.28 Construction, excavation and demolition waste</i> The Mayor will and boroughs should support new construction, excavation and demolition waste management facilities in London by encouraging recycling at existing sites, safeguarded wharves, using mineral extraction sites for recycling and ensuring that major development sites are required to recycle by using mobile facilities on site wherever practicable. Boroughs should ensure that existing construction, excavation and demolition waste management sites are safeguarded, and are encouraged to provide facilities to make more beneficial use of this waste stream. They should ensure that on-site mobile facilities are supported through planning conditions.</p> <p><i>Policy 4A.29 Hazardous waste</i> DPDs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provision for hazardous waste treatment plants to achieve, at regional level, the necessary waste management requirements • Identify suitable sites for the storage, treatment and reprocessing of certain hazardous waste streams • Identify sites for the temporary storage, treatment and remediation of contaminated soils and demolition waste during 	

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
London Plan (2011)	<p>major developments</p> <p>Following an EiP during 2010 the Mayor published a new London Plan on 22 July 2011. The 'London Plan 2011' replaces the 'London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004)' which was published in 2008. The Mayor is committed to a policy framework for waste management which starts from the position that the best approach is to reduce the amount of waste that arises in the first place. Where this is not possible, he supports an approach based on the waste hierarchy that emphasises re-use, and then recycling and composting, before energy recovery and disposal. Generally, applying the waste hierarchy will achieve the greatest carbon dioxide equivalent savings.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.16 on '<i>Waste Self-Sufficiency</i>' states that the Mayor will work with London boroughs and waste authorities, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LW&RB), the Environment Agency, the private sector, voluntary and community groups, and neighbouring regions and authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (a) manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable, working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste within London by 2031 → (b) create positive environmental and economic impacts from waste processing → (c) work towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2031. <p>This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (a) minimising waste → (b) encouraging the reuse of and reduction in the use of materials → (c) exceeding recycling/composting levels in municipal solid waste (MSW) of 45 per cent by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and aspiring to achieve 60 per cent by 2031 → (d) exceeding recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020 → (e) exceeding recycling and reuse levels in construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste of 95 per cent by 2020 → (f) improving London's net self-sufficiency through reducing the proportion of waste exported from the capital over time → (g) working with neighbouring regional and district authorities to co-ordinate strategic waste management across the greater south-east of England. <p>London Plan Policy 5.17 on '<i>Waste Capacity</i>' states that the Mayor supports the need to increase waste processing capacity in London. He will work with London boroughs and waste authorities to identify opportunities for introducing new waste capacity including strategically important sites for waste management and treatment, and resource recovery parks/consolidation centres where recycling, recovery and manufacturing activities can co-locate. For 'Planning decisions':</p> <p>A. Proposals for waste management should be evaluated against the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (a) locational suitability (see LDF preparation F and G below) → (b) proximity to the source of waste → (c) the nature of activity proposed and its scale → (d) a positive carbon outcome of waste treatment methods and technologies (including the transportation of waste, recyclates and waste-derived products) resulting in greenhouse gas savings, particularly from treatment of waste derived products to generate energy → (e) the environmental impact on surrounding areas, particularly noise emissions, odour and visual impact and impact on water resources → (f) the full transport impact of all collection, transfer and disposal movements, particularly maximising the potential use of rail and water transport using the Blue Ribbon Network <p>The following will be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (g) developments that include a range of complementary waste facilities on a single site → (h) developments for manufacturing related to recycled waste 	All of the SA Framework objectives, indicators and targets are fully relevant to and have taken account of the London Plan. The SLWP is based upon the Adopted London apportionments

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<p>→ (i) developments that contribute towards renewable energy generation, in particular the use of technologies that produce a renewable gas</p> <p>→ (j) developments for producing renewable energy from organic/biomass waste.</p> <p>C. Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to provide combined heat and power and combined cooling heat and power.</p> <p>D. Developments adjacent to waste management sites should be designed to minimise the potential for disturbance and conflicts of use.</p> <p>E. Suitable waste and recycling storage facilities are required in all new developments.</p> <p>F. Boroughs must allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in this Plan. Boroughs preparing joint waste LDFs may wish to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.</p> <p>G. Land to manage borough waste apportionments should be brought forward through:</p> <p>→ (a) protecting and facilitating the maximum use of existing waste sites, particularly waste transfer facilities and landfill sites</p> <p>→ (b) identifying sites in Strategic Industrial Locations (see Policy 2.17)</p> <p>→ (c) identifying sites in Locally Significant Employment Areas (see Policy 4.4)</p> <p>→ (d) safeguarding wharves (in accordance with policy 7.25) with an existing or future potential for waste management.</p> <p>H. If, for any reason, an existing waste management site is lost to non-waste use, an additional compensatory site provision will be required that normally meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.18 on '<i>Construction, Excavation and Demolition Waste</i>' states that for planning decisions:</p> <p>A. New construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste management facilities should be encouraged at existing waste sites, including safeguarded wharves, and supported by:</p> <p>→ (a) using mineral extraction sites for CE&D recycling</p> <p>→ (b) ensuring that major development sites are required to recycle CE&D waste on-site, wherever practicable, supported through planning conditions.</p> <p>B. Waste should be removed from construction sites, and materials brought to the site, by water or rail transport wherever that is practicable.</p> <p>C. LDFs should require developers to produce site waste management plans to arrange for the efficient handling of CE&D waste and materials.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.19 on '<i>Hazardous Waste</i>' states:</p> <p>A. The Mayor will prepare a Hazardous Waste Strategy for London and will work in partnership with the boroughs, the Environment Agency, industry and neighbouring authorities to identify the capacity gap for dealing with hazardous waste and to provide and maintain direction on the need for hazardous waste management capacity.</p> <p>B. Pending outcome of the work proposed in paragraph A of this policy, development proposals that would result in the loss of existing sites for the treatment and/or disposal of hazardous waste should not be permitted unless compensatory site provision has been secured in accordance with Policy 5.17.</p> <p>C. LDFs should:</p> <p>→ (a) make provision for hazardous waste treatment plants to achieve, at regional level, the necessary waste management requirements</p> <p>→ (b) identify suitable sites for the storage, treatment and reprocessing of certain hazardous waste streams</p> <p>→ (c) identify sites for the temporary storage, treatment and remediation of contaminated soils and demolition waste during major developments.</p> <p>London Plan Policy 5.20 on '<i>Aggregates, Contaminated Land and Hazardous Substances</i>' states that:</p>	

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<p>A. The Mayor will work with all relevant partners to ensure an adequate supply of aggregates to support construction in London. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 1 encouraging re-use and recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste within London → 2 extraction of land-won aggregates within London → 3 importing aggregates to London by sustainable transport modes. <p>B. The Mayor will work with strategic partners to achieve targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (a) 95 per cent recycling/re-use of construction, demolition and excavation waste by 2020 → (b) 80 per cent recycling of that waste as aggregates by 2020. <p>C. London should make provision for the maintenance of a landbank (i.e. seven years' supply) of at least 5 million tonnes of land won aggregates throughout the plan period until 2031.</p> <p>D. LDFs should make provision for the maintenance of a landbank (i.e. seven years' supply) of at least 5 million tonnes of land won aggregates throughout the plan period to 2031 by a landbank apportionment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (a) at least 1.75 million tonnes to LB Havering → (b) at least 0.7 million tonnes to LB Redbridge → (c) at least 1.75 million tonnes to LB Hillingdon → (d) at least 0.7 million tonnes to LB Hounslow <p>E. Mineral planning authorities in London should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (a) identify and safeguard aggregate resources in LDFs → (b) support the development of aggregate recycling facilities, subject to local amenity conditions. <p>F. To reduce the environmental impact of aggregates, LDFs should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → (a) ensure that appropriate use is made of planning conditions dealing with aftercare, restoration and re-use of minerals sites following extraction → (b) safeguard wharves and/or railheads with existing or potential capacity for aggregate distribution → (c) minimise the movement of aggregates by road and maximise the movement of aggregates via the Blue Ribbon Network → (d) develop policies that support the protection and enhancement of aggregates recycling facilities. 	
<p>Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (March 2004)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out proposals for reducing noise through the improved management of transport systems, better town planning and better design of buildings. The strategy aims to minimise the adverse impacts of noise, using the best available practices and technology within a sustainable development framework. Noise minimisation will need to be promoted through provision of new and better waste management facilities, to deal with the extensive changes involved in improving London's recycling rates. Subject to resources, the Mayor will investigate recycling of waste materials into products which contribute to noise reduction, such as insulation materials.</p>	<p>SA Framework includes a sustainability objective 6.2 To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities</p>
<p>Mayor's Air Quality Strategy 'Cleaning London's Air' (September 2002)</p>	<p>Since road traffic is the main cause of the pollutants of concern in London, the primary focus of the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy is to reduce pollution from road traffic. The Mayor will work to reduce pollution from road traffic in two ways:</p> <p>(1) Reducing the amount of traffic. Through investment in the public transport network, congestion charging, appropriate planning and other mechanisms, the aim is to stop traffic growth in inner London and reduce growth in outer London.</p> <p>(2) Reducing emissions from vehicles. The Mayor aims to accelerate the introduction of cleaner road vehicles and to take advantage of technological progress to reduce emissions of vehicles already on the road</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives:</p> <p>3.1 To limit air pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems, including human health.</p> <p>6.3 To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents</p> <p>2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
		2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London
Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy and associated London Biodiversity Action Plan (July, 2002)	The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy sets the following objectives aimed at conserving London's wildlife and its habitats and involving Londoners in a greater understanding, enjoyment and participation in nature. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity for people: to ensure all Londoners have ready access to wildlife and natural green spaces • Nature for its own sake: to conserve London's plants and animals and their habitats. • Economic benefits: to ensure the economic benefits of natural greenspace and greening are fully maximised. London's natural open space acts as a green magnet, attracting and keeping workers and enterprises in London. Greening also plays an integral role in the urban renaissance in new and existing infrastructure, the public realm, regeneration etc. • Functional benefits: to ensure London enjoys the functional benefits that biodiversity can bring. Vegetated surfaces help to slow water runoff and so reduce the flooding of London's rivers. Vegetation provides local climatic benefits and helps to prevent erosion, ameliorate ambient noise and absorb some pollutants. • Sustainable development: to maximize biodiversity conservation. 	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites 8.2 To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity in South London
The Mayor's Energy Strategy 'Green Light to Clean Power' (2004)	The Strategy sets out London's commitment to take a lead in the development and application of renewable energy technologies, including maximising waste as a fuel source). The specific aims of the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen. • Helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth. • Contributing to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock. 	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy 10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London
A Sustainable Development Framework for London (Sustainable Development Commission, 2003)	This Vision for London seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This means ensuring that the ways in which we live, work and play will not interfere with nature's inherent ability to sustain life. Resources will be used efficiently and fairly and the natural and built environment protected. Each step will be supported by clear objectives and targets and will be sustained by learning from success. A key aim is identified as "We will limit and deal with our pollution, and use energy and material resources prudently, efficiently and effectively, including re-using and recycling our residual waste"	The 'Key Sustainability Issues' in Section 6 and the 'SA Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP have taken account of the Vision for London, including the need to limit and deal with pollution, and use energy and material resources prudently, efficiently and effectively, including re-using and recycling residual waste
Sub Regional Development Framework (SRDF) for South London (2006)	The South London SRDF identifies a number of challenges for the sub-region, including "the need to avoid releasing significant industrial sites until these are tested against both local and strategic assessments and against the need for waste management facilities". Action 1F states that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Mayor and key stakeholders will continue to engage with the major utility infrastructure providers to ensure a consistent and sustainable approach to matching new development to infrastructure and longer term planning and funding of infrastructure for London. (ii) Stakeholders should work collaboratively towards identifying and safeguarding land and sites for an appropriate range of recycling and waste treatment facilities in suitable locations across the sub-region to provide sufficient capacity to meet London's 85% self-sufficiency target. 	The need for the four boroughs to work collaboratively towards identifying and safeguarding land and sites for an appropriate range of recycling and waste treatment facilities in suitable locations across the sub-region is reflected in the decision to proceed with the SLWP. The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of these requirements.
The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan 'Action Today to Protect Tomorrow' (February 2007)	The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan sets targets to limit the total amount of carbon dioxide produced between now and 2025 to about 600 million tonnes. Meeting this CO ₂ budget will require ongoing reductions of 4 per cent per annum. This implies a target of stabilising London and the UK's emissions at 60 per cent below 1990 levels by 2025. The action plan considers, amongst other areas:	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy 2.1 To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions from existing commercial and public sector activity. Emissions from new build and development. Energy supply. Emissions from ground based transport. 	<p>pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access</p> <p>2.2 To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London</p> <p>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</p>
<p>Greater London Sites and Monuments Record The London Buildings at Risk Register</p>	<p>The main role of the London Sites and Monuments Record is to provide information on known archaeological sites in order to inform decision making in the planning process. The London SMR contains over 73066 unique records of archaeological sites, artifacts and listed buildings from across Greater London, making it the largest resource of its type in Europe. The data was compiled by a number of organisations during the early 1980s including the Passmore Edwards Museum and the Museum of London and is now maintained by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service in English Heritage, London Region. English Heritage published the first comprehensive register of listed buildings at risk in London in 1991. In addition to Grade I and II* listed buildings and structural scheduled monuments, the London register includes Grade II listed buildings, cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds at risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>9.1 To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.</p> <p>9.2 To preserve and enhance the quality of the historic environment and cultural assets.</p> <p>9.3 To protect and enhance landscape character & distinctiveness and important landmarks etc</p>
<p>LOCAL</p>		
<p>South London Waste Partnership</p>	<p>All Councils within the South London Waste Plan area have committed to the formation of the South London Waste Partnership. This Partnership is responsible for procuring waste disposal contracts in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste from landfill. Achieve diversion targets of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. Achieve statutory targets for recycling and composting. Establish shared infrastructure within the region. Develop Municipal Waste Management Strategies. <p>All boroughs are both waste collection and disposal authorities. Each has a waste management strategy (MWMS) which guides the development of their services and identifies targets for recycling and composting. The borough's MWMS also identify activities to encourage waste minimization. Waste minimisation is at the top of the waste management hierarchy and although the South London Waste Plan is limited in its ability to influence waste minimization, it is important that the evidence base of the Plan considers the efforts being made to reduce waste within the Plans' area. Waste minimization activities will influence the predicted growth rates of municipal and commercial waste arisings within the boroughs and monitoring of the success of these activities will be an important aspect of the South London Waste Plan's monitoring regime.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London</p> <p>11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</p> <p>11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</p> <p>11.3 To reduce waste-related crime</p> <p>11.4 To improve road safety and safe operation of waste-related facilities in South London</p> <p>12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities</p> <p>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
		inclusion 12.3 To promote community involvement 12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising
Municipal Waste Management Strategies		
LB Croydon 'Waste Strategy and Recycling Plan 2008-11 (February 2008)	Waste minimization is central to Croydon's waste policy, with two of the Waste and Recycling Plan 2008-11 objectives being to, "reduce the growth of waste in Croydon," and, "to improve promotion and raise waste awareness." Croydon's overarching recycling target is to recycle or compost 40% of its municipal waste by 2010.	The SA Framework includes sustainability objectives: 1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arising in South London
Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames 'Municipal Waste Management Strategy' (August 2004)	Kingston's MWMS and its annual Implementation Plans have a strong focus on waste minimization. One of the five objectives of Kingston's MWMS is to develop and deliver of a comprehensive waste awareness and waste minimization programme encompassing a wide ranging communication strategy engaging with all of Kingston's residents. One of Kingston's key policies is to achieve a recycling and composting rate of 47% by 2020.	1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment 1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste 1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy
LB Sutton 'Municipal Waste Management Strategy' March 2004	The first objective of Sutton's MWMS is to reduce waste growth by raising awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings. Sutton Council has agreed an overall target of recycling or composting 40% of its municipal waste by 2010.	10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London 11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities 11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health
LB Merton 'Municipal Waste Management Strategy' 2006-21, (June 2006)	The first objective in Merton's MWMS is to reduce waste growth through a programme of education and engagement with the local community and continued lobbying at a regional and national level to highlight producer responsibility. The borough's recycling target of 29% by 2009 is stated in their latest MWMS Implementation Plan (July 2006 – August 2008).	11.3 To reduce waste-related crime 11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste-related facilities in South London 12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities 12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion 12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning 12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising
Sustainable Community Strategies		
LB Croydon 'Sustainable Community Strategy for Improving Quality of Life 2007-10'	Croydon's Community Strategy has a strong sustainability emphasis, with its' overall vision to, "create a place which is safer, healthier, more prosperous and sustainable – a place where people choose to live, work, and play, and which is addressing the needs of the future." The Strategy has a strong emphasis on the Council's environmental management programme which aims to reduce waste, use of water and energy and increase sustainable procurement. The Strategy also seeks to address the recycling and waste disposal capacities of households in order to recycle more and send less waste to landfill.	The 'Key Sustainability Issues' identified in Section 6 and the 'Sustainability Appraisal Framework' (Section 7) as the basis for appraising the SLWP (see detailed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets in Appendix 3) have taken account of the aims and objectives of each borough's Community Strategy. The following sustainability objectives are particularly

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<p>Croydon's Community Strategy states that the Council will seek to identify suitable local sites for recycling and waste treatment plants. It also states that the Council seeks to establish private wire and district heating networks in Croydon to supply energy in a sustainable way at low cost to local customers on new large development sites, including New Addington, Croydon Metropolitan Centre and Purley and to install mini-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants in community scale developments in new buildings and when boilers are replaced.</p>	<p>relevant:</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p>
<p>Kingston Upon Thames Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020</p>	<p>Kingston's draft Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020 will replace the previous Strategy for 2004-09. The Vision statement underlying the draft strategy sets out an ambition is to "sustain our reputation as a good place to live and work and for all our residents to share in that success. We want Kingston to be the best place to live and work in London."</p> <p>There are three cross-cutting themes covering nine key objectives as follows: <u>Theme 1 Prosperous and Inclusive: sharing prosperity and opportunity</u> Objective 1 Sustain and share economic prosperity Objective 2 Raise educational standards and close gaps in attainment Objective 3 Increase supply of housing and its affordability <u>Theme 2 Safe, Healthy and Strong: preventing problems & promoting responsibility and independence</u> Objective 4 Make communities safer Objective 5 Improve overall health and reduce health inequalities Objective 6 Promote people to be independent Objective 7 Encourage people to take an active part (plus culture and cohesion) <u>Theme 3 A Sustainable Kingston: protecting and enhancing our environment for us and future generations</u> Objective 8 Tackle climate change and reduce our ecological footprint including reduce, reuse and recycling and encouraging alternatives to the car to reduce traffic Objective 9 Ensure sustainable development and preserve the quality of the local environment, including street scene, parks and open spaces</p>	<p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p> <p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London</p> <p>11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</p> <p>11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</p> <p>11.3 To reduce waste-related crime</p> <p>11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste-related facilities in South London</p> <p>12.1 To improve public access to waste management facilities</p> <p>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion</p>
<p>LB Merton 'Community Plan 2006-15'</p>	<p>Sustainability is a key theme running throughout Merton's Community Plan and towards Merton's attitude towards waste and energy. The Plan sets specific targets for reducing CO₂ emissions by 15% from 2006/7 levels and to generate at least 10% of Merton's energy use from renewable sources by 2015 through planning policies and infrastructure development. The Community Plan also sets local targets that will require combined recycling and composting rates of 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2013. The Community Plan states that Merton Council will ensure that appropriate waste treatment and disposal technologies will be procured to ensure compliance with the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme and furthermore that the Council will seek to maximize diversion from landfill and to recover value from biodegradable municipal waste.</p>	<p>12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning</p> <p>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</p>
<p>LB Sutton 'The Sutton Strategy 2008-20</p>	<p>The Sutton Strategy sets out a vision for the future of the borough. Drawing upon the results of community consultation exercises, the strategy identifies local priorities and establishes how key local stakeholders representing the public, private and voluntary and community sectors will work together through the Sutton Partnership to deliver those shared priorities and make a reality of the vision. The Strategy states that council's intention to improve recycling rates further by extending its household recycling and composting services, introducing a new waste treatment infrastructure and pursuing waste minimisation programmes.</p> <p>Three themes underpin the vision. Fairer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the existing life expectancy gap in the borough from six years to three years; 	

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health gain from people stopping smoking by increasing the proportion of people quitting smoking for one year or longer from 25% in 2006/07 to 40%; • Reduce the inequality gap between pupils eligible and ineligible for free school meals by 2% per year to 2020; • Ensure that 100% of people eligible for adult social care have individual care plans and budgets; • Ensure that 100% of council properties meet the decent homes standard; • Reduce the existing unemployment gap in the borough by 50%. <p>Safer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make Sutton the safest borough in London for all types of crime. <p>Greener</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce residents' car trips from 49% (2006 baseline) to 34%. • Reduce ecofootprint of Sutton residents from 5.4 global hectares (2006 baseline) to 3gh (equivalent to 1.7* planets). 	
Local Development Plans		
LB Croydon Local Development Plan	<p>Croydon's core UDP policy, from which all other policies in the Plan directly flow, is that development in Croydon is expected to be sustainable (Policy SP1). This is demonstrated in Environmental Protection Policy SP13, which seeks to minimise the energy requirements of new development and will expect the use of renewable energy technologies and sustainable materials. Furthermore, Environmental Protection Policy SP11, in which the council will use development opportunities to secure the objectives of the waste hierarchy and the proximity/regional self sufficiency principle.</p> <p>To meet future needs of the borough Policy EP8 provides scope for the development of waste management facilities in a range of locations across the Borough, including Strategic Employment Locations, Employment Areas, existing industrial and warehousing sites and existing waste management facilities, provided that the proposal meets a number of criteria, including sustainable transport to and from the site. The Policy also particularly encourages waste management facilities that minimise the quantity of waste requiring disposal by landfill and maximise waste recovery. In addition, Policy EP9 protects appropriately located existing waste management facilities, to guard against the loss of this resource.</p> <p>Local Development Framework (LDF)</p> <p>Regarding the development of their LDF, Croydon Council consulted on their Core Strategy 'Proposed Submission' from 12 September to 24 October 2011, with adoption currently anticipated in 2012. Strategic Objective 9 of the Proposed Submission Core Strategy will "ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change".</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes the following sustainability objectives:</p> <p>1.1 To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings in South London</p> <p>1.2 To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment</p> <p>1.3 To maximise the recycling/composting of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste</p> <p>1.4 To promote energy from waste and clean technologies, particularly in growth sectors of the environmental economy</p>
Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames	<p>Unitary Development Plan (August 2005)</p> <p>Provides policies to govern waste management development in the borough. Overarching strategic policy STR10 encourages sustainable methods of minerals transportation, waste disposal and transportation, energy generation and use. This policy echoes national and regional policy which requires waste treatment development to drive waste up the hierarchy. To this end, the council's UDP encourages the appropriate development of recycling and composting facilities (Policy MW1) and encourages opportunities for energy recovery from waste treatment plants (Policy MW4).</p> <p>The UDP encourages waste to be managed as near as possible to its place of production, to minimise the environmental impacts of transportation (Policy MW2), echoing the London Plan's proximity principles.</p> <p>The UDP does not identify sites for waste management development, aside from the waste transfer station site at Villiers Road, which is in existing waste management use. The UDP does, however, state some constraints on the siting of new facilities, in that apart from composting facilities, new waste management facilities will not be permitted in the Green Belt,</p>	<p>10.3 To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies in South London</p> <p>11.1 Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</p> <p>11.2 Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</p> <p>11.3 To reduce waste-related crime</p> <p>11.4 To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste-related facilities in South London</p> <p>12.1 To improve public access to waste</p>

Document	Key Requirements	How considered in the SA Report
	<p>Metropolitan Open Land or areas of local open space (Policy MW1).</p> <p>Local Development Framework (LDF) Regarding the development of their LDF, Kingston Council submitted their Core Strategy to the Secretary of State on 26 May 2011 for purpose of examination. The Examination hearings took place in September 2011 with adoption anticipated for early 2012.</p>	<p>management facilities</p> <p>12.2 To address inequalities and promote social inclusion</p> <p>12.3 To promote community involvement in waste planning</p> <p>12.4 Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising</p>
<p>LB Merton Local Development Plan (October 2003)</p>	<p>Unitary Development Plan Policy PE9 of Merton's UDP seeks to ensure that major new industrial, commercial and retail developments minimise their waste arisings in line with the waste hierarchy and dispose of it in a sustainable manner. These developments will be encouraged to adopt environmental management schemes for the treatment and disposal of waste and planning obligations may be sought in respect of these where appropriate. To facilitate the collection of recyclables, Policy PE.11 expects new residential, retail, leisure and business developments to provide recycling collection facilities.</p> <p>Local Development Framework (LDF) Merton's Core Planning Strategy was adopted by the Council in July 2011 following receipt of the Inspectors report in June 2011.</p>	
<p>LB Sutton Local Development Plan (April 2003)</p>	<p>Unitary Development Plan Regarding the siting of waste-related development, Sutton's UDP encourages these to be located within contaminated or previously developed derelict sites, or on sites which already have planning permission for a complementary waste facility (Policy PNR20). This policy also gives preference to sites which have good access to the strategic rail network and encourage sites to have good access to the strategic road network. Regarding treatment technologies, the UDP opposes proposals for a waste to energy plant at their Beddington Landfill site, which is currently in waste management use.</p> <p>Local Development Framework Following the Examination in Public of Sutton's Core Planning Strategy in June 2009 the plan was formally adopted in December 2009. Core Policy BP6 on 'One Planet Living' identifies reducing waste, promoting sustainable waste management and recycling as key actions by which Sutton will achieve the aims of One Planet Living and environmental sustainability. Core Policy BP8 on 'Waste Reduction and Management' states that the Council will manage its waste in a sustainable manner and will identify the necessary capacity and develop facilities in collaboration with London Boroughs of Kingston-upon-Thames, Croydon and Merton, to meet the Mayor's waste apportionment figures and to meet the Mayor's minimum targets for recycling, recovery and re-use, and strive for net self sufficiency. Policy BP8 also states that the South London Waste Plan will safeguard existing waste management sites, unless compensatory provision is made, and allocate additional land within strategic industrial locations for future waste management facilities to meet the joint needs of the South London Waste Plan area.</p>	

Appendix 3

Sustainability Monitoring Framework¹ for South London Waste Plan

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
(1) SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT Promoting the objectives of management within South London	1.1 Self-sufficiency To maximise self-sufficiency in the management of all waste arisings within South London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonnage of municipal and commercial & industrial waste managed within South London in 2016 (combined total) Tonnage of municipal and commercial & industrial waste managed within the South London area in 2021 (combined total) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the combined London Plan apportionment of 834,011 tonnes within South London by 2016 (Apportionment) 1,004,350 tonnes within South London by 2016 (Arisings) To manage the combined London Plan apportionment of at least 941,024 tonnes within South London by 2021 (Apportionment) 1,017,427 tonnes with South London by 2021 (Arisings) 	(1) Sustainable Waste Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Waste Management Statistics (DEFRA²) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/bulletin07.htm DEFRA Waste Strategy for England 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf Annual monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation) AMRs³ (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); http://www.capitalwastefacts.com (London Remade/ GLA) Strategic Waste Management Assessments for London EA⁴; Special Waste Database (EA) London Waste Apportionment Study (Jacobs Bابتie, Dec 2006) WasteDataFlow website http://www.wastedataflow.org/ (web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government) national sustainable development indicators (UK Sustainable Development Strategy)
	1.2 Waste Management Facilities To provide sufficient sites and waste management facilities in suitable locations to deal with all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, site area (ha) and capacity (tonnes) of existing and new licensed waste facilities within South London by facility type and waste stream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that sufficient existing and new waste sites and facilities are safeguarded or allocated to manage the apportionment (92% self-sufficiency) or all municipal and commercial & industrial waste in South London by 2021 (100% net self-sufficiency) to provide *sufficient existing and new waste sites and facilities by 2021 to manage: 	

¹ The sustainability indicators, targets and objectives set out in this monitoring framework are structured according to the SA Framework topics. However there is a large degree of overlap with indicators and targets set out under each of Policies WP1 to WP9t. It is intended that all relevant indicators and targets will be reported through Borough Monitoring procedures.

² Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

³ Annual Monitoring Reports

⁴ Environment Agency

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
	waste streams making up South London's the future tonnage/apportionment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 468,986 tonnes (estimated) of municipal waste; - 548,441 tonnes of commercial & industrial waste - any hazardous; construction, demolition and excavation; and agricultural waste arisings (<i>*assuming net self sufficiency by 2021</i>) 	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm (18) waste arisings (19) household waste per person
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional landtake required across South London to meet apportionment and arisings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.03ha by 2021 to meet apportionment • 4.29ha by 2021 to meet arisings 	
	1.3 To promote waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce amount of waste produced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonnage of municipal (MSW) and commercial & industrial (C&I) waste managed within South London in 2011 (combined total) and proportion of total arisings (%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to maximise waste avoidance, minimisation and re-use in line with the waste hierarchy to reduce the amount of waste maximize management 	
	1.4 Waste Recycling To promote waste recycling or composting in accordance with the waste hierarchy in order to maximise landfill diversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of South London's municipal waste arisings recycled or composted by 2016 (%) • Proportion of South London's commercial & industrial waste recycled or composted by 2016 (%) • Proportion of South London's construction and demolition waste recycled (i.e. where it is produced) by 2021 (%) • Number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry • Proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45% of South London's municipal waste arisings to be recycled or composted by 2015 (London Plan) • 70% of South London's commercial & industrial recycled or composted by 2015 (London Plan) • 95% of South London's construction and demolition waste to be recycled by 2020 (%) • To maximise the number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support manufacturing from waste industry • To minimise the proportion of recyclables exported outside London (%) 	
	1.5 Energy from Waste and Clean Technologies To promote energy from waste where waste cannot be reused or recycled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of waste facilities which are co-located in such a way as to support generation of renewable energy including energy from waste e.g. siting close to existing heat and power infrastructure, thermal treatment technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise renewable energy generation, including energy from waste, in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions 	

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of waste facilities with 'clean' technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the number and proportion of waste facilities with 'clean' technology 	
(2) SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT Promoting sustainable transport in the South London area	2.1 Traffic Reduction (trips) To reduce traffic levels, congestion, air pollution and greenhouse emissions from waste-related transport by reducing travel needs and enhancing access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a reduction in the ratio of total km travelled per unit volume of waste 	(2) Sustainable Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DfT⁵ 'National Road Traffic Statistics' www.dft-matrix.net; Local Implementation Plans (LIPs); DEFRA 'Local & Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates' (AEA Energy & Environment, 2007); DEFRA Waste Strategy for England 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf Annual monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation) AMRs⁶ (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); Mayor's Transport Strategy http://www.capitalwastefacts.com (London Remade/ GLA) National sustainable development indicators (UK Sustainable Development Strategy) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm (7) road transport (9) road freight
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of visits to household waste recycling centres; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve public accessibility to Re-use and Recycling Centres 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored air quality levels against national standards for NOx and PM10s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with national air quality standards particularly within Air Management Areas (AQMAS) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored noise levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce noise impacts on sensitive receptors from waste-related transport 		
	2.2 Traffic Reduction (modes) To minimise the impacts of waste-related transport by promoting sustainable modes, including rail and water freight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the proportion of waste transported other than by road (rail or river) by waste stream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a reduction in the proportion of waste transported by road 	
(3) POLLUTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES Minimising pollution and	3.1 Air Quality To improve local air quality and limit air pollution as much as practicably possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g. NOx and PM10s), including within identified Air Management Areas (AQMAS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waste facilities to be compliant with national air quality standards, particularly within AQMAS 	(3) Pollution & Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Air Quality Network http://www.londonair.org.uk/london/asp/default.asp?la_id=&showbulletins=&width=1024 DfT⁷ 'National Road Traffic Statistics' www.dft-matrix.net;
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polluting emissions from waste facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with Environmental Permit levels and Waste Licensing and/or planning conditions 	

⁵ Department for Transport

⁶ Annual Monitoring Reports

⁷ Department for Transport

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
promoting sustainable use of land and natural resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polluting emissions/traffic movements from waste-related transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise polluting emissions (PM10,NOx, carbon monoxide, benzene etc) and traffic movements from waste-related transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Implementation Plans (LIPs); Mayor's Transport Strategy AMRs⁸ (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); EA data on river quality, water pollution incidents and discharges to water http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/yourenv/eff/1190084/water/ DEFRA statistics on soil and contaminated land http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/land/index.htm Borough Contaminated Land Strategies London Development Database (GLA); National Land Use Database; London Aggregates Monitoring Reports (GLA). National sustainable development indicators (UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm (7) road transport (9) road freight (24) Land Use (25) Land Recycling (29) Emissions of air pollutants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a reduction in the ratio of total km travelled per unit volume of waste 	
	3.2 Water Pollution and Resources To minimise any potentially adverse impacts of water pollution on the River Wandle and other water-courses in the plan area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EA river quality classifications from A (very good) to F (bad) for biology, chemistry and nutrients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that waste facilities and related activities do not adversely affect quality of watercourses or groundwater 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water pollution incidents arising from waste-related developments within South London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of water pollution arising from waste-related developments within South London. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of existing and new waste developments with water efficiency measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise water consumption in existing and new waste-related developments 	
	3.3 Soil Contamination and Previously Developed Land To minimise soil contamination and maximise the development of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or sites of 'potential concern') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce and minimise number and area of contaminated sites requiring remediation (or 'Sites of Potential Concern') 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a proportion of all 'sites of potential concern' (%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the number of sites for which sufficient information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary as a proportion of all 'Sites of Potential Concern' 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste-related development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the number and area of contaminated sites remediated as a consequence of waste development 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of new waste-related developments on previously-developed ('brownfield'), derelict or underused land/premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise number and proportion of new waste-related developments on previously-developed ('brownfield'), derelict or underused land/ premises 	
	3.4 Minerals To safeguard primary mineral aggregates and make most efficient use of construction materials, water and other resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of secondary aggregates used in the construction of new waste-related facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the proportion of secondary aggregates used in the construction of waste-related facilities 	

⁸ Annual Monitoring Reports

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
(4) ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE Mitigating climate change through energy efficiency measures, renewables and the sustainable design and construction	4.1 Renewable Energy To minimise carbon dioxide emissions through promoting energy efficiency in waste-related development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared to the Target Emission Rate (TER) set under Part L of the 2010 Building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all waste-related developments achieve at least a 25% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared to the Target Emission Rate (TER) in the 2010 Building Regulations 	(4) Energy and Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) DEFRA 'Local & Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates' (AEA Energy & Environment, 2007); National sustainable development indicators (UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (2) CO2 emissions by end user (4) Renewable energy (13) resource use Mayor's Energy Strategy London Energy Partnership http://www.lep.org.uk/ London Climate Change Agency http://www.lcca.co.uk/ London Development Database (GLA); Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007);
	4.2 To promote the efficient supply of energy, in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation connected to local distribution networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the number of waste to energy and other renewable energy schemes by type across South London 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the proportion (%) of household waste arisings used to recover heat, power and other energy sources leading to heat recovery, where these methods lead to lower overall levels of carbon dioxide emissions than alternative waste treatment methods 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the number of waste to energy facilities and other renewable energy schemes by type connected to local heat and/or power distribution networks, where these methods lead to lower overall levels of carbon dioxide emissions 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of energy generated from waste to energy schemes by type across South London (kW hrs) and reduction in carbon dioxide emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the quantity of energy generated from waste to energy schemes across London (kW hrs), where these methods lead to lower overall levels of carbon dioxide emissions than alternative waste treatment methods." 	
4.3 To meet an increased proportion of energy needs from on-site renewables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion (%) of carbon dioxide reductions achieved through renewable sources of energy generated on-site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all waste developments achieve a reduction in carbon emissions through renewable sources of energy generated on-site measured against the 'Target Emission Rate' (TER) for heating, hot water, ventilation and lighting under Part L of Building Regulations 2010 		
4.4 Sustainable Design and Construction To promote the highest standards of sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance of waste-related developments against the relevant BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all waste developments achieve a minimum sustainability rating of BREEAM 'excellent' 		

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
	design and construction in both existing and new waste-related development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance of waste-related developments against the 'preferred' and 'essential' standards set out Mayor's SPG on Sustainable Design and Construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all waste developments achieve the Mayor's 'essential' standards 	
(5) FLOOD RISK & CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION Mitigating and adapting to climate change including managing flood risk	5.1 Flood Risk To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk affecting or arising from waste-related developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste-related developments located within EA Flood Zones 2 (Medium Risk), 3a (High Risk) and 3b (Functional Floodplain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid waste-related development in flood risk areas through application of the Sequential Test as outlined in PPS25 and joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for South London 	(5) Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Wandle Valley Catchment (Scott Wilson, 2008) EA Flood Zones and Wandle Catchment Management Plan National Indicator (NI) 188 Adapting to Climate Change: national sustainable development indicators (UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm (31) Flood Risk Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of waste-related developments that have applied the Sequential Test and the Exception Test as outlined in PPS25 and SFRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that 100% of waste-related developments located within flood risk areas accord with the Sequential and Exception Tests as outlined in PPS 25 and the SFRA Exception Test as outlined in PPS25. 	
	5.2 Sustainable Urban Drainage To promote sustainable urban drainage and climate change adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste developments which incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures including flood resilient design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that 100% of waste-related developments incorporate sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and appropriate climate change adaptation measures where possible 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> degree of peak-time attenuation achieved through SUDS measures and level of run-off from waste-related sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that 100% of waste-related developments ensure that peak and annual volumes of run-off is less than the previous conditions on the site 	
(6) LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY Maintaining and enhancing the quality of South London's environment	6.1 Pollution To improve local environmental quality and limit pollution as much as possible to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution incidents associated with waste developments by pollutant, severity, duration and facility type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce number of pollution incidents within South London 	(6) Local Environmental Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Air Quality Network http://www.londonair.org.uk/london/asp/default.asp?la_id=&show_bulletins=&width=1024 DfT⁹ 'National Road Traffic Statistics' www.dft-matrix.net; Local Implementation Plans (LIPs); AMRs¹⁰ (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); London Ambient Noise Strategy Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 EU Directive 2002/49/EC (noise standards)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with national air quality standards particularly within identified Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polluting emissions from waste facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with Environmental Permit Levels and Waste Licensing/planning conditions 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total kilometres travelled by waste during collection and from bulking to treatment and/or disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a reduction in the ratio of total km travelled per unit volume of waste 	

⁹ Department for Transport

¹⁰ Annual Monitoring Reports

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
	6.2 Noise and Vibration To minimise the impact of noise and vibration from existing or new waste facilities and related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored noise levels (peak and 24-hour average) in dB(A) in the vicinity of waste-related developments and transport routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that waste developments and associated activities do not increase noise levels in the vicinity of waste-related developments and transport routes to unacceptable levels (compliance with Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 EU Directive 2002/49/EC (noise standards)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFRA Noise mapping England website (DEFRA) http://noisemapping.defra.gov.uk/wps/portal/noise
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area falling within DEFRA's Road Traffic Noise Map categories (ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that waste developments do not increase in total area within DEFRA's Road Traffic Noise Map categories (ha) 	
	6.3 Odour To minimise the impact of odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities on local residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area potentially affected by odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise odour from existing or new waste facilities and related activities to acceptable levels 	
	6.4 Light Pollution To minimise light pollution to the sky and its impact on neighbouring uses arising from waste-related development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual star counts (monitored by CPRE as a measure of light pollution). Number and proportion of waste-related developments constructed in line with best practice in minimising light pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of waste developments are constructed in accordance with best practice in minimising light pollution' as set out in 'Guidance Notes for the reduction of Obtrusive Light' (GN01) 2005 published by the Institute of Light Engineers To ensure that 100% of waste-related developments are constructed in accordance with best practice in minimising light pollution 	
(7) OPEN ENVIRONMENT Protecting and enhancing the open environment	7.1 Strategic Open Land To safeguard permanence and integrity of Green Belt & Metropolitan Open Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area, integrity, 'openness' and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that waste facilities safeguard the permanence, integrity and quality of designated Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within South London (hectares) 	(7) Open Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Development Database (GLA); AMRs¹¹ (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); Borough surveys/ reviews of Green Belt/ MOL, open space and landscape studies as required in support of LDF
	7.2 Public Open Space To maintain, create, restore, enhance the quality of and access to public open space within South London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of public open space within South London (hectares) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the loss of public open space and where possible safeguard additional areas of open space 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of public open space within South London (hectares) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that any loss of open space is compensated for by an equal or greater space 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of public open space per 1,000 population within South London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the provision of public open space per 1,000 population within South London 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of public open space deficiency (ha) (i) 3.2 km or more walking distance from sites of metropolitan importance (ii) 1.2 km or more from sites of district importance; and (iii) 400 m + from any public open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that there is no increase in areas of public open space deficiency as a consequence of waste-related development 	

¹¹ Annual Monitoring Reports

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
	7.3 Landscape Quality To maintain the quality of open landscape and strategic views.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of open landscape within South London based on landscape appraisal survey data within each of the four boroughs Strategic views from within and from outside the South London boroughs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that waste-related developments do not adversely affect the quality of open landscape within South London To ensure that waste-related developments do not adversely affect strategic views from within and from outside the South London boroughs 	
(8) BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS Conserving and enhancing priority habitats and species diversity	8.1 Nature Conservation Sites To maintain and enhance internationally, nationally, regionally and locally designated wildlife sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, area and condition of internationally and nationally designated wildlife sites (SSSIs, SPAs, SACs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that waste sites and associated activities have no adverse impact on internationally and nationally designated sites 	(8) Biodiversity and Habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) database (London Wildlife Trust, November 2007); Local Biodiversity Action Plans Natural England and Joint Nature Conservation Committee websites http://www.naturalengland.org.uk and http://www.jncc.gov.uk (condition surveys and conservation objectives for European sites/ SSSIs/ SACs) London Development Database (GLA); AMRs¹² (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs). National sustainable development indicators (UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm (20) Bird Populations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, area and condition of regionally or locally designated wildlife sites, including Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) of local/ metropolitan importance and LNRs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that waste sites and associated activities have no adverse impact on regionally or locally designated sites 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the number of waste facilities located within 500m of sites covered by national, regional or local nature conservation designations 	
	8.2 Priority Habitats and Species To enhance priority habitats and protect species and biodiversity within South London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in priority habitats and population of local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet local BAP targets for priority habitats for each of the four South London boroughs 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste-related developments which have impacted priority habitats and/or BAP species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the number of waste facilities with adverse impacts on priority habitats and/or BAP species 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of habitat created, improved or managed as a consequence of waste facility development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the area of habitat created, improve or managed as a consequence of waste development (ha) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and extent of local green corridor networks in South London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise opportunities for enhancing local green corridor networks 	
	(9) BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT Protecting and enhancing the quality of the built and historic environment	9.1 Design and Townscape To ensure that waste facilities meet high quality design principles that respect local character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number and proportion of new waste facilities constructed to high quality design principles 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townscape quality (survey) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that new waste facilities do not adversely affect townscape quality 	
9.2 Historic Environment To preserve and enhance the quality of South London's built and historic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To preserve and enhance scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets within South London 	

¹² Annual Monitoring Reports

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
	environment and cultural assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste facilities located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London; Number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals) Number of waste facilities located within 500 m of Conservation Areas Number of new waste facilities located within areas of high townscape quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that no waste facilities are located within 500 m of major heritage or cultural assets within South London To maintain the number and quality of Conservation Areas within South London (character appraisals) To ensure that no waste facilities are located within 500 m of Conservation Areas To minimise the number of new waste facilities located within areas of designated landscape value 	http://www.helm.org.uk/ b <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Counts website http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.9535 Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Review carried out by Boroughs Review of Areas of Special Local Character (ASLC) Borough character assessments/townscape surveys London Development Database AMRs (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs).
	9.3 Landscape character and Distinctiveness To protect and enhance landscape character and distinctiveness and important landmarks, particularly in areas of special local character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of Character Assessments (Borough surveys undertaken as part of the LDF evidence base); Results of Open Space Studies (Borough surveys undertaken as part of the LDF evidence base); Number of waste facilities located within Areas of Special Local Character or affecting important landmarks or views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste facilities on the quality of the open environment To minimise the potentially adverse impacts of waste facilities on the quality of the open environment To minimise the adverse impacts of waste facilities on Areas of Special Local Character, views or important landmarks 	
(10) SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH Promoting sustained economic growth, inward investment and local employment opportunities within South London	10.1 Employment To increase local employment opportunities in the waste management sector within South London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number and type of personnel employed in the waste management sector within South London by site and size of facility Proportion of personnel employed in the waste management sector working at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) compared to waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the total level of employment in the waste management sector within South London To achieve a shift in the balance of waste management personnel classified at the top of the waste hierarchy (re-use, recover/ recycle) 	(10) Sustainable Economic Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOMIS¹³ website statistics on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident population In employment / unemployed Economically inactive Employment by occupation Qualifications Earnings by residence Working-age benefits Jobs (total jobs / employee jobs) VAT registered businesses - mwww.nomisweb.co.uk Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis (ONS); ONS website www.statistics.gov.uk/census/Surveys of Industrial and Warehousing Land Demand WasteDataFlow website
	10.2 Economic Growth Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the waste management sector within South London.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic output of Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita per annum Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy Waste planning applications submitted and approved by type and position in the waste hierarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve an increase in Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita per annum To achieve an increase in the number of new businesses involved in waste management at the top of the waste management hierarchy Proportion of waste planning applications approved by type (%) 	

¹³ National Online Manpower Information System

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of EA Waste Management Licenses approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve an increased number of EA Waste Management Licenses at the top of the waste hierarchy and a decreasing number at the bottom of the hierarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.wastedataflow.org/ (web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government) National sustainable development indicators (UK Sustainable Development Strategy) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/national/index.htm (40) Employment Special Waste Database (EA) London Remade/ GLA) Municipal Waste Management Statistics (DEFRA¹⁴) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/bulletin07.htm http://www.capitalwastefacts.com Annual monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (in preparation)
	<p>10.3 New Waste Management Technologies To promote growth and investment in new waste management technologies based on an assessment of emerging markets and the increasing viability of energy from waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses and new facilities introducing new waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy e.g. Anaerobic Digestion with energy/heat generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve an increase in the number of businesses and new facilities introducing waste management technologies at the top of the waste hierarchy 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new waste facilities connected to district heating networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve an increase in the number of new waste facilities connected to district heating networks 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill within the South London area compared to LATS allowances for 2010, 2013 and 2020 (tonnes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of to landfill within the Plan area 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATs) to South London WDA under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (£) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise cost of Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATs) to South London WDA by not exceeding LATS allowances for 2010, 2013 and 2020 	
(11) POPULATION HUMAN HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE	<p>11.1 Quality of Life Protecting and enhancing the quality of the local environment for residents living near waste management facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of residents living near waste facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the proportion of residents living near waste facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment 	<p>(11) Population Human Health and Quality Of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health statistics available from Department of health website http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/statistics/index.htm Health statistics on ONS website www.statistics.gov.uk/census/ Sutton and Merton PCT http://www.suttonandmerton.nhs.uk/ec/thetrust GLA 'Focus on London' annual reports and AMRs GLA Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) extranet and Updates
	<p>11.2 Public Health Minimising potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of asthma and other respiratory complaints in the vicinity of waste facilities or transport routes (see air quality below) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the potentially adverse impacts of waste-related developments, transport and associated activities on public health are minimised 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored air quality levels against national standards (e.g.) NOx and PM10s, including within Air Management Areas (AQMAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve compliance with national air quality standards particularly within identified Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) (see below) 	
	<p>11.3 Waste-related Crime To reduce waste-related</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of fly-tipping events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To decrease the number and severity of fly-tipping events 	

¹⁴ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

SA Topic	SA Objectives	Indicators	Sustainability Targets	Data Sources
	crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste-related complaints to the EA within South London 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a year-on-year decrease in waste-related complaints to the EA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population profiles in AMRs NOMIS¹⁵ website www.nomisweb.co.uk Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2007) produced by the CLG Home Office crime statistics http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/crime-statistics/ London Air Quality Network http://www.londonair.org.uk Road Safety statistics on DfT website/published by Boroughs http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/
	11.4 Public Safety To improve road safety and the safe operation of waste-related facilities within South London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of reported accidents involving staff or visitors to waste facilities Number of people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents involving waste vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To decrease the number and type of reported accidents involving staff or visitors to waste facilities To decrease number of people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents involving waste vehicles 	
(12) ACCESS, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION Improving access to waste facilities and promoting equalities, community engagement and awareness	12.1 Access to waste management facilities To improve public access to waste management facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and location of Reuse and Recycling Centres accepting household waste Number and proportion of residents satisfied with household waste collection, recycling facilities, Reuse and Recycling Centres Kerbside collection of waste and recyclables (tonnes by waste type) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve an increase in the Household Waste and Recycling Centres accepting household waste To increase in the number and proportion of residents satisfied with household waste collection, recycling facilities, Household Waste and Recycling Centres To increase the number and proportion of households with kerbside collection within the South London Waste Plan area. 	(12) Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy AMRs¹⁶ (GLA and Boroughs on London Plan and LDFs); WasteDataFlow website http://www.wastedataflow.org/ (web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government NOMIS¹⁷ www.nomisweb.co.uk
	12.2 Equalities and Social Inclusion To address inequalities and promote social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location and concentration of existing and new waste facilities within South London relative to areas of social deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To locate new waste facilities within easy access of areas of social deprivation (employment, income, environment and Index of Multiple Deprivation) 	
	12.3 Community Engagement To promote community involvement in waste planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of public involvement in the waste planning consultation process by engagement method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the overall level of public involvement in the waste planning consultation process 	
	12.4 Waste Education & Awareness Providing opportunities for waste education and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waste education and awareness raising events held e.g. exhibitions and visits to schools etc Public awareness of sustainable waste management issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve an increase in the number of waste education and awareness raising events held To achieve an increase in public awareness of sustainable waste management issues 	

¹⁵ National Online Manpower Information System

¹⁶ Annual Monitoring Reports

¹⁷ National Online Manpower Information System

Appendix 4

Explanatory Notes

1. In June 2008, the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was published for consultation. The results of this consultation led to the development and refinement of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework Objectives and Indicators.
2. In spring 2009, an evaluation of potential sites took place. As stated in Paragraph 8.8, the criteria for the evaluation were based on the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators. Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 set out the relationships between the evaluation criteria and the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Consequently, the boroughs consider that all sites considered in the evaluation of potential sites were subject to sustainability appraisal.
3. This appendix ranks all the evaluated sites. These are the sites which are contained in the Technical Report for Stage 2. There were some anomalies in the scoring:
 - Following issues raised at the Issues and Options consultation, it was decided to weight some of the criteria and, subsequent to the publication of the Technical Report for Stage 2, it was found that there were some addition errors arising from this decision to weight.
 - In the case of Site/Area 102, the boundary was redrawn but it was scored on its old boundary which meant part of the site/area was within the Croydon Panorama Arc and so scored “1” for Strategic Views. The redrawn boundary took the site outside of the Croydon Panorama Arc and therefore scored “5” for Strategic Views. This took its score from 82 to 86.
4. For the purposes of consultation, those sites which scored higher than 85 were included in the Stage 2 Potential Sites and Policies document. The justification for choosing this cut-off point was that it would give consultees a manageable number of sites to consider and an overprovision for the boroughs in terms of land required. However, it was not an absolute cut-off point as all sites that had been evaluated were available for consultation as the Technical Report for Stage 2 was also a consultation document at this stage. Exceptionally, Site/Area 99 Purley Oaks Highways Depot was included in the Stage 2 Potential Sites and Policies document despite not achieving a score of 85 or more. The rationale for its inclusion was that the London Borough of Croydon, which owned the site, intended to extend the adjacent HWRC onto the area. The boroughs considered it would have been confusing for residents if a borough had been promoting a waste use on this site but had not included it in its consultation documents on waste management.

5. Following the Stage 2 Potential Sites and Policies consultation, a detailed study of deliverability was undertaken. PPS10 Paragraph 18 states local planning authorities should “avoid unrealistic assumptions on the prospects, for the development of waste management facilities, or of particular sites or areas, having regard in particular to any ownership constraint which cannot be readily freed” and it was considered a thorough and timely investigation of deliverability was essential to the delivery of a sound plan.
6. In spring 2010, the boroughs engaged consultants King Sturge to undertake a deliverability study on potential waste sites. The study reported in October 2010. However, there was further information relating to sites which King Sturge had not been party to and, in November 2010, the boroughs published the “Deliverability of Sites Report”. The findings in the Deliverability of Sites Report” led to a refinement of the potential sites and so only the deliverable sites were included the Waste Plan. The “Deliverability of Sites Report” was updated in April 2011 to reflect changes in the industrial land market in south London between November 2010 and April 2011.

Table 1: Ranked Listed of All Sites Considered

No	Site	Score	Notes on Scoring	In Stage 2/2a Documents	Deliverability	In Proposed Submission Version
41	Kingston Road & Jubilee Way Aggregates Depot	116		Yes	Not Deliverable - p25 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
47	Land at Kingston Road/Jubilee Way	110	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 120 but addition is incorrect	Yes	Not Deliverable - p21 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
1	Factory Lane Transfer Station	104		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
124	Old Government Buildings	102		Yes	Not Deliverable - p25 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
86	Days Aggregates	102		Yes	Not Deliverable - p20 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
45	Barwell Business Park	102		Yes	Not Deliverable - p25 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
352	Chessington Industrial Estate Area B	100		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2

125	Land South of Factory Lane	98		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
642	Durnsford Road Industrial Area	96		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
641	Area East of Weir Road, Durnsford Road Industrial Estate	94		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
105	Factory Lane Industrial Estate	94		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
5312	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 12	92		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
751	Burlington Road, west side Junction A3	92	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 82 but addition is incorrect	Yes	Not Deliverable – p26 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
534	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 4	92		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
21	777 Demolition	92		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
6	Villiers Road WTS	92		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
3	Kimpton CA	92		No. Site considered too small at time	Existing	Schedule 1
702	Garth Road Industrial Area	90		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
535	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 5	90		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
116	Croydon Highways Depot and Offices	90		No. Site Council- owned and considered undeliverabl e	-	-
100	EMR	90		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
97	Sevenside	90		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1

69	Willow Lane Industrial Area	90		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
26	Weir Road CA	90		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
27	Weir Road WTS	90		No. Site considered too small at time	Existing	Schedule 1
22	B Nebbett & Son	90		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
98	Veolia Environmental Services	90		No	Existing	Schedule 1
491	Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land North of Minden Road	88		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
351	Chessington Industrial Estate Area A	88		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
136	Deer Park Road Site	88		Yes	Not Deliverable - p22 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
104	Lombard Business Park - Purley Way North	88		Yes	Not Deliverable - p25 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
101	Rentokil Initial	88		No – site too small	Existing	Schedule 1
46	Coal Depot, adjacent to Barwell	88	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 87 but addition is incorrect	Yes	Not Deliverable - p21 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
36	Silverglade Business Park	88		Yes	Not Deliverable - Annex 25 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
17	Country Skip	88		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
651	Plough Lane Industrial Area A	86	But scoring was incorrect	Yes	Deliverable	-
539	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 9	86		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
533	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 3	86		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2

532	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 2	86		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
492	Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land East of Kimpton Road	86	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 91 but addition is incorrect	Yes	Not Deliverable - p27 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
353	Chessington Industrial Estate Area C	86		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
127	Willow Lane Area, by River Wandle	86		Yes. Included within Site 69	See Site 69	Schedule 2 – as Area 69
73	Bushey Road Industrial Area	86		Yes	Not Deliverable - p26 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
61	Dundonald Road Industrial Area	86	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 78 but addition is incorrect	Yes	Not Deliverable – p27 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
60	Rainbow Park Industrial Estate	86		Yes	Not Deliverable - p23 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
57	Land West of Beddington Lane	86	Score assumes MOL de-designation	Yes	Not Deliverable - p24 of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
33	Red Lion Road Business Centre 1	86	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 76 but addition is incorrect	Yes	Not Deliverable – p22 of Annex of Deliverability Study (Nov 2010)	-
87	Bardon Aggregates	86	Assessed but no score	No	Not deliverable – site redeveloped	-
102	South Beddington Industrial Area	86		Yes	Deliverable	Schedule 2
5310	Beddington Industrial Area	84		No	-	-

	Zone 10					
538	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 8	84		No	-	-
537	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 7	84		No	-	-
536	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 6	84		No	-	-
129	Coomber Way Area	84		No	-	-
117	Vacant Site on Commerce Way	84		No	-	-
103	Industrial Area Latham's Way and Propects Way	84		No	-	-
68	Morden Industrial Area	84		No	-	-
67	Nelson Trading Estate	84	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 89 but addition is incorrect	No	-	-
62	Gap Road Industrial Estate	84		No	-	-
56	Silverwing Industrial Estate	84		No	-	-
25	Sloane Waste Management	84		No	Existing	Schedule 1
28	Therapia Highways Depot	84		No	-	-
121	Vacant Site Lysander Road	84		No	-	-
1152	Selhurst Railway Depot - Main Depot	82		No	-	-
1151	Selhurst Railway Depot - Land to NW Corner	82		No	-	-
401	St John's Industrial Area, N of Kingston Road	82		No	-	-
122	Coulsdon Industrial Estate	82		No	-	-
118	Progress Way - Car Park	82		No	-	-
111	Ullswater Business Park	82		No	-	-

71	Prince George's Road	82		No	-	-
66	Streatham Road	82	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 87 but addition is incorrect	No	-	-
493	Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land South of Minden Road	80		No	-	-
109	Selsdon Road Industrial Estate	80		No	-	-
107	Union Road Industrial Area	80		No	-	-
23	Five Star Japanese Autos	80		No	Existing	Schedule 1
19	Waste World Ltd	80		No	Existing	Schedule 1
18	Viridor Recycling and Composting	80		Yes – as a large existing site	Existing	Schedule 1
96	George Killoughery	80		No	-	-
5314	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 14	78		No	-	-
5313	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 13	78		No	-	-
5311	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 11	78		No	-	-
146	Land NE of Leatherhead Rd and Rushett Lane	78		No	-	-
63	Durnsford Road Industrial Area	78		No	-	-
55	Paynes Chocolate Factory	78		No	-	-
9	Garth Road CA	78		Yes	Existing	Schedule 1
113	Area at Junction of Purley Way and Stafford Road	78		No	-	-
95	SWC Steve's Workshop	76		No	-	-
94	D Sullivan Metals	76	Technical Report for Stage 2 states	No	-	-

			70 but addition is incorrect			
120	Vacant Site at Rear of Spitfire Business Park	76		No	-	-
126	Benedict Wharf WTS	76		Yes – as a large existing site	Existing	Schedule 1
72	Hallowfield Industrial Estate - South of Railway Line	75		No	-	-
512	Wandle Valley Trading Estate Area B	74		Yes. In Stage 2a	Deliverable (also as Site 1006)	Schedule 2
482	Abbots Road Industrial Area	74		No	-	-
402	St John's Industrial Area, South of Kingston Road	74		No	-	-
106	Roman Industrial Estate	74		No	-	-
74	Northroop Grumman Site - Malden Way	74		No	-	-
44	St George's Industrial Estate	74		No	-	-
32	The old B&Q and Comet Site	74		No	-	-
92	South London Salvage	74		No	-	-
89	Simmonds Bros & Sons	74		No	-	-
112	Lower Coombe Street	74		No	-	-
752	Industrial Site to E of A3	72		No	-	-
481	Gander Green Industrial Area	72		No	-	-
131	Old Kingstonians Rugby Pitches	72		No	-	-
99	Purley Oaks Highway Depot	72		Yes. Council planned planning application	Existing	Schedule 2

				to extend adjacent HWRC		
93	Jack Sparrowhawk & Son	72	Technical Report for Stage 2 states 66 but addition is incorrect	No	-	-
42	Kingsmill Business Park	72		No	-	-
38	Fairfield Industrial Estate	72		No	-	-
52	Felnex Trading Estate	72		No	-	-
4	Purley Oaks CA	72		No	Existing	Schedule 1
119	Vacant	72		No	-	-
145	Land to NW of Leatherhead Road and Fair Oak Lane	70		No	-	-
110	Selsdon Goods Yard	70		No	-	-
37	Canbury Park Industrial Estate	70		No	-	-
88	Bargain City Spares	70		No	-	-
20	Greener Solutions	68		No	-	-
652	Plough Lane Industrial Area B	66		No	-	-
134	Old Gas Works, Motspur Park	66		No	-	-
123	Kingston Waste Water Treatment Works	66		No	-	-
114	Curley Waste	66		No	-	-
108	Vulcan Way Industrial Estate	66		No	-	-
59	Land N of Kimpton Industrial Area	66		No	-	-
24	E & SB Davies	66		No	-	-
137	Hackbridge - New Designation Area	64		No	-	-
50	Oldfields Road Trading Estate	64		No	-	-
7	Henry Woods	64		No	-	-

135	Mitcham Common	62		No	-	-
132	Land N of Worcester Park Road, Tolworth	62		No	-	-
2	Fishers Lane Farm CA	62		No	Existing	Schedule 1
5	Pear Tree Farm WTS	60		No	Existing	Schedule 1
91	South Park Motors	60	Assessed but no score	No	-	-
130	Area on Carmichael Road	60		No	-	-
513	Wandle Valley Trading Estate Area C	58		No	-	-
511	Wandle Valley Trading Estate Area A	58		No	-	-
133	Old BBC Sports Ground, Motspur Park	58		No	-	-
54	St Andrews Road/Plumpton Way Industrial Estate	58		No	-	-
58	Beddington Industrial - West Area by WWTW	56		No	-	-
A	Safety Kleen UK Ltd	-	Not Assessed	No	Existing – required to safeguard under London Plan policy 5.17	Schedule 1
V	Vertal	-	Not Assessed	No	Existing – required to safeguard under London Plan policy 5.17	Schedule 1
B	Stubbs Mead Depot	-	Not Assessed	No	Existing – required to safeguard under London Plan policy 5.17	Schedule 1`
BF	Beddington Farmlands Landfill	-	Not Assessed	No	Existing – required to safeguard under London Plan policy 5.17	Schedule 1

Table 2: Detailed Scores for Existing Sites

Site Number	Site Area	Effective Area	'Size'	Borough	Site Type	Facility Type	Description	Showstoppers	Greenbelt & MOL	Open Space	SRN	SRN Weighted	LCA	Nature Conservation Area	SPZ	Locally Important NCA	PROW	Sustainable Transport	Sustainable Transport Weighted	Flooding	Archaeological	Strategic Views	Major Regeneration	Site Configuration	Existing Use /Buildings On Site	Proximity To Residential Areas	Proximity To Residential Areas Weighted	Vehicle Routing	Vehicle Routing Weighted	Visual Intrusion	Potential for co-location	Potential for co-location Weighted	Total Score	
1	1.79	0	Small	Croydon	Existing	Transfer Station	Factory Lane Transfer Station		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	104	
86	2.02	0	Small	Croydon	Exempt Site	Manufacture of products from waste	Days Aggregates		5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	5	1	2	3	6	5	5	10	102	
21	0.97	0	Small	Sutton	Existing	Materials Recovery Facility	777 Demolition & Haulage Co Ltd		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	5	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	92	
6	1.86	0	Small	Kingston	Existing	Transfer Station	Villiers Road Waste Transfer Station		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	1	2	5	5	10	92	
3	0.44	0	Small	Sutton	Existing	Transfer Station	Kirpton CA Site	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	3	3	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	92	
100	1.04	0	Small	Sutton	Existing	Metal Recycling Site	EMR Limited		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	90	
98	0.74	0	Small	Sutton	Existing	Transfer Station	Veolia Environmental Services Ltd	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	5	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	90	
97	0.96	0	Small	Sutton	Exempt	Recovery of recycling	Sevenside Waste Paper		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	5	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	90	
27	0.25	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Transfer Station	Weir Road Transfer Station	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	1	2	90	
26	0.27	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Weir Road CA Site	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	1	2	90	
22	1.03	0	Small	Merton	Existing	ELV Facility	B Nebbett & Son Ltd		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	5	5	5	10	3	6	5	5	10	90	
101	0.15	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Clinical Transfer Station	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	5	3	5	10	5	10	5	1	2	88	
17	2.38	0	Small	Sutton	Existing	Transfer Station	Country Skip Hire		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	5	5	5	10	5	10	3	5	10	88	
87	0.7	0	Small	Sutton	Exempt	Manufacture from waste	Bardon Aggregates	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	1	5	10	3	6	5	5	10	86	
25	0.79	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Transfer Station	Sloane Waste Management	Area	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	5	1	2	5	10	5	1	2	84	
96	0.81	0	Small	Merton	Exempt	Manufacture of products from waste	George Killoughery Ltd	Area	5	5	1	2	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	80	
23	0.11	0	Small	Merton	Existing	ELV Facility	5 Star Japanese Autospares Ltd	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	5	10	5	10	3	1	2	80	
19	0.07	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Transfer Station	Waste World Ltd	Area	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	1	2	80	
18	4.02	0	Small	Sutton	Existing	Materials Recovery Facility	Viridor Recycling Centre Beddington Farmlands		3	1	1	2	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	80	
9	2.05	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Transfer Station	Garth Road CA Site		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	3	1	2	3	6	5	1	2	78		
126	3.87	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Transfer Station	Benedict Wharf Whole Site		5	5	1	2	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	5	5	3	6	1	2	5	5	10	76	
95	0.18	0	Small	Merton	Exempt Site	Storage of scrap metal	Swc Steve's Workshop Centre	Area	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	5	10	5	1	2	76	
94	0.02	0	Small	Croydon	Exempt Site	Recovery of scrap metal/motor vehicles	D Sullivan Metals	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	5	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	76	
92	0.07	0	Small	Croydon	Exempt Site	Recovery of scrap metal/motor vehicles	South London Salvage	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	74	
89	0.06	0	Small	Croydon	Exempt Site	Recovery of scrap metal/motor vehicles	Simmonds Brothers & Sons	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	74	
99	1.68	0	Small	Croydon	Existing	Transfer Station	Purely Oaks Highway Depot		5	1	5	10	5	5	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	72	
4	0.22	0	Small	Croydon	Existing	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Purley Oaks CA site	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	5	1	3	6	3	6	3	1	2	72	
93	0.17	0	Small	Merton	Exempt	Storage of scrap metal	Jack Sparrowhawk & Son	Area	5	5	5	10	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	72	
88	0.07	0	Small	Croydon	Exempt Site	Recovery of scrap metal/motor vehicles	Bargain City Spares Co Ltd	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	1	2	3	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	1	2	70	
20	0.05	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Transfer Station	Greener Solutions Ltd	Area	5	5	3	6	5	5	3	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	68	
114	0.07	0	Small	Croydon	Existing	Transfer Station	Curley Waste/Skip hire	Area	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	66	
24	0.05	0	Small	Sutton	Existing	ELV Facility	E& S B Davies	Area	5	5	5	10	1	5	1	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	66	
7	0.07	0	Small	Merton	Existing	Transfer Station	Henry Woods Waste Managment Ltd	Area	3	1	3	6	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	6	3	6	3	1	2	64
2	0.19	0	Small	Croydon	Existing	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Fishers Lane Farm CA Site	Area	5	5	1	2	5	5	3	3	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	62	
5	0.21	0	Small	Croydon	Existing	Transfer Station	Pear Tree Farm Transfer Station	Area	1	5	1	2	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	5	10	1	2	3	1	2	60	
91	0.1	0	Small	Merton	Exempt	Storage of scrap metal	South Park Motors	Int & Nat Historic Importance, Area	5	5	5	10	3	5	1	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	60	

Table 3: Detailed Scores of New Sites

Site Number	Site Area	Effective Area	'Size'	Borough	Site Type	Description	Showstoppers	Greenbelt & MOL	Open Space	SRN	SRN Weighted	LCA	Nature Conservation Area	SPZ	Locally Important NCA	PROW	Sustainable Transport	Sustainable Transport Weighted	Flooding	Archaeological	Strategic Views	Major Regeneration	Configuration	Existing Use /Buildings On Site	Proximity To Residential Areas	Proximity To Residential Areas Weighted	Vehicle Routing	Vehicle Routing Weighted	Visual Intrusion	Potential for co-location	Potential for co-location Weighted	Total Score
41	2.85	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Kingston Road and Jubilee Way Aggregates Depot		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	116
47	1.72	1.72	Small	Kingston	New Site	Land at Kingston Road / Jubilee Way		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	3	3	5	10	5	10	3	5	10	110
124	3.24	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Old Government Offices Buildings		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	5	1	2	5	10	1	5	10	102	
45	7.71	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Barwell Business Park		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	3	6	5	5	5	1	3	1	5	10	5	10	3	5	10	102
352	12.49	12.49	Large	Kingston	New Site	Chessington Industrial Estate Area B		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	1	3	6	5	5	5	1	3	3	5	10	5	10	3	5	10	100
125	3.11	3.11	Small	Croydon	New Site	Land South of Factory Lane		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	5	5	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	98
642	12.64	12.64	Large	Merton	New Site	Durnsford Road Industrial Area		5	5	5	10	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	96
641	3.39	3.39	Small	Merton	New Site	Area east Weir Rd, Durnsford Road Industrial Area		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	5	5	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	94
105	7.02	7.02	Large	Croydon	New Site	Factory Lane Industrial Estate		5	5	5	10	5	5	3	3	5	1	2	3	1	5	3	5	5	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	94
5312	4.27	4.27	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 12		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	3	3	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	92
751	4.84	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Burlington Road west side junction A3		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	92
534	4.88	4.88	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 4		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	5	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	92
702	5.6	5.6	Large	Merton	New Site	Garth Road Industrial Area		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	5	3	3	3	6	3	6	5	5	10	90
535	2.27	2.27	Small	Sutton	New Site	Beddington industrial Area Zone 5		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	3	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	90
116	2.41	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Croydon Highways Depot & Offices		5	5	5	10	5	5	3	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	5	1	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	90
69	41.45	41.45	Large	Merton	New Site	Willow Lane Industrial Area		5	5	3	6	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	90
104	1.73	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Lombard Business Park -Purley Way North		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	3	1	2	5	10	3	5	10	88
491	5.12	5.12	Large	Sutton	New Site	Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land North of Minden Rd		5	5	3	6	5	5	3	3	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	88
351	12.71	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Chessington Industrial Estate Area A		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	88
136	1.45	1.45	Small	Merton	New Site	Deer Park Road site		5	5	5	10	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	88
46	3.42	3.42	Small	Kingston	New Site	Coal Depot adjacent to Barwell		5	1	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	5	10	5	5	5	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	88
36	2.15	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Silverglade Business Park		3	5	5	10	5	3	5	3	5	1	2	3	5	5	1	3	1	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	88
651	9.52	9.52	Large	Merton	New Site	Plough Lane Industrial Area A		5	5	5	10	3	5	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	86
539	13.48	13.48	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 9		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	86
533	4.53	4.53	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 3		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	86
532	8.57	8.57	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 2		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	5	5	3	1	2	3	6	3	5	10	86
492	7.69	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land East of Kimpton Road		5	5	5	10	5	5	3	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	1	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	86
353	9.71	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Chessington Industrial Estate Area C		5	1	5	10	5	5	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	5	10	86	
127	1.94	1.94	Small	Merton	New Site	Willow Lane area by Wandle River		5	5	1	2	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5	10	86
73	3.7	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Bushey Road Industrial Area		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	1	3	1	1	2	5	10	3	5	10	86
61	3.69	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Dundonald Road Industrial Area		5	5	3	6	3	5	5	3	1	5	10	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	6	1	2	3	5	10	86
60	3.18	3.18	Small	Merton	New Site	Rainbow Park industrial Estate		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	1	3	1	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	86
57	6.76	6.76	Large	Sutton	New Site	Land west of Beddington Lane adjacent to industrial areas and existing waste management facilities		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	3	5	10	5	10	3	5	10	86
33	3.77	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Red Lion Road Business Centre 1		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	86
1152	26.95	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Seihurst Railway Depot - Main depot		5	1	3	6	5	5	3	1	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	1	1	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	86
117	0.57	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Vacant site on Commerce Way	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	1	5	10	5	10	3	1	2	84
5310	10.65	10.65	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 10		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	84
538	3.69	3.69	Small	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 8		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	5	10	3	5	10	84
537	13.49	13.49	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 7		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	5	10	3	6	5	5	10	84
536	12.69	12.69	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 6		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	5	3	6	3	6	5	5	10	84
129	5.88	5.88	Large	Sutton	New Site	Coomber Way Area		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	5	3	6	3	6	5	5	10	84
121	0.58	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Vacant site Lysander Road (Survey 02/08)	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	1	2	5	5	1	1	3	1	5	10	5	10	3	1	2	84
103	33.77	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Industrial Area Latham's Way and Prospects Way	Int & Nat Hist Imp	5	5	5	10	3	5	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	5	10	3	6	3	5	10	84
68	31.84	31.84	Large	Merton	New Site	Morden industrial Area		5	5	5	10	3	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	84
67	2.25	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Nelson Trading Estate		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	5	5	5	3	1	3	1	2	3	6	3	5	10	84

Site Number	Site Area	Effective Area	'Size'	Borough	Site Type	Description	Showstoppers	Greenbelt & MDL	Open Space	SRN	SRN Weighted	LCA	Nature Conservation Area	SPZ	Locally Important NCA	PROW	Sustainable Transport	Sustainable Transport Weighted	Flooding	Archaeological	Strategic Views	Major Regeneration	Site Configuration	Existing Use /Buildings On Site	Proximity To Residential Areas	Proximity To Residential Areas Weighted	Vehicle Routing	Vehicle Routing Weighted	Visual Intrusion	Potential for co-location	Potential for co-location Weighted	Total Score	
62	3.83	3.83	Small	Merton	New Site	Gap Road Industrial Area		5	5	1	2	3	5	5	1	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	3	3	5	10	3	6	3	5	10	84	
56	5.92	5.92	Large	Sutton	New Site	Silverwing Industrial Estate		5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	84	
28	0.94	0.94	Small	Sutton	New Site	Therapia Highways Depot		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	5	3	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	84	
102	24.69	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	South Beddington Industrial Area		5	5	5	10	5	5	1	3	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	5	3	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	82	
1151	5.33	5.33	Large	Croydon	New Site	Selhurst Railway Depot - land to north west corner.		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	3	6	5	5	5	1	3	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	10	82	
401	8.15	8.15	Large	Kingston	New Site	St John's Industrial Area, North of Kingston Road		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	82	
122	4.47	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Coulsdon Industrial Estate		5	5	5	10	3	1	1	3	5	1	2	5	5	1	5	3	3	1	2	5	10	3	5	10	82	
111	14.16	14.16	Large	Croydon	New Site	Ullswater Business Park		5	5	5	10	5	1	1	1	5	1	2	5	1	1	5	3	3	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	82	
71	6.23	6.23	Large	Merton	New Site	Prince George's Road		5	5	5	10	3	5	1	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	82	
66	5.34	5.34	Large	Merton	New Site	Streatham Road		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	5	5	3	3	3	1	2	3	6	1	5	10	82	
1152	26.95	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Selhurst Railway Depot - Main depot		5	5	1	2	5	5	3	1	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	1	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	10	82	
118	0.26	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Progress Way - Car Park (Survey 02/08)	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	5	10	3	6	5	1	2	82	
109	4.17	4.17	Large	Croydon	New Site	Selsdon Road Industrial Estate		5	5	5	10	5	1	5	3	5	3	6	5	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	10	80
493	4.73	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land South of Minden Rd		5	5	5	10	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	3	6	80	
107	3.29	3.29	Small	Croydon	New Site	Union Road Industrial Area		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	80	
113	0.65	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Area at junction of Purley Way and Stafford Road	Int & Nat Hist Imp	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	1	2	78	
5314	9.65	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 14		5	5	3	6	3	5	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	78	
5313	4.41	4.41	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 13		5	5	3	6	3	5	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	3	3	3	6	5	10	3	5	10	78	
5311	4.26	4.26	Large	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial Area Zone 11		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	5	10	5	5	10	78	
63	2.36	2.36	Small	Merton	New Site	Durnsford Road Industrial Area		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	5	5	1	3	3	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	78	
55	3.86	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Paynes Chocolate Factory		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	5	10	78	
146	1.84	1.84	Small	Kingston	New Site	Land to NE of junction of Leatherhead Rd and Rushett Lane																									78		
120	0.36	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Vacant site at rear of Spitfire Business Park (Survey 02/08)	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	1	2	5	5	1	1	3	1	3	6	3	6	3	1	2	76	
72	4.01	4.01	Large	Merton	New Site	Hallowfield Industrial Estate - south of railway line		5	5	3	6	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	75	
512	1.15	1.15	Small	Sutton	New Site	Wandle Trading Estate Area B		5	5	1	2	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	3	6	3	6	3	5	10	74	
482	0.32	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Abbots Road Industrial Area	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	1	2	74	
402	1.69	1.69	Small	Kingston	New Site	St John's Industrial Area, South of Kingston Road		5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	3	1	2	74	
112	0.2	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Lower Combe Street	Area	5	5	5	10	3	5	1	5	5	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	1	3	6	3	6	3	1	2	74	
106	8.48	8.48	Large	Croydon	New Site	Roman Industrial Estate		5	5	3	6	5	5	5	3	1	1	2	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	74	
74	0.73	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Northroop Grumman site -Malden Way	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	1	2	74	
44	2.16	2.16	Small	Kingston	New Site	St George's Industrial Estate		5	5	1	2	3	3	5	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	74	
32	1.64	1.64	Small	Kingston	New Site	The Old B&Q and Comet Site		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	10	74	
119	0.91	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Vacant (Survey 02/08)		5	5	3	6	5	1	3	3	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	3	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	10	72	
752	2.44	2.44	Small	Merton	New Site	Industrial site to east of the A3		5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	2	5	10	3	1	2	72	
481	0.44	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Ganders Green Industrial Area	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	1	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	2	72	
131	4.06	4.06	Large	Kingston	New Site	Old Kingstonian Rugby Pitches		1	1	5	10	1	1	5	1	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	6	5	10	1	5	10	72	
52	12.52	12.52	Large	Sutton	New Site	Felinx Trading Estate		5	5	1	2	5	5	1	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	72	
42	0.72	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Kingsmill Business Park	Area	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	1	3	6	3	6	1	1	2	72	
38	1.54	0	Small	Kingston	New Site	Fairfield Industrial Estate		5	5	1	2	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	5	10	72	
110	2.56	2.56	Small	Croydon	New Site	Selsdon Goods Yard		5	5	3	6	3	1	3	3	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	70	
37	1.8	1.8	Small	Kingston	New Site	Canbury Park Industrial Estate		5	5	5	10	5	3	5	5	5	1	2	3	5	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	70	
145	1.12	1.12	Small	Kingston	New Site	Land to NW of junction of Leatherhead Rd & Fair Oak Lane																									70		
652	4.53	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Plough Lane Industrial Area B		5	5	3	6	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	3	1	2	66	
134	2.32	2.32	Small	Merton	New Site	Old Gas works Motspur Park		3	1	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	10	66
123	30.38	30.38	Large	Kingston	New Site	Kingston Waste Water Treatment Works		3	1	1	2	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	1	3	6	1	2	3	5	10	66	
108	9.15	9.15	Large	Croydon	New Site	Vulcan Way Industrial Estate		5	5	1	2	5	5	3	3	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	10	66	
59	0.95	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Land north of Kimpton Industrial Area		1	1	5	10	5	5	3	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	2	66	

Site Number	Site Area	Effective Area	'Size'	Borough	Site Type	Description	Showstoppers	Greenbelt & MOL	Open Space	SRN	SRN Weighted	LCA	Nature Conservation Area	SPZ	Locally Important NCA	PROW	Sustainable Transport	Sustainable Transport Weighted	Flooding	Archaeological	Strategic Views	Major Regeneration	Site Configuration	Existing Use /Buildings On Site	Proximity To Residential Areas	Proximity To Residential Areas Weighted	Vehicle Routing	Vehicle Routing Weighted	Visual Intrusion	Potential for co-location	Potential for co-location Weighted	Total Score
137	7.68	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Hackbridge - New redesignation area		1	5	1	2	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	6	3	6	1	5	10	64
50	0.61	0.61	Small	Sutton	New Site	Oldfields Road Trading Estate	Area	5	5	5	10	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	2	64
135	190.5	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Mitcham Common	Int & Nat Hist Imp	1	1	5	10	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	5	10	62
132	4.43	4.43	Large	Kingston	New Site	Land north of Worcester Park Road Tolworth		1	1	3	6	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	5	10	62
130	2.65	0	Small	Croydon	New Site	Area on Carmichael Road		5	1	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	3	6	5	5	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	60
513	0.52	0	Small	Sutton	New Site	Wandle Trading Estate Area C	Int & Nat Hist Imp,	5	5	1	2	3	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	58
511	1.19	1.19	Small	Sutton	New Site	Wandle Trading Estate Area A		5	5	1	2	1	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	2	58
133	8.27	0	Small	Merton	New Site	Old BBC sports ground, Motspur Park		1	1	1	2	5	5	5	3	5	1	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	10	58
54	0.59	0.59	Small	Sutton	New Site	St Andrews Road / Plumpton Way Industrial Estate	Area	5	5	1	2	3	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	58
58	0.9	0.9	Small	Sutton	New Site	Beddington Industrial - West Area by WWTW	Area	3	1	1	2	5	5	5	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	5	10	3	1	2	56

South London Waste Plan EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

March 2011



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Background	1
<i>Table 1.1: Timetable for the South London Waste Plan</i>	1
What is an EqIA?	3
Legislation	3
Equality Target Groups	4
<i>Table 1.2: Equality Target Groups</i>	4
Women	4
<i>Table 1.3: Percentage of Male and Females in Boroughs within the South London Waste Plan Area</i>	5
Black and Minority Ethnic People (BME)	5
<i>Table 1.4: Ethic Breakdown for SLWP Area</i>	5
Young People and Children	6
<i>Figure 1.1: Gender and Age of the Population of Kingston</i>	6
<i>Figure 1.2: Gender and Age of the Population of Merton</i>	7
<i>Figure 1.3: Gender and Age of the Population of Sutton</i>	7
<i>Figure 1.4: Gender and Age of the Population of Croydon</i>	8
Older People	8
Disabled People	8
<i>Table 1.5: Percentage of People with a Long Term Limiting Illness in the South London Area</i>	9
Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgendered People	9
People from Different Faith Groups	9
<i>Table 1.6 Faith Groups within the South London Waste Plan London Area</i>	10
Social Deprivation	10
<i>Table 1.7: Borough Ranks on Summary Measures of IMD2007: LAs across England</i>	11
<i>Table 1.8: Borough Ranking on Average IMD2007 Scores:</i>	11
<i>Figure 1.5: Relative Deprivation in London</i>	11

2	METHODOLOGY	12
	EqIA Stage One: Screening	12
	EqIA Stage Two: Full EqIA	13
3	RESULTS	14
	<i>Table 3.1: Guide to Symbols Used in EqIA Matrix</i>	14
	EqIA MATRIX	15-25
4.	CONCLUSIONS	26
	Conclusions	26
	<i>Abbreviations</i>	29

1 Introduction

Background

1.1 This report assesses the potential implications of the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) on the full range of equality target groups identified within the Plan area and represents the second stage of the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) process.

1.2 The SLWP, which has been prepared as a joint Development Plan Document (DPD) by the London Boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Sutton and Kingston-upon-Thames, seeks to set out a sustainable waste management planning strategy for the period of 2011 to 2021 in accordance with the following proposed Vision: “At 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management”.

1.3 The process of developing the SLWP and undertaking EqIA consists of a number of stages leading to the adoption of the Waste Plan by the four councils within the Plan’s area according to the timescale set out below in Table 1.1. At each stage, the partner boroughs will seek feedback on the emerging plan and supporting documents from the public and key consultees, including the waste management industry and statutory bodies, to help guide its development.

Table 1.1: Timetable for the South London Waste Plan

Plan Making Stage	EqIA/ Sustainability Appraisal Stage	Timescale
Preparation of the Evidence Base and Development of Issues and Options	Consultation on SA Scoping Report (June 2008)	Nov 07 to Sept 08
Consultation on Issues and Options	Consultation on SA Interim Report and EqIA Screening Report	Sept to Oct 2008
Consultation on the Potential Sites and Policies Consultation Document.	Consultation on SA Report and EqIA Report	20 July to 16 Oct 2009
Publication of the Waste Plan	Publication of amended SA and EqIA Reports	4 Jan to 15 Feb 2011
Submission of the Waste Plan to the Secretary of State	Submission of amended SA and EqIA Reports	28 April 2011
Examination by an Independent Inspector, including an Examination in Public	Examination by an Independent Inspector, including an Examination in Public	July 2011
Adoption of the Waste Plan by the four Councils within the Plan’s area	Production of Final SA and EqIA Reports	Early 2012

1.4 Initial public consultation on the Issues and Options document, the accompanying Interim SA Report and the initial EqlA Screening Report took place over a six-week period between 19 September and 31 October 2008. The EqlA Screening Report, prepared as part of the Interim SA Report, concluded that while most of the strategic options put forward would be expected to have 'mixed impacts (a combination of positive and negative impacts) on all equalities target groups, they would not be expected to lead to adverse discriminatory impacts on specific groups.

1.5 At that time, the broad areas of search for sites were defined as existing waste sites and industrial areas identified in the boroughs' Unitary Development Plans. A number of additional sites were also suggested by stakeholders during the consultation. At the Issues and Options stage, feedback was also sought on the issues which needed consideration when assessing a site's suitability to be developed for a waste facility. Consultation responses, together with requirements from national and regional policy¹ and the conclusions from the Interim SA Report² formed a long list of criteria against which each site within the area of search was assessed. Criteria included the likely impact of development on amenity, proximity to the strategic road network, proximity to residential areas and many more factors with potential impacts on equalities issues.

1.6 Building on this previous work, the Potential Sites and Policies consultation document:

- Put forward an emerging preferred strategy;
- Identified sites to meet the Plan area's strategic waste management needs; and
- Identified proposed policies which will be used to assess and control development of new/enhanced waste facilities; and
- Was accompanied by an Interim SA Report incorporating the EqlA Screening Report.

1.7 An EqlA was undertaken on the emerging preferred strategy and, in line with PPS12 on 'Local Spatial Planning', the EqlA Report complemented the ongoing sustainability appraisal process and forms part of the SA Report on Potential Sites and Policies. Responses to the emerging preferred strategy, the SA Report and this EqlA Report were considered alongside a range of other emerging evidence including feedback from site owners and occupiers on the deliverability of the identified sites.

1.8 The 'Proposed Submission' publication assessed whether the South London Waste Plan was legally compliant and 'sound'. The South London Waste Plan contained nine policies which were specifically tailored to the consideration of waste development. The policies set the criteria against which any new applications for modern waste facilities will be assessed and included some very specific policies to minimise the impact that new facilities will have on local people and the environment.

1.9 The Adopted Waste Plan safeguards existing waste sites located in Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) and Locally Significant Industrial Areas (LSILs), and sites outside these areas of 0.2ha or larger (Policy WP3), and identifies Industrial Areas with

¹ Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) on Sustainable Waste Management contains national policy governing the development of Waste Plans. The London Plan also contains a number of regional waste policies which guide the development of the Joint Waste DPD (see Appendix 3: Scoping).

² The Interim SA report was published alongside the 'Issues and Options' consultation report in September 2008 (see <http://southlondonwasteplan.limehouse.co.uk>)

sites which may be suitable for waste facilities (Policy WP4). At 2021 3.03ha of landtake is required to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment figures, and 4.29ha to meet the arisings.

What is an EqIA?

1.10 EqIA is a systemic process designed to ensure that plans and policies do not discriminate against specific equalities target groups and, where possible, make a positive contribution to improving the quality of life for local communities.

1.11 The first stage of EqIA involves screening to identify the potentially beneficial and adverse impacts of the plan or policies on each of the specific equality target groups and identifies any gaps in knowledge. If any potentially significant adverse effects are identified and/or if the impact is not intended and/or illegal, then a full stage two assessment should be carried out. The second stage of the process forms a more detailed assessment focusing on the significant negative impacts and identifying possible mitigation scenarios. Consultation with stakeholders and members of the equality target groups should be undertaken during this phase.

Legislation

1.12 The requirement to consider the impacts of policies and strategies upon certain equality target groups through EqIA process arises from the following legislation:

Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000

1.13 The amendment requires local authorities to be pro-active and positive in promoting racial equality. The authorities are required to undertake a Race Equality Impact Assessment of their strategies and plans. Failure to do so may lead to legal action being taken against them by the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE). The CRE is now part of the Equalities and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) as detailed on the next page.

Disability Discrimination (Amendment) Act 2005

1.14 The Act requires local authorities to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people and avoid discrimination. The authorities must ensure that their policies, practices, procedures and services are not discriminatory against disabled people.

Equality Act 2006

1.15 The Act establishes the Commission for Equality and Human Rights (CEHR) which came into force in October 2007. It brought together as one organisation the CRE, Disability Rights Commission (DRC) and Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC). As well as gaining the powers of the three *former* commissions, it has additional powers to enforce equality legislation on age, disability, gender, race, religion and sexual orientation or transgender status more effectively.

Gender Equality Duty 2007 (as required by the Equality Act 2006)

1.16 This came into effect in April 2007 and is aimed at public authorities (including local authorities) to eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment and promote gender equality. There is a requirement to produce and publish a gender equality scheme. As part of this, the authorities must assess the impact of their existing and future policies and practices on gender equality as well as consulting stakeholders with a scheme review every three years.

1.17 An EqIA takes into account all of the existing enforced legislation and also impending and probable future legal requirements therefore ensuring that it is line with diversity groups highlighted by the emerging CEHR. It also is line with the requirements of the Equality Standard for Local Government.

Equality Target Groups

1.18 Table 1.2 identifies the range of equality target groups to be considered in this report, based on GLA and TfL guidance³ on undertaking EqIA. These reflect the diverse population within four London boroughs covered by the South London Waste Plan.

Table 1.2: Equality Target Groups

Equality Target Group	Equality Target Strand
Women	Gender
Black and minority ethnic (BME) people	Race
Older people	Age
Young people and children	Age
Disabled people	Disability
Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered	Sexuality
Different faith groups	Faith
People affected by social deprivation	Social Deprivation

1.19 While it should be recognised that many of the above equality target groups may overlap and have similar needs it is not always the case that all members of one particular target group will always share the same needs.

Women

1.20 Access to convenient, affordable and safe transport is important to women. They often make a range of complex journeys combining routes for work, leisure, shopping and childcare. Therefore access to reliable public transport and safe walking and cycling routes are important to maintain mobility and independence. Women are also the greatest users of public services so good access is particularly important. Community safety is also an important issue. Urban design and the accessibility of the urban environment are key aspects of this. Women are also more likely to spend more time around the home and local community so the provision of locally accessible services is important. Mobility is often restricted through low income, child care responsibilities, dependants, lack of access to a car, inadequate public transport and fear of harassment or attack.

1.21 Table 1.3 illustrates the gender divisions of the four South London boroughs. Between the boroughs, there is a fairly consistent pattern with just under half the population male and just over half the population female. This is in line with the rest of London and England.

³ 'Equality Impact Assessments, How to do Them' (GLA, November 2003) and 'Equality Impact Assessments, How to do Them' (Transport for London, June 2004)

Table 1.3: Percentage of Male and Females in Boroughs within the South London Waste Plan Area⁴

	RB Kingston	LB Merton	LB Sutton	LB Croydon
Males	50.0%	50.0%	48.9%	49.0%
Females	50.0%	50.0%	51.1%	51.0%

Black and Minority Ethnic People (BME)

1.22 Access to employment opportunities is an important issue for BME groups and fundamental to this is the provision of education, training and SME business facilities. BME men in London are less likely to be employed than white British males. BME employees are also likely to earn less money than their white counterparts with 30% of BME employees earning less than £7 p/hr compared with 18% for white groups⁵. Members of BME groups sometimes have difficulties in gaining access to social facilities often through discrimination, racism and cultural insensitivity. Fear of crime and safety is a constant issue for BME groups, in particular, fear of racial abuse⁶.

1.23 BME groups are less likely to drive cars (21% compared to 31% of their white counterparts) and more likely to work unsociable hours when public transport services are less frequent. Safe, reliable and accessible public transport to access employment, leisure and other facilities are an important issue. A national survey in 2006 identified that poverty risks were greatest for Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and Black Africans. Chinese, Caribbean and Indian people also have an above average poverty risk. Therefore, where particular BME groups live together as a community, it is likely that a greater number of these will be in areas of deprivation. In 2002, the Audit Commission found that local authorities had made little or no progress in engaging local ethnic minority communities⁷. Therefore effective consultation strategies are particularly important for the inclusion of BME groups.

1.24 According to the GLA's latest ethnic group projections⁸ published by DMAG projections, 70.6% of residents within the four SLWP Boroughs are white, 12.9% are Asian, 12.0% are Black, 1.0% are Chinese and 3.4% are 'other' (including mixed race). Details of the ethnic breakdown within Kingston, Sutton, Merton and Croydon are provided below in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Ethnic Breakdown for SLWP Area Source: GLA 'Round of Ethnic Group Projections Borough Residents by Ethnic Group in 2009

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

⁴ ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2010 (Published in 2011)

⁵ GLA, Discrimination Law Review: A Framework for Fairness, Proposals for a Single Equality Bill for Great Britain – A Consultation Paper.

⁶ Draft Further Alterations to the Mayor's London Plan: EqIA Summary Report (GLA, September 2006).

⁷ Diversity and Equality in Planning: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, January 2005)

⁸ GLA 'Round of Ethnic Group Projections 2009 - (DMAG, August 2010)

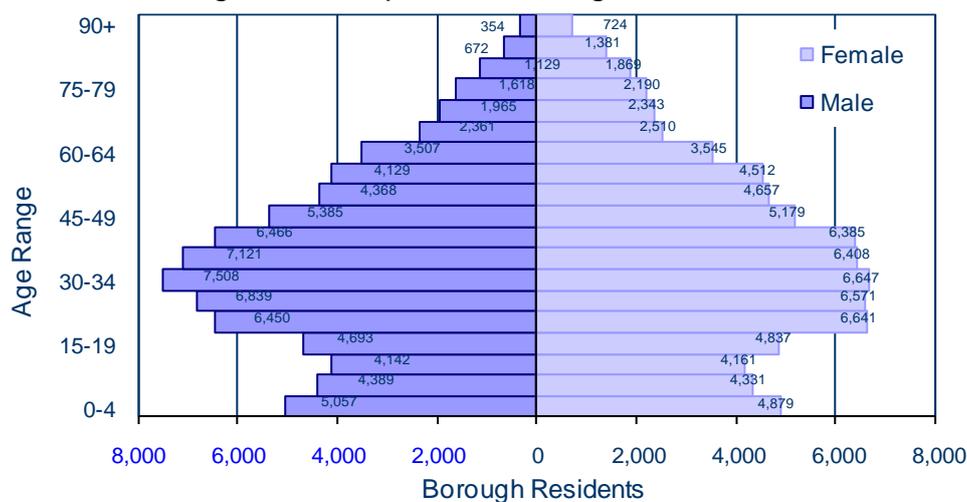
1.25 The ethnic diversity of the populations within Kingston, Merton and Sutton is lower than in the rest of London. These three boroughs have a greater proportion of 'White' residents compared to the London average of 66.4%. Croydon has the highest proportion of Asian or Asian British residents and Black or Black British residents and is also higher than the London average. LB Sutton has the smallest proportion of 'Non-white' residents out of the four Boroughs.⁹

Young People and Children

1.26 London, one of the world's richest cities, has one of the highest rates of child poverty in Europe. Poverty is linked to many particular needs and issues for this target group. Parental unemployment is a major cause of child poverty so access to suitable employment and training opportunities for adults is an important issue. In London particular groups of children are at a higher risk of living in poverty. These include Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi children, those with a disabled parent and asylum seekers/refugees. All young people need access to suitable open spaces and leisure facilities. It is particularly important to encourage their use by young people and children by providing welcoming and safe sites. A study by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) found that improving the design, maintenance and supervision of open spaces, contributed more to combating antisocial behaviour than increasing security measures¹⁰. The provision of good public transport links and walking and cycling routes close to social and educational facilities is another important issue to consider. Figures 1.1 to 1.4 illustrate the age structure for the four boroughs.

1.27 Figure 1.1 illustrates the gender and age structure for Kingston. It shows that there are slightly more younger male children and young male adults than girls and women but as the population ages, this changes and more older people are women. Generally the largest proportion of the population is between 25 and 39, fairly close to the UK average.

Figure 1.1: Gender and Age of the Population of Kingston

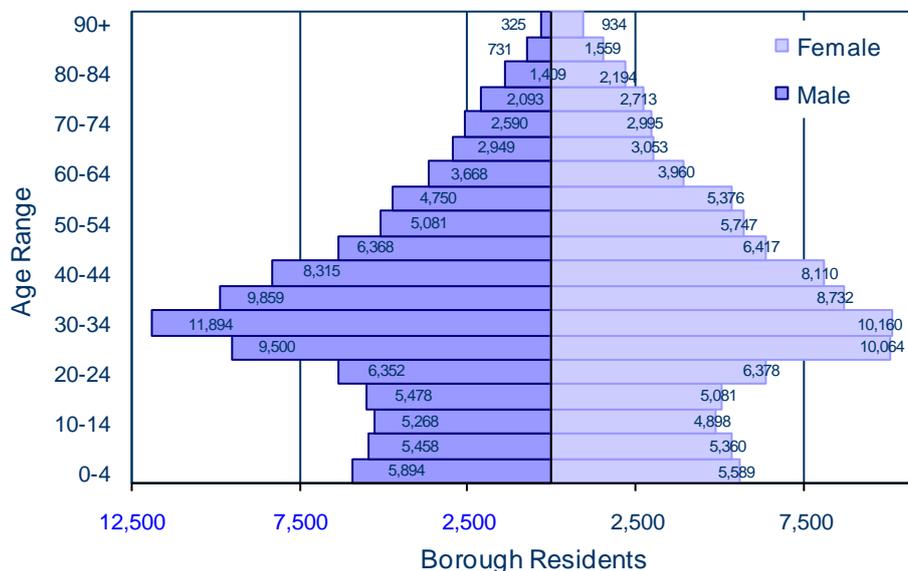


⁹ Neighbourhood Statistics, www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (2001 Census: Census)

¹⁰ CABE, What Would You Do With This Space?

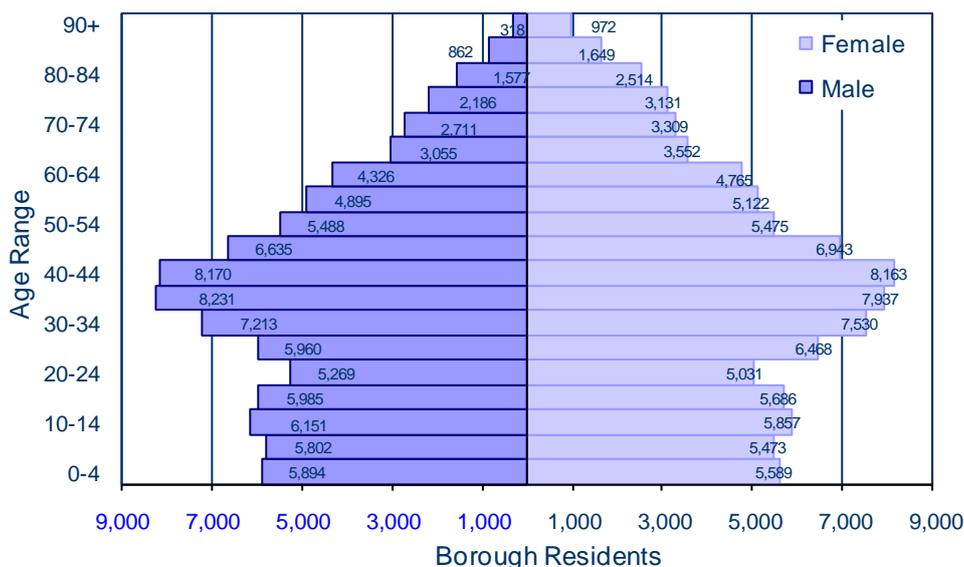
1.28 Figure 1.2 illustrates the gender and age structure for Merton. It shows that there are slightly more younger male children and young male adults than girls and women but as the population ages, this changes and more older people are women. Generally there is significantly larger proportion of the population in their late 20s and 30s.

Figure 1.2: Gender and Age of the Population of Merton



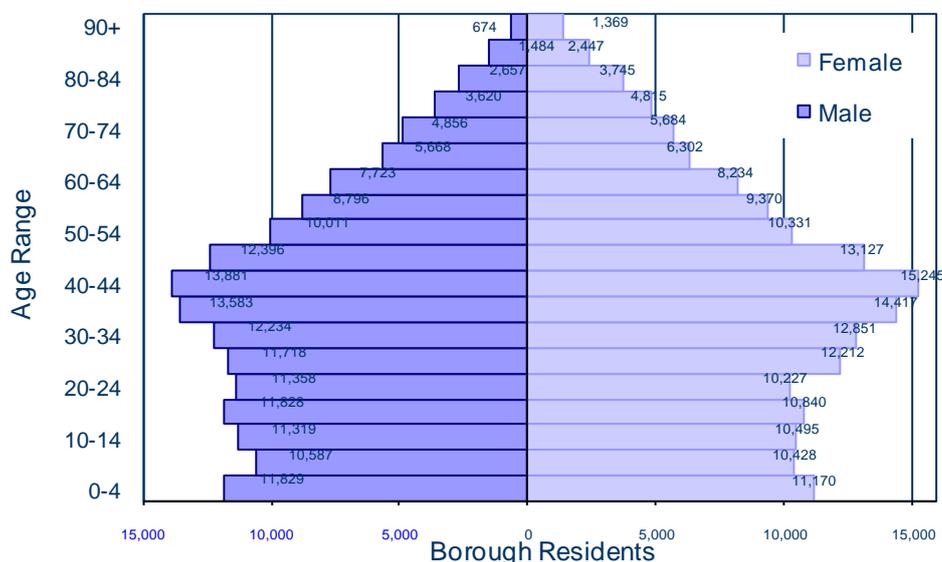
1.29 Figure 1.3 illustrates the gender and age structure for the London Borough of Sutton. It shows that there are slightly more younger male children and young male adults than girls and women but as the population ages, this changes and more older people are women. Generally the largest proportion of the population is between 25 and 45. The age structure is fairly close to the UK average

Figure 1.3: Gender and Age of the Population of Sutton



1.30 Figure 1.4 illustrates the gender and age structure for Croydon. The ratio of males to females is fairly balanced but with slightly more male children and more females in the older population categories. Generally the largest proportion of the population is between 25 and 44. The age structure is fairly close to the UK average.

Figure 1.4: Gender and Age of the Population of Croydon



Older People

1.31 Older people are disproportionately more likely to be living in poverty and suffering from isolation. Linked to this is a fear of crime and safety which means that creating safe, accessible and well-designed urban environments should be a priority. This means creating over-looked and well-used areas with space for benches, public toilets and suitable lighting. Accessibility and mobility is a key issue for older people and they are particularly reliant on public transport¹¹ therefore an increase of public transport provision and accessibility, together with specialist transport is a key issue in maintaining and increasing access to goods and services. These transport services must have good connecting services and well-designed transport modes. Affordable, accessible and well located housing is also extremely important¹². Older people often volunteer and enjoy social interaction so the provision of facilities and services to allow this is important in contributing to ensuring that older people stay engaged and active within the community¹³.

1.32 A survey by Age Concern found that people over 55 were twice as likely to suffer age discrimination than any other form of discrimination and one third of the people thought that those over seventy are typically viewed as “incompetent and incapable”¹⁴. It is therefore important to understand the needs of this particular group (as with all target groups) without forming ill-judged prejudices.

¹¹ City of London, Final City of London Local Implementation Plan; chapter 4 Equality Impact Assessment, 2007.

¹² ODP, Planning and Diversity Research into Policies and Procedures, March 2004.

¹³ Mayor of London Planning for Equality and Diversity in London, Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan, December 2006.

¹⁴ Age Concern, How Ageist is Britain?

Disabled People

1.33 Access to community facilities including open spaces is a key issue amongst disabled people. They often suffer from isolation and social exclusion due to inadequate provision and/or discrimination. It is particularly important to provide disabled access to parks and recreational facilities for disabled children. Transport accessibility is an important issue as is providing accessible and safe walkways and paths. Car parking spaces for blue badge holders should be ensured at all community facilities. Access to employment and training opportunities is important as disabled people are twice as likely to be unemployed than non-disabled people. This is often as a result of a lack of awareness of potential employers¹⁵.

1.34 Table 1.5 shows the percentages of people with a long-term limiting illness in the four South London boroughs. A long-term limiting illness incorporates health problems and disabilities which limit daily activities. Sutton has the largest proportion of people with a long term-limiting illness while Kingston upon Thames has the least.

Table 1.5: Percentage of People with a Long Term Limiting Illness in the Plan Area¹⁶

	RB Kingston	LB Merton	LB Sutton	LB Croydon
People with limiting long-term illness (%)	12.9%	13.7%	14.8%	14.7%

Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgendered (LGBT) People

1.35 LGBT particularly suffer from harassment leading to personal safety and security issues. Ensuring community facilities include well overlooked spaces which are lit and/or have CCTV is a way of reducing this fear and contributing to community inclusion.

1.36 LGBT groups also suffer discrimination in relation to employment and accessing social facilities such as health care services. Therefore safe and secure open spaces, community facilities with access to good transport links including walkways and cycle ways are important considerations for this target group.

People from Different Faith Groups

1.37 People from different faith groups often experience the same sort of key issues as BME groups. This includes access to employment, training and fear of crime and safety. In addition, they require access to specific religious community facilities which should be easily accessed by public transport, walkways and cycleways¹⁷. A significantly larger proportion of the Muslim community live in socially deprived areas than any other faith group¹⁸ and Muslims also have the highest unemployment rates and levels of economic inactivity.

1.38 Table 1.6 highlights below the number of people belonging to different faith groups in the four South London boroughs.

¹⁵ Planning for Equality and Diversity in London, SPG to the London Plan (GLA, October 2007).

¹⁶ www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (2001 Census)

¹⁷ Integrated Impact Assessment: Consultation draft on replacement London Plan (GLA, October 2009)

¹⁸ Citizenship Survey (Home Office, 2001)

Table 1.6 Faith Groups within the South London Waste Plan London Area

	RB Kingston	LB Merton	LB Sutton	LB Croydon
Buddhist	0.1%	0.76%	0.4%	0.5%
Christian	64.6%	63.3%	70.5%	65.1%
Hindu	3.6%	4.6%	2.1%	5.1%
Jewish	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Muslim	3.9%	5.8%	2.3%	5.3%
Sikh	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Other religion	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
No religion	18.0%	16.6%	16.7%	14.7%
Not stated	7.4%	7.9%	7.4%	8.1%

1.39 The Christian faith is the highest represented faith within the four boroughs. In all the boroughs *no religion* is the second highest representation of the population. Merton has the highest proportion of Muslim residents (5.8%) and Sutton has the fewest (2.3%).

Social Deprivation

1.40 The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010)¹⁹ published by CLG in March 2011 consist of separate but related indices: the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD2007); the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). The first of these, the IMD2007, is based on the concept of measuring seven 'domains' of deprivation separately and then combining these to produce overall scores for Super Output Areas (SOAs) across the whole of England. These are then used to rank areas according to their relative level of deprivation. The seven domains are:

- Income deprivation;
- Employment deprivation;
- Health deprivation and disability;
- Education, skills and training deprivation;
- Barriers to housing and services;
- Living environment deprivation; and
- Crime.

1.41 Table 1.7 sets out overall rankings for each of the four SLWP boroughs compared to the 354 local authorities in England for a range of summary measures of deprivation based on IMD2010 scores.

1.42 When scores for individual SOAs are averaged to enable each borough to be ranked against local authorities throughout England, it can be seen that, overall, Croydon (ranked 107th out of the 354 local authorities in England) is relatively deprived compared Sutton (ranked 196nd), Merton (208th) and Kingston (255th). Unlike Kingston, Sutton and Merton, Croydon is one of 20 London Boroughs which rank inside the top 50 nationally for at least one of the summary measures included below (in terms of average scores, Croydon ranks 25th for income deprivation and 41st for employment deprivation).

¹⁹ The ID2010 update and replace the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) as the Government's official measure of deprivation from the CLG

Table 1.7: Borough Ranks on Summary Measures of IMD2010: LAs across England²⁰

	RB Kingston	LB Merton	LB Sutton	LB Croydon
Rank of Average Score (354 LAs in England)	255	208	196	107
Rank of Average Rank	252	208	193	99
Rank of Extent	247	215	179	114
Rank of Local Concentration	264	211	182	134
Rank of Income Scale	160	100	114	26
Rank of Employment Scale	193	120	130	41

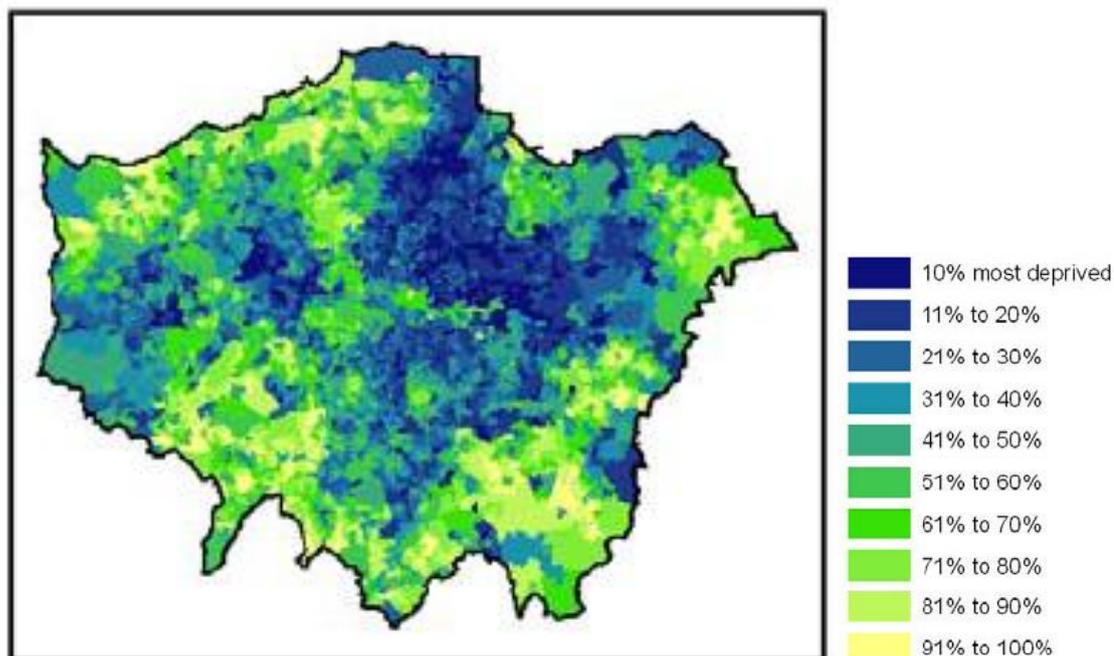
1.43 When average IMD2010 scores are used as the basis for comparing London boroughs, Croydon is ranked 19th out of the 33 Boroughs (where a ranking of 1 indicates the highest level of deprivation), while Sutton, Merton and Croydon are ranked 28th, 30th and 31st respectively.

Table 1.8: Borough Ranking on Average IMD2007 Scores:

	RB Kingston	LB Merton	LB Sutton	LB Croydon
Rank of Average Score (33 London Boroughs)	31 st	30 th	28 th	19 th

1.44 Figure 1.5 shows wards within the 20% most deprived, the 40-60% most deprived, the 60-80% most deprived and wards within the 20% least deprived within London. It can be seen that, overall, the South London Waste Plan area is relatively unaffected by social deprivation by comparison with the rest of London.

Figure 1.5: Relative Deprivation in London²¹



²⁰ Source: DMAG Briefing 2008-21 'Indices of Deprivation – A London Perspective

²¹ Source: Indices of Deprivation (CLG, 2011)

2 Methodology

EqlA Stage One: Screening

2.1 The EqlA Screening process considered the potential impact of the SLWP on each of the target equality groups identified above in Table 1.1, namely women, black and minority ethnic (BME) people, older people, young people and children, disabled people, lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered people, faith groups and people affected by social deprivation.

2.2 The initial assessment of potential impacts on target equality groups, which was based on GLA guidance²² and the available EqlA guidance documents and policy statements of the four South London boroughs, considered two possible impacts:

- **Positive or beneficial impact:** The issue/option will have a positive effect on one or more of the equality target groups or, improve equal opportunities and/or relationships between groups; and
- **Negative or adverse impact:** The issue/option could have a negative/adverse and discriminatory impact on one or more of the equality target groups.

2.3 The EqlA Screening Report, published in September 2008 as Appendix 6 to the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report on the 'SLWP Issues and Options' document, concluded that the majority of options set out in the document would have mixed impacts upon all equalities target groups and are not generally expected to lead to adverse discriminatory impacts upon specific groups. In accordance with the draft Vision, all equalities target groups were expected to benefit from the overall aim of ensuring that the Plan area will have enough waste facilities to meet the needs of our communities, in appropriate locations. This assessment was based on the assumption that the needs of all parts of the community will be met, including all equalities target groups.

2.4 However, it was noted that certain equalities target groups are generally more strongly represented within those parts of the Plan area affected by higher levels of social deprivation, which in turn tend to be in closer proximity to the 'broad locations' identified as potentially suitable for waste facilities (i.e. existing waste sites and employment areas) and to the strategic road network. Those groups likely to be disproportionately affected by any negative environmental impacts arising from waste activities might be expected to include members of BME groups (and thus certain faith groups), younger people and children and disabled people.

2.5 It was also recognised that that certain groups, such as children, older people and disabled people, could be more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts arising from waste activities or increased transport movements, such as increased local air pollution, health impacts, noise and community severance. This observation serves to highlight the importance of developing appropriate site assessment and effective policy criteria to ensure that the location of waste sites and any future waste-related development on sites do not have unduly adverse environmental impacts likely to have a discriminatory impact on these equalities target groups. However none of the options assessed in the Screening Report were expected to have any discriminatory beneficial or adverse impacts specific to women²³, the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community or those faith groups who do not form part of the BME community.

²² Equality Impact Assessments: How to do Them' (GLA, November 2003)

²³ where they do not fall within any of the other equalities target groups

2.6 On the other hand, the EqIA Screening Report concluded that all equalities target groups would benefit from providing a sustainable framework for the management of all waste streams and maximising the quantity of waste managed within the Plan's area. It was considered that promotion of self-sufficiency and waste practices higher up the waste hierarchy would help to avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts and quality of life) associated with landfill and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation. These benefits would therefore be more significant for BME people, certain faith groups, older people and young people and children

2.7 It was also identified that beneficial impacts for certain equalities target groups could potentially result from promoting the co-location of waste facilities to support manufacturing-from-waste and thus creating enhanced local employment and educational opportunities, particularly within social regeneration areas. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste was also identified as potentially creating opportunities for addressing fuel poverty, and thus have long-term benefits for older people and other groups likely to be affected.

2.8 However, it was considered that the overall extent of the potential beneficial or adverse impacts of the SLWP on each specific group would ultimately depend on the location of the waste sites and the detailed policies put forward in the Plan as the basis for sustainable waste planning within South London. Since the Issues and Options document did not identify specific sites for waste facilities, or include details of site boundaries and types of facility or technology proposed, it was not possible to present a detailed assessment of the effects of each 'broad location' in terms of its likely beneficial or adverse effects on each equalities target group.

EqIA Stage Two: Full EqIA

2.9 The requirement for a full EqIA to be undertaken on the Potential Sites and Policies consultation document was identified in the initial Screening Report. Accordingly, Stage 2 EqIA Report provided a more detailed assessment of the likely positive and negative impacts of the proposed policies and potential sites being put forward. Given the fundamental importance of site location to any consideration of impacts on target groups, it was considered necessary to review each of the criteria used as part of the process of site assessment, including absolute constraints, constraints and site based criteria, in terms of its potential impacts on equalities objectives. These impacts/ interactions are addressed in the matrix under Proposed Policy WP4 on 'Proposed sites for new/ enhanced waste facilities'.

2.10 Following the adoption of the South London Waste Plan, the results of the EqIA presented in this report should be considered alongside the findings of the SA Report, which includes a key sub-objective "to address inequalities and promote social inclusion" under SA Framework Objective 12 on 'Access, Equalities, Community Engagement and Education.

3 Results

3.1 The results of the EqIA in relation the South London Waste Plan are presented in the Equalities Impact Assessment Matrix. The extent of the likely beneficial or adverse impacts on each target equality group is recorded in the matrix using the symbols shown below in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Guide to Symbols Used in the EqIA Screening Matrix

Symbol	Predicted Effect of Option on Sustainability Objective
+	Low level beneficial impact
++	High level beneficial impact (specific to the group)
X	Low level adverse impact
XX	High level adverse impact (discriminatory)
?	Uncertain effects
	None/ neutral effect

3.2 The Matrix also provides an evaluation of the reasoning behind the assessment of each impact.

EqIA Matrix: Impacts of South London Waste Plan on Target Equality Groups

South London Waste Plan			Impacts on Equality Target Groups						
			Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered	Faith groups
VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTH LONDON WASTE PLAN									
Vision and Objectives	Vision	By 2021, the South London Waste Plan area will have sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the identified needs of our communities. The area will be striving for net self-sufficiency in sustainable waste management.	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	+
	Obj. 1	Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	+
	Obj. 2	Reduce the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of sustainable design and construction	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	+
	Obj. 3	Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan's area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate.	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	+
	Obj. 4	Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout.	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	+
	Obj. 5	Involve local communities and other stakeholders in decision making	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +
	Obj. 6	Support the relevant key aims and objectives of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton's Community Strategies and Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +
<p>Evaluation of Vision and Objectives</p> <p>The Vision and objectives of the South London Waste Plan would (if achieved) have beneficial impacts for equalities target groups arising from the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision: All equalities target groups within the Plan area would benefit from ensuring that the South London Waste Plan area will have enough waste facilities to meet the needs of our communities, in appropriate locations. This assessment is based on the assumption that the needs of all parts of the community will be met, including each of the equalities target groups. • Objective1: All equalities target groups would benefit from promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy. Promotion of waste practices higher up the waste hierarchy will avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts and quality of life) associated with landfill and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children. • Objective 2: All equalities target groups would benefit from promoting recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy. Promotion of waste practices higher up the waste hierarchy will avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts and poorer quality of life) associated with landfill and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children. • Objective 3: All equalities target groups would benefit from identifying enough land to enable the development of sufficient new waste facilities on the same basis as for Objectives 1 and 2, with higher level positive impacts predicted for BME people, certain faith groups, older people and young people and children. 									

South London Waste Plan		Impacts on Equality Target Groups							
		Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered	Faith groups	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 4: All equalities target groups would benefit significantly from this objective by virtue of “having waste sites in the most appropriate places, without causing harm to local people or the environment”. Objective 5: All equalities target groups would benefit from “Involving local communities and other stakeholders in decision making”. This assessment is based on the assumption that consultation and community engagement methods used in the preparation of the South London Waste Plan and in consulting planning applications for waste facilities reach all parts of the community, including ‘hard to reach’ groups. Objective 6: All equalities target groups would benefit from “Supporting the key aims and objectives of the boroughs’ Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies”. As shown in the SA Report, the boroughs’ Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies already have regard to the needs of all equality target groups in accordance with the legislation 								
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP1)									
WP1: The Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste	Policy	<p>The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will work with the waste management industry to monitor the need and opportunity for sites. Proposals will be required to meet the apportionment requirements of the 2011 London Plan and any subsequent target.</p> <p>During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs. The requirements of the Waste Plan area are therefore to provide sufficient capacity to manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum of 834,011 tonnes of waste by 2016 to meet the 2011 London Plan apportionment and strive to provide 1,004,350 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2016. • a minimum of 941,024 tonnes of waste by 2021 to meet the apportionment and strive to provide 1,017,427 tonnes of capacity in total to meet our waste management needs by 2021. <p>The partner boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton will deliver this by safeguarding existing capacity and encouraging intensification of sites (Policy WP3) where this meets all other policy requirements of the Waste Plan. Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be within the industrial areas identified in Policy WP4, provided they meet the other policies within this South London Waste Plan and relevant policies from the appropriate borough’s Development Plan.</p> <p>Development to meet the additional capacity needs will be permitted if it seeks to reduce net carbon emissions by managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as practically possible. All development should safeguard existing communities and the environment by meeting other policies within the relevant borough’s Development Plan.</p> <p>The additional waste management capacity needed throughout the plan period will be monitored on a yearly basis through each borough’s monitoring and reporting processes</p>	+	++	++	++	++	+	++
	Stage 2 Policy	First part of Proposed Policy WP1 ‘The Strategic Approach’ (Potential Sites and Policies)	+	++	++	++	++	+	++
	<p><u>Evaluation of Policy WP1</u></p> <p>Policy WP1 was developed from the first part of ‘Proposed Policy WP1’ from the ‘Potential Sites and Policies’ Stage. The beneficial impacts for equalities target groups arising from Policy WP1 are considered to be greater than the strategic options considered at the Issues and Options stage. These positive impacts arise from these aspects:</p>								

South London Waste Plan		Impacts on Equality Target Groups							
		Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered	Faith groups	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striving to attain net self-sufficiency: By seeking to identify sufficient suitable sites to manage 100% of municipal and commercial and industrial waste arisings in 2021, and through building in a contingency, Policy WP1 would achieve net self-sufficiency and thus have greater positive benefits for all equalities target groups than the alternative options. Policy WP1 would have positive benefits for enhancing local employment and educational opportunities and avoid the negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution and adverse health impacts) associated with landfill operations and additional transport movements which disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation. Such higher level positive impacts are likely be more significant for BME people, certain faith groups, older people and young people and children. • Managing waste as high up the waste hierarchy as possible: This would avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, poor amenity and quality of life) associated with certain waste facilities and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children • Safeguarding communities and the environment: This commitment covers all parts of the community, including each of the equalities target groups • Encouraging the most suitable sites for development identified in Policy WP4: see below under Policy WP4 									
STRATEGIC WASTE POLICIES (WP2)									
WP2: Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	Policy	Planning permission for additional facilities for other waste streams including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Clinical Waste, Radioactive Waste and Waste Water will be permitted, provided that: (a) there is an identified need for such a facility within the South London Waste Plan area, which cannot be met through existing waste facilities or the adaptation of existing waste facilities; and, (b) the proposals meet the other policies of this South London Waste Plan together with all other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.	+	++	++	++	++	+	++
	Stage 2 Policy	Second part of Proposed Policy WP1 'The Strategic Approach' (Potential Sites and Policies)	+	++	++	++	++	+	++
<u>Evaluation of Policy WP2</u> Policy WP2 was developed from the second part of 'Proposed Policy WP1' from the 'Potential Sites and Policies' Stage. The beneficial impacts for equalities target groups arising from Policy WP2 are considered to be greater than the alternative strategic options considered at the Issues and Options stage. These positive impacts arise from the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified need: This will ensure that enough waste facilities for other waste streams would be provided, which would be beneficial for all target groups. It could also lead to local employment opportunities. Not exceeding need would avoid a concentration of negative effects (e.g. noise, air pollution and adverse health impacts) which disproportionately affect areas with social deprivation • Other policies in the plan: Policy WP5 deals specifically with the locational criteria for these forms of waste 									

South London Waste Plan			Impacts on Equality Target Groups						
			Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered	Faith groups
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP3)									
WP3: Existing Waste Management and Waste Transfer Sites	Policy	All existing permitted sites (except those with a site area of 0.2ha or less that are located outside SILs and LSILs) will be safeguarded for their current use or conversion to waste management. The current list (2011) is set out in Schedule 1. These sites will be encouraged to maximise their potential, provided that proposals satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. If, for any reason, an existing waste site is lost to a non-waste use, replacement compensatory provision will be required that, as a minimum, meets the maximum throughput that the site could have achieved. Any compensatory provision will need to comply with the policies of this South London Waste Plan together with any other relevant policies within the applicable borough's Development Plan. In accordance with the plan's objectives and Policy WP1, if a redevelopment results in waste being treated higher up in the waste hierarchy but leads to a reduction in overall throughput, permission may also be granted.	+	+	+	+	+		
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP3 'Existing Waste Management Sites' (Potential Sites and Policies)	?	?	+ ?	+ ?	?		
<p><u>Evaluation of Policy WP3</u></p> <p>It is considered that Policy WP3 on Existing Waste Management Sites would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area, with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding existing sites: Safeguarding existing waste sites for their existing permitted level of use is predicted to have some beneficial impacts on equalities target groups, with the possible exception of faith groups and lesbians, gays and transgender people, on the basis that this would reduce the need to identify additional new sites within the Plan area to deal with South London's waste arisings up to 2021. This would put further development pressure on areas likely to be less suitable for such facilities and the additional environmental impacts arising from the construction and operation of new waste facilities and associated transport movements would be likely to have an adverse and discriminatory impact on certain equalities target groups, particularly the elderly and children. <p><u>Evaluation of Sites</u></p> <p>At Stage 2 the Mouchel Technical Report made an assessment on the impact of all 140 potential waste sites on local sensitive receptors. A number of potential waste sites identified in the Potential Sites and Policies Consultation document which were considered to be "proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals" were awarded the lowest available score of '1'. In each case, an assessment was made on whether mitigation measures would reduce any potential impact on residents e.g. screening of site from sensitive receptors. For the purposes of the previous EqIA, it was considered that, in the absence of appropriate mitigation/ screening measures, there could be some adverse and discriminatory impacts on older people, young people and children who are potentially more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts of waste related facilities and associated transport movements. Whilst the policies in the document have been strengthened, particularly policy WP7 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity', sites that scored poorly against the above criteria are listed below:</p>									

South London Waste Plan			Impacts on Equality Target Groups						
			Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered	Faith groups
Existing Waste Sites “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals” (Scoring 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site 25 Sloane Waste Management, Transfer Station, Merton Site 9, Garth Road CA Site (Transfer Station) Merton Site 2, Fishers Lane Farm, Household Waste Recycling Centre (CA Site), Croydon 									
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP4)									
WP4: Industrial Areas with Sites suitable for Waste Facilities	Policy	Planning permissions will be granted for waste facilities on land from within the industrial estates identified in Schedule 2 in order to provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the Waste Plan’s capacity needs, identified in Policy WP1. Planning permissions will also be granted for waste transfer facilities within industrial areas in Schedule 2. Proposals must satisfy all other policy requirements of this South London Waste Plan. Proposals must also satisfy any other relevant policies within the applicable borough’s Development Plan.	++	+	++	++	++?	+	?
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP4 ‘Proposed Sites for new/enhanced waste management facilities’ (Potential Sites and Policies)	++	+	++	++	++?		?
<p><u>Evaluation of Policy WP4</u> It is considered that Policy WP4 on ‘Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities’ would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area, with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from the need to ensure that the facilities were required to meet the capacity needs identified in Policy WP1 and the need satisfy ALL other policies of the South London Waste Plan.</p> <p><u>Evaluation of Sites</u> At the previous stages the Mouchel Technical Report made an assessment on the impact of all 140 potential waste sites on local sensitive receptors. A number of potential waste sites identified in the Potential Sites and Policies Consultation document which were considered to be “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals” were awarded the lowest available score of ‘1’. In each case, an assessment was made on whether mitigation measures would reduce any potential impact on residents e.g. screening of site from sensitive receptors. For the purposes of the previous EqIA, it was considered that, in the absence of appropriate mitigation/ screening measures, there could be some adverse and discriminatory impacts on older people, young people and children who are potentially more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts of waste related facilities and associated transport movements. Whilst the policies in the document have been strengthened, particularly policy WP7 ‘Protecting and Enhancing Amenity’, sites that scored poorly against the above criteria are listed below:</p> <p>New Sites “proximate to and would negatively impact on residential areas schools and hospitals” (scoring 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site 532, Industrial Area Zone 2 Sutton Site 353, Chessington Industrial Estate Area C Kingston 									
SITE LOCATION WASTE POLICIES (WP5)									
WP5: Windfall Sites for Non	Policy	Policy WP5: Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria Proposals for waste facilities on windfall sites will be considered and planning permission granted, provided the proposed development meets all of the following criteria:	++	+	++	++	++		?

South London Waste Plan			Impacts on Equality Target Groups					Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered	Faith groups
			Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people		
MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria		<p>(a) It can be demonstrated that the proposed facility is not deliverable on one of the sites safeguarded in Policy WP3 or in one of the areas identified in Policy WP4;</p> <p>(b) In the case of waste management facilities, it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development either in accordance with Policy WP1 for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste or on a case-by-case basis for those wastes identified in Policy WP2;</p> <p>(c) The other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan are met; and</p> <p>(d) The following locational criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The site is not within or will not have an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;</p> <p>(ii) The site does not contain features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and</p> <p>(iii) The site has no adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk, meets the Sequential Test for flood risk as set out in Planning Policy Statement 25 "Development and Flood Risk" and, where appropriate, the criteria for the PPS25 Exception Test. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.</p> <p>Particular regard will be given to sites which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are designated by the Waste Plan area's local authorities as suitable for industrial development in the planning policy documents or within extensive areas of despoiled, contaminated, previously developed or derelict land or areas with a history of a waste-related use other than restored landfill or to be restored landfill; • do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (e.g. Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land); • are located more than 100 metres from open space; • are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (i.e. sites farthest from protected groundwater sources); • have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk; • have direct access to the strategic road network; • have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site; • do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views; • offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site. <p>Appropriate mitigation measures will also be considered in assessing site suitability</p>							
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP5 'Waste Related Development on Unallocated Sites' from Stage 2 'Potential Sites and Policies'	++	+	++	++	++?		?
<p>Evaluation of Policy WP5</p> <p>It is considered that Policy WP5 on 'Windfall Sites for Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria' would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area, (except for lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender community) with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from applying the following criteria in the consideration of windfall sites for waste related developments:</p>									

South London Waste Plan			Impacts on Equality Target Groups					Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered	Faith groups
			Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously developed land: Favours previously developed land for waste related facilities would reduce pressure on public open space and thus have potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, women, disabled people and the elderly. • Sites suitable for industrial development: This criterion is predicted to have significant beneficial impacts on most equalities target groups in particular BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, and young people, who are more likely to be affected by social and economic deprivation, who would thus benefit from enhanced and more widespread local employment and educational opportunities. This would also reduce overall transport movements through 'linked trips' and thus have particular benefits for disabled people, along with children • Particular regard to sites that: do not adversely affect the openness of open land: This criterion would reduce pressures on public open space and loss of recreational facilities thus have potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, women, disabled people and the elderly. • Direct access to strategic road network: By favouring sites having direct access to or located close to the TLRN/SRN, this criterion favours the routing of vehicles associated with waste operations on suitable roads and away from residential areas. By steering HGV movements away from local and residential roads, this criterion has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly • Sustainable transport: The inclusion of sustainable transport as a policy criterion has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly. By favouring sites with established access or located close to a railhead, this would have some benefits in terms of reducing the adverse environmental impacts of additional HGV movements particularly in residential areas and for promoting the sustainable movement of waste • Sites close to existing or planned decentralised energy networks, potential users of CHP & CCHP and areas of growth, regeneration and missed use development: This criterion would have particular beneficial impacts on older people and other groups more likely to be affected by fuel poverty issues. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste linked to neighbourhood heat and power distribution networks could also have beneficial impacts for certain equalities groups, particularly older people and those more likely to be affected by economic deprivation, through mitigating reducing fuel poverty. However, no specific benefits for disabled people or the lesbian/ gay/ bisexual and transgender community are identified. The criteria could have beneficial impacts on those living in deprived areas by being located close to areas of regeneration 									
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP6)									
WP6: Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities	Policy	All proposals must achieve a sustainability rating of 'Excellent' under a bespoke BREEAM scheme. A lower rating may be acceptable where the developers can demonstrate that achieving the 'Excellent' rating would make the proposal unviable. In addition, all proposals must comply with each of the 'essential' standards set out in the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (or equivalent) together with all other policies within the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan: Waste facilities will be required to: (a) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the standards set out in Table 4.6 ; (b) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change, particularly with regard to increased flood risk (including ensuring development is safe, does not increase flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduces flood risk overall), urban heat island/ heat waves, air pollution, drought conditions and impacts on biodiversity;	+	+	++	++	+		+

South London Waste Plan		Impacts on Equality Target Groups						
		Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered	Faith groups
	(c) incorporate green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) including rainwater harvesting and other blue and green infrastructure measures as appropriate in support of the objectives of the All London Green Grid; (d) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials; (e) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes on site ; and, (f) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity (+ + +).							
Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP2 'Waste Minimisation'(Potential Sites and Policies)	+	+	++	++	+		
<p>Evaluation of Policy WP6</p> <p>It is considered that Policy WP6 on Waste Minimisation would have beneficial impacts for all equalities target groups within the Plan area, with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable construction of waste facilities (main policy): Meeting the requirements of current national, regional and local policies and guidelines on sustainable design, construction and drainage would have significant beneficial impacts on most equalities target groups (with the possible exception of faith groups and lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered people) by ensuring that all proposals for new/ enhanced waste facilities incorporate best practice measures to address the following key issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy and carbon dioxide emissions (e.g. promoting sustainable modern energy recovery from waste, CHP and decentralised energy networks could play a role in addressing energy poverty, with particular benefits for older people); - Climate change adaptation (e.g. countering the urban heat island effect and flood risks would be expected to have particular benefits for older people and children); - Environmental Protection (e.g. measures to reduce air, noise, water and groundwater pollution from the construction and operation of waste sites, including associated transport movements, would have particular benefits in terms of young people and children and older people) - Quality of Life (e.g. incorporation of best practice sustainable design and construction measures aimed at promoting inclusive environments and reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour would have particular benefits in terms of women, young people and children and older people) • Climate Change adaptation: Requiring waste facilities to be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change will minimise potential air, noise, water and pollution, heat waves, drought and urban heat island from waste facilities. This would have particular benefits in terms of young people and children and older people living in the vicinity, particularly tackling the affects of urban heat island and flooding. • More efficient use of resources / construction materials: By reducing overall transport movements, the need for additional facilities to dispose of construction, demolition and excavation waste, this aspect of policy WP6 would avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, poor amenity and poor quality of life) associated with landfill and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children; • Waste Minimisation and sustainable management of construction waste: Supporting waste minimisation, in common with all measures aimed at promoting waste practices higher up the waste hierarchy, will avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, poor amenity and poor quality of life) associated with certain waste facilities and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children. The sustainable management of construction waste will reduce overall transport movements and reduce the need for additional facilities to dispose of construction waste. This would avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, poor amenity and poor quality of life) associated with landfill and associated transport 								

South London Waste Plan		Impacts on Equality Target Groups							
		Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans-gendered	Faith groups	
	movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children.								
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP7)									
WP7: Protecting and Enhancing Amenity	Policy	Developments for waste facilities will be required to demonstrate that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people and the environment. A waste facility should be within a fully enclosed covered building, unless there are specific operational reasons as to why this is not possible. Particular regard will be paid to the impact of the development in terms of: (a) Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, recreation land or similar; (b) Biodiversity; (c) Archaeological sites, the historic environment and sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals and residential areas (d) Ground water, surface water and watercourses; (e) Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated; (f) Noise and vibration from the plant and traffic generated; (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network (h) Odour, litter, vermin and birds; and (i) The design of the waste facility	+	+	++	++	+		+
	Stage 2 Policy	Part of Proposed Policy WP6 'Development Criteria' (Potential Sites and Policies)	+	+	++	++	+		+
<p>Evaluation of Policy WP7</p> <p>Policy WP7 on 'Protecting and Enhancing Amenity' would have beneficial impacts for most equalities target groups within the Plan area (with the possible exception of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender community) with the most significant impacts identified for young people and children and older people. These positive impacts would arise from applying the following considerations in controlling the impacts of waste-related development to levels that would not significantly adversely affect amenity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Green belt, MOL, recreation land or similar land: By seeking to minimise adverse impacts on Green Belt, MOL, recreation land or similar land, this criterion would have potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, women, disabled people and the elderly. • (e) Air pollution: As discussed above under criterion 1, seeking to minimise the impacts of air pollution from waste facilities and transport would have particular benefits of older people, young people, and children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These equalities target groups are considered to be potentially more vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of air pollution (asthma, respiratory and cardio-vascular diseases etc) • (g) Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network: By minimising the adverse impacts of traffic generation on the local road network and ensuring that waste facilities have direct or good access to the TLRN/SRN, this criterion has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly by steering HGV movements away from local and residential roads, 									

South London Waste Plan		Impacts on Equality Target Groups							
		Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered	Faith groups	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f, h) Amenity including visual intrusion, transport, noise, fumes, vibration, glare, litter, odour & vermin and birds: This criterion would have particular benefits of older people, young people, children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These equalities target groups are considered to be potentially more vulnerable to the adverse impacts of noise, fumes, vibration, glare and associated transport impacts (i) Design: Ensuring that waste facilities meets the best design standards available at the time of the application, including the requirements of current national, regional and local policies and guidelines on sustainable design and construction, would have a wide range of significant beneficial impacts on most equalities target groups (with the possible exception of faith groups and lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered people) by ensuring that all proposals for new/ enhanced waste facilities incorporate best practice measures to address the following key issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Energy and carbon dioxide emissions</u> (e.g. promoting sustainable modern energy recovery from waste, CHP and decentralised energy networks could play a role in addressing energy poverty, with particular benefits for older people); <u>Climate change adaptation</u> (e.g. countering the urban heat island effect and flood risks would be expected to have particular benefits for older people and children); <u>Environmental Protection</u> (e.g. measures to reduce air, noise, water and groundwater pollution from the construction and operation of waste sites, including associated transport movements, would have particular benefits in terms of young people and children and older people) <u>Quality of Life</u> (e.g. incorporation of best practice sustainable design and construction measures aimed at promoting inclusive environments and reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour would have particular benefits in terms of women, young people and children and older people) 									
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP8)									
WP8: Sustainable Energy Recovery	Policy	Proposed energy recovery developments, including thermal treatments, will be required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) demonstrate that the waste identified for treatment cannot practically be reused or recycled in accordance with Policy WP1; (b) demonstrate that the proposal will achieve a positive carbon outcome and contribute to local targets for reducing carbon emissions; (c) deliver renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling), for local users where feasible; and, (d) minimise potential adverse impacts on human health, local amenity and environment in accordance with Policies WP6 and WP7. Any proposed thermal treatment facilities must allow for the recovery of renewable heat and power (or heat, power and cooling) and be within a fully enclosed covered building.		+	+	+	+		
	Stage 2 Policy	Proposed Policy WP7 'Sustainable Modern Energy Recovery'(Potential Sites and Policies)		+	+	+	+		
Evaluation of Policy WP8 Policy WP8 'Sustainable Energy Recovery' would have significant beneficial impacts for a number of equalities groups within the Plan area, principally older people, children, disabled people and possibly BME groups. However no positive impacts over and above those enjoyed by the community as a whole are identified for women, lesbians, gays, bisexuals and the transgender community and faith groups. These positive impacts would arise from applying the following criteria in controlling the impacts of waste development to levels that would not significantly adversely affect people and the environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for energy recovery and avoidance of 'old fashioned' mass-burn incineration: By setting out the requirement for any thermal treatment facilities to allow for 									

South London Waste Plan		Impacts on Equality Target Groups						
		Women	Black and minority ethnic people	Older people	Young people and children	Disabled people	Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered	Faith groups
<p>sustainable energy recovery through advanced conversion technologies and avoiding 'old fashioned' mass-burn incineration which is poorly designed, visually intrusive and releases high levels of noxious emissions, this policy criterion would have significant positive impacts on older people, young people, children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These groups are more vulnerable to the health impacts of air pollution (asthma, respiratory & cardio-vascular etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Ensuring that waste cannot practically or reasonably be managed further up the waste hierarchy: As discussed above, promoting waste practices higher up the waste hierarchy, will avoid the potential negative environmental impacts (e.g. noise, air pollution, health impacts, community severance, poor amenity and poor quality of life) associated with certain waste facilities and associated transport movements which might disproportionately affect areas of social deprivation, thus having particular benefits for BME people, certain faith groups, disabled people, older people and young people and children: • (c) Deliver renewable heat and power for local users: This would have particular beneficial impacts on older people and other groups more likely to be affected by fuel poverty issues. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste linked to neighbourhood heat and power distribution networks could also have beneficial impacts for certain equalities groups, particularly older people and those more likely to be affected by economic deprivation, through reducing fuel poverty. However, no specific benefits for disabled people or the lesbian/ gay/ bisexual and transgender community are identified • (d) Minimise potential adverse impacts on human health: This would have significant positive impacts on older people, young people, children and, in some cases, disabled people living in the vicinity of proposed waste developments. These groups are more vulnerable to the health impacts of air pollution (asthma, respiratory & cardio-vascular etc) 								
DETAILED WASTE POLICIES (WP9)								
WP9: Planning Obligations	Policy	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		+	+	+	+	
	Stage 2 Policy	New Policy, Alternative - no planning obligations policy						
<p><u>Evaluation of Policy WP9</u> Policy WP9 'Planning Obligations' would have beneficial impacts for a number of These positive impacts would arise from the use of planning obligations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic Management measures: By minimising the adverse impacts of vehicles routing on the local road network this has potential benefits for most equalities target groups, in particular young people and children, disabled people and the elderly by steering HGV movements away from local and residential roads. • Provision of infrastructure (low carbon & decentralised energy networks): This would have particular beneficial impacts on older people and other groups more likely to be affected by fuel poverty issues. Promoting renewable energy generation from waste linked to neighbourhood heat and power distribution networks could also have beneficial impacts for certain equalities groups, particularly older people and those more likely to be affected by economic deprivation, through reducing fuel poverty. However, no specific benefits for disabled people or the lesbian/ gay/ bisexual and transgender community are identified 								

4 Conclusions and Next Steps

Conclusions

4.1 This EqIA Report shows that the Vision and Policies set out in the SLWP and the identified sites would have a range of beneficial impacts on all target equality groups. The most significant beneficial impacts are generally predicted for older people, younger people and children and, to a lesser extent, disabled people. These groups would otherwise be potentially more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts arising from poorly located waste facilities, associated transport movements and inadequate mitigation. Broadly neutral or non-discriminatory impacts are expected for faith groups and for lesbians, gays and the transgender community. At the same time, any negative impacts arising from the operation or existing or new waste facilities are not generally expected to lead to adverse discriminatory impacts upon specific target groups.

4.2 The EqIA Matrix set out in Section 3 of this report identifies the key aspects of each policy and the sites which might be expected to have beneficial or adverse impacts on certain target equality groups and compares how the strategic approach to sustainable waste management put forward in the consultation document compares to the preferred policies and sites scores put forward at the previous stages of consultation.

4.3 It should be recognised that certain equalities groups are more strongly represented within those parts of the Plan area affected by higher levels of social deprivation, which in turn tend to be in closer proximity to existing waste sites, employment areas and many 'new' sites identified as potentially suitable for waste facilities. Those groups likely to be disproportionately affected by any negative environmental impacts arising from the operation of waste activities might be therefore expected to include members of the black and ethnic minority (BME) (and thus certain faith groups), younger people and disabled people. These groups are also more strongly represented in residential areas located adjacent to or in close proximity to the strategic road network.

4.4 However, at the previous stages, in developing the site assessment criteria and the scoring system used for the purpose of ranking and short listing potential waste sites, it was not considered appropriate to lend additional 'weighting' in favour of locations within areas of relative social deprivation. Although certain larger waste sites, particularly those with the potential to accommodate new waste to energy technologies and co-location with manufacturing processes, might be expected to provide additional beneficial employment and training opportunities, it was considered that seeking to locate all waste facilities within such areas could have unduly discriminatory effects on many equalities target groups. Certain groups, such as older people, young people and children, and disabled people are generally more vulnerable to the adverse environmental impacts arising from waste activities or increased transport movements, such as increased local air pollution, health impacts, noise and community severance. The exclusion of 'areas of social deprivation' as part of the list of site assessment criteria was therefore considered to be non-discriminatory and possibly beneficial from the point of view of EqIA objectives.

4.5 None of the policies or sites in this report is expected to have any discriminatory beneficial or adverse impacts specific to the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community or those faith groups who do not form part of the BME community.

4.6 In conclusion, it is possible to identify a number of general observations arising from the EqIA process:

- **SLWP Vision:** All equalities target groups would be expected to benefit from achieving the Vision of ensuring that the South London Waste Plan area will have *“sufficient waste management facilities, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of our communities”*. It is considered that each of the policies WP1-WP9 and sites identified in the Plan are relevant to achieving this aim;
- **Waste hierarchy:** The majority of equalities target groups within the Plan area would be expected to benefit from *“Promote waste minimisation, preparing for re-use and recycling in line with reducing net carbon emissions and the waste hierarchy. Where waste cannot be recycled or composted, the maximum value will be recovered from residual waste.”* in line with Objective 1. Achieving this aim will assist in minimising the negative environmental impacts arising from waste operations and associated transport movements which could otherwise have an adverse discriminatory effect on older people, young people, children and disabled people.
- **Sustainable Waste Management:** It is considered that most equalities groups would benefit from *“reducing the climate change impacts of waste management by encouraging waste to be managed close to its source, sustainable forms of transport and exemplary standards of Sustainable Design and Construction”* in line with Objective 3. Implementing sustainable waste management practices will generally avoid the negative environmental impacts (such as noise, air pollution, health impacts, road safety, community severance and poor quality of life) associated with waste operations and associated transport movements. These positive impacts are expected to be more significant in relation to older people, young people and children and disabled people, who are often more vulnerable to these kinds of impact. In this respect, the most relevant aspects of the plan are Policy WP1 on ‘The Strategic Approach’ and Policy WP6 ‘Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities.
- **Net Self-Sufficiency:** The majority of equalities target groups within the Plan area would be expected to benefit from *“Identify enough land within the partner boroughs to enable the development of sufficient new waste management facilities to manage the London Plan apportionment figure within the plan’s area. To support this, the boroughs will safeguard existing waste sites and maximise the use of them, where appropriate”* in line with Objective 3;
- **Location of Sites and Development Criteria:** All equalities target groups within the Plan area would be expected to benefit to some extent from *“Minimise adverse impacts on people and the local environment, taking climate change into account, by having waste facilities in suitable locations, using the best available technologies and ensuring the highest standards of design and layout”* in line with Objective 4. The most relevant aspects of the plan are the following policy criteria associated with Policies WP4 on ‘Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities’, WP5 on ‘Windfall Sites and Non MSW and C&I Waste Location Criteria’ and WP7 on ‘Protecting and Enhancing Amenity.

Relevant Criteria of Policy WP4

- The need to satisfy all other policy requirements of the SLWP

Relevant Locational Criteria for Windfall sites (see Policy WP5)

- Previously developed land
- Sites designated by the Plan area’s local authorities as suitable for industrial development in their planning policy documents;

- Do not result on visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land
- Is located more than 100 metres or more from open space;
- Have direct access to the strategic road network;

Relevant Criteria for all waste-related developments (see Policy WP7)

- Green belt, MOL, recreation land or similar land;
 - Air emissions arising from the plant and traffic generated
 - Noise and vibration from the plant and generated
 - Odour, litter, vermin and birds;
 - Traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the strategic road network;
 - The design of the waste facility.
- **Community Engagement:** It is considered that all equalities target groups would benefit from *“Involving local communities and other stakeholders in decision making”* in line with Objective 5. This assessment is based on the assumption that consultation and community engagement methods used in the preparation of the Plan and in consulting planning applications for waste facilities reach all parts of the community, including ‘hard to reach’ groups’.
 - **Community Strategy Objectives:** All equalities target groups would benefit from *“Supporting the key aims and objectives of the boroughs’ Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies”* in line with Objective 6. As shown in the SA Report, the boroughs’ Community Strategies and Municipal Waste Management Strategies already have regard to the needs of all equality target groups in accordance with the legislation.

Abbreviations

BME Black and Minority Ethnic People

CABE Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment

EHRC Equality and Human Rights Commission

CRE Commission for Racial Equality

DPD Development Plan Document

DRC Disability Rights Commission

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EOC Equal Opportunities Commission

EqlA Equalities Impact Assessment

GLA Greater London Authority

HWRC Household Waste Recycling Centre

ISF Initial Screening Forms

LGBT Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered

NLWP North London Waste Plan

SME Small to Medium Size Enterprise

TfL Transport for London

