

If you are reading this electronically, the Council has saved **£11.06** on printing. For more information on the Mod.gov paperless app, contact Democratic Services

# Merton Council

## Cabinet

**19 September 2019**

### **Supplementary agenda 2**

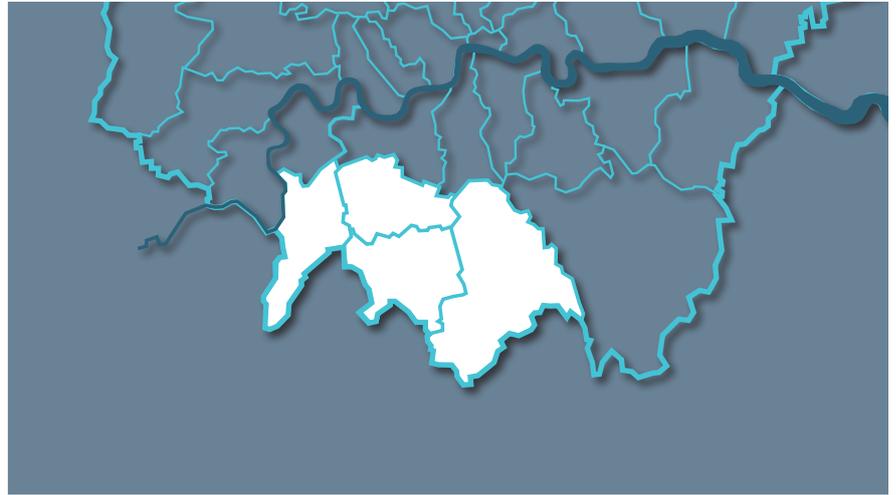
4      6 weeks consultation on a draft South London Waste Plan      1 - 400

Appendix A and B to Item 4 are published online only due to the size of the documents attached.

Hard copies are available on request by contacting  
[future.merton@merton.gov.uk](mailto:future.merton@merton.gov.uk)

This page is intentionally left blank

- L B Croydon
- R B Kingston
- L B Merton
- L B Sutton



## South London Waste Plan



### Issues and Preferred Options Consultation Document

October 2019





## The Consultation

This is a consultation document for the development of updated policies and site safeguarding in the South London Waste Plan 2012. This document is updated version of the currently adopted Waste Plan and additionally includes captions and questions to as a prompt to help with the consultation.

This consultation is undertaken to meet the requirements of Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

The timetable for and how and where further information about the consultation is as follows;

### Consultation dates

Thursday, 31st October- Sunday, 22nd December 2019

Copies of the document and evidence are available;

<https://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework/localplan/sl-waste-plan>

[www.kingston.gov.uk](http://www.kingston.gov.uk)

[www.merton.gov.uk](http://www.merton.gov.uk)

[www.sutton.gov.uk/currentconsultations](http://www.sutton.gov.uk/currentconsultations)

List of locations where copies of the documents are available;

- xxxx
- xxxx

# Contents

The South London waste Plan - What it is	1
Introduction	
Background	3
Planning for Waste	3
Key Issues	9
Vision and Objectives	0
Policies	
<b>WP1</b> Strategic Approach to Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste	00
<b>WP2</b> Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste	00
<b>WP3</b> Existing Waste Sites	00
<b>WP4</b> Sites for Compensatory Provision	00
<b>WP5</b> Protecting and Enhancing Amenity	00
<b>WP6</b> Sustainable Design and Construction of Waste Facilities	00
<b>WP7</b> The Benefits of Waste	00
<b>WP8</b> Planning Obligations	00
Sites	
<b>C1</b> Able Waste Services, 42 Imperial Way, Croydon	00
<b>C2</b> Croydon Car Spares, 111 Aurelia Road, Croydon	00
<b>C3</b> Curley Skip Hire, Rear of 64 Northwood Road, Croydon	00
<b>C4</b> Days Aggregates Purley Depot, Approach Road, Croydon	00
<b>C5</b> Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station, Factory Lane, Croydon	00
<b>C6</b> Fishers Farm Civic Amenity Site, North Downs Road, Croydon	00
<b>C7</b> Henry Woods Waste Management, Land adj to Unit 9, Mill Lane Trading Estate, Croydon	00
<b>C8</b> New Era Metals, 51 Imperial Way, Croydon	00
<b>C9</b> Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed lane, Croydon	00
<b>C10</b> Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site, Brighton Road, Croydon	00
<b>C11</b> SafetyKleen, Unit 6b, Redlands, Coulsdon, Croydon	00
<b>K1</b> Chessington Equestrian Centre, Clayton Road, Kingston	00
<b>K2</b> Genuine Solutions Group, Solutions House, Unit 1A, 223 Hook Rise South, Kingston	00
<b>K3</b> Kingston Civic Amenity Site, Chapel Mill Road, off Villiers Road, Kingston	00
<b>K4</b> Kingston Waste Transfer Station, Chapel Mill Road, off Villiers Road, Kingston	00

<b>M1</b>	B&T@Work, Unit 5c, Wandle Way, Merton	00
<b>M2</b>	European Metal Recycling, 23 Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate, Merton	00
<b>M3</b>	Deadman Confidential, 35 Willow Lane, Merton	00
<b>M4</b>	Garth Road Civic Amenity Site, 66-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road, Merton	00
<b>M5</b>	Garth Road Transfer Station, 66-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road, Merton	00
<b>M6</b>	George Killoughery Ltd, 41 Willow Lane, Merton	00
<b>M7</b>	LMD Waste Management, Yard adj to Unit 7, Abbey Ind Estate, Willow Lane, Merton	00
<b>M8</b>	LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane, Merton	0
<b>M9</b>	Maguire Skips, Storage Yard, Wandle Way, Merton	0
<b>M10</b>	Maguire Skips, 36 Weir Court, Merton	0
<b>M11</b>	Morden Transfer Station, Amenity Way, Merton	0
<b>M12</b>	NJB Recycling, 77 Weir Road, Merton	0
<b>M13</b>	One Waste Clearance, Unit 2 Abbey Industrial Estate, 24 Willow Lane, Merton	0
<b>M14</b>	Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery, Unit 6, Weir Road, Merton	0
<b>M15</b>	Riverside AD Facility, 43 Willow Lane, Merton	0
<b>M16</b>	Riverside Bio Waste Treatment Centre, 43 Willow Lane, Merton	0
<b>M17</b>	UK and European (Ranns) Construction, Unit 3-5, 39 Willow Lane, Merton	0
<b>M18</b>	Wandle Waste Management, Unit 7, Abbey industrial Estate, Willow Lane, Merton	0
<b>S1</b>	777 Recycling Centre, 154a Beddington Lane, Sutton	0
<b>S2</b>	Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility, 105 Beddington Lane, Sutton	0
<b>S3</b>	Cannon Hygiene, Unit 4, Beddington Lane Ind Estate, 109-131 Beddington Lane, Sutton	0
<b>S4</b>	Croydon Transfer Station, Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, Sutton	0
<b>S5</b>	Hinton Skips, Land to the rear of 112 Beddington Lane, Sutton	0
<b>S6</b>	Hydro Cleansing, Hill House, Beddington Farm Road, Sutton	0
<b>S7</b>	Kimpton Park Way Household Reuse and Recycling Centre, Kimpton Park Way, Sutton	0
<b>S8</b>	King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane, Sutton	0
<b>S9</b>	Premier Skip Hire, Unit 12, Sandiford Road, Sutton	0
<b>S10</b>	Raven Recycling, Unit 8-9, Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, Sutton	0
<b>S11</b>	TGM Environmental, 112 Beddington Lane, Sutton	0
<b>S12</b>	Beddington Lane Resource Recovery Facility, 79-85 Beddington Lane, Sutton	0
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Sites Counting Towards the Apportionment and C&D Target	0
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Sites and Areas from the 2011 South London Waste Plan	0
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Glossary	0



## The South London Waste Plan – What it is

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



- X.x The South London Waste Plan is a joint Development Plan Document and will form part of the Development Plans for the London Borough of Croydon, the Royal Borough of Kingston, the London Borough of Merton and the London Borough of Sutton.
- X.x Most adopted plans within a borough’s Development Plan, such as a Local Plan or Core Strategy, are likely to have policies which are also relevant to a waste application. Each borough may also have adopted Supplementary Planning Documents which may be relevant. Furthermore, applications will also be decided according to the policies of the Mayor of London’s London Plan, which is also part of the Development Plan. Therefore, for the development of a waste facility, a number of adopted plans and supplementary planning documents will have to be consulted.
- X.x For further information, in the first instance, visit the planning policy pages of the relevant borough’s website:
- <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework>
  - [www.croydon.gov.uk](http://www.croydon.gov.uk)
  - [www.kingston.gov.uk](http://www.kingston.gov.uk)
  - [www.merton.gov.uk](http://www.merton.gov.uk)
  - [www.sutton.gov.uk/planningpolicy](http://www.sutton.gov.uk/planningpolicy)
- X.x The London Plan can be accessed at:
- [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)



## Introduction

### Background

- X.x The four south London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton have a responsibility to plan for waste facilities as statutory Waste Planning Authorities. In 2007, the four boroughs decided to plan for waste collaboratively and produce a joint Development Plan Document, covering the principal types of waste such as household, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste. This resulted in the production of the South London Waste Plan which was adopted in 2012 covering a 10 year time period 2011 to 2021. This draft waste plan updates the 2012 waste plan and is anticipated to be adopted in 2021. It will then cover the planning period 2021 to 2036.
- X.x The South London Waste Plan sets out the partner boroughs' long-term vision, spatial strategy and policies for the sustainable management of waste over the next 15 years. Policies and site safeguarding set out in detail how the four boroughs will meet their waste management targets and limit the impact of waste facilities.
- X.x The South London Waste Plan boroughs should prepare a waste local plan in line with Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008, as amended). This plan must set out an analysis of the current waste management situation and future forecasts, an assessment of the need for waste installations, location criteria for sites and policies.
- X.x The "National Planning Policy for Waste" (NPPW), published in 2015, sets out the Government's waste planning policies which all Waste Planning Authorities must have regard to when developing local waste plans. The NPPW is supplemented by the "Planning Practice Guidance" section on waste which provides further detail on how to implement the policies.
- X.x The NPPW states that Waste Planning Authorities should have regard to their apportionments set out in the London Plan when preparing their plans and work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management.

## Planning for Waste

### The Waste Hierarchy

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

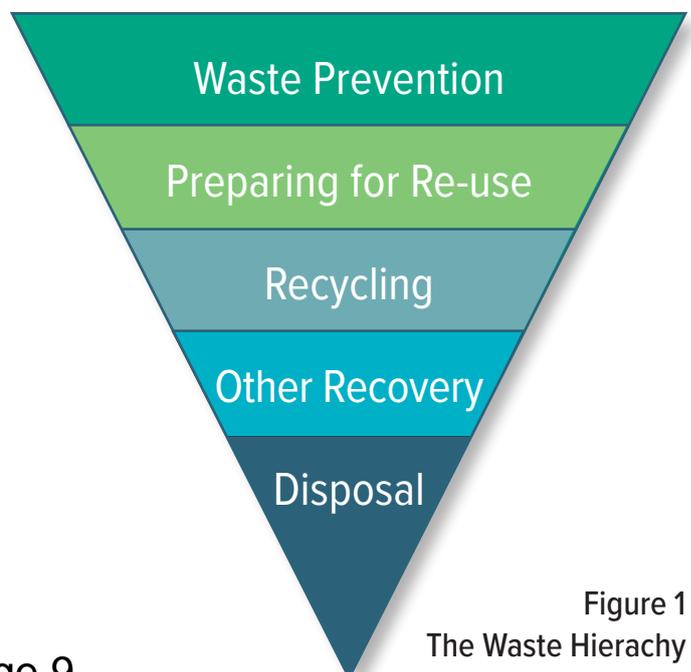
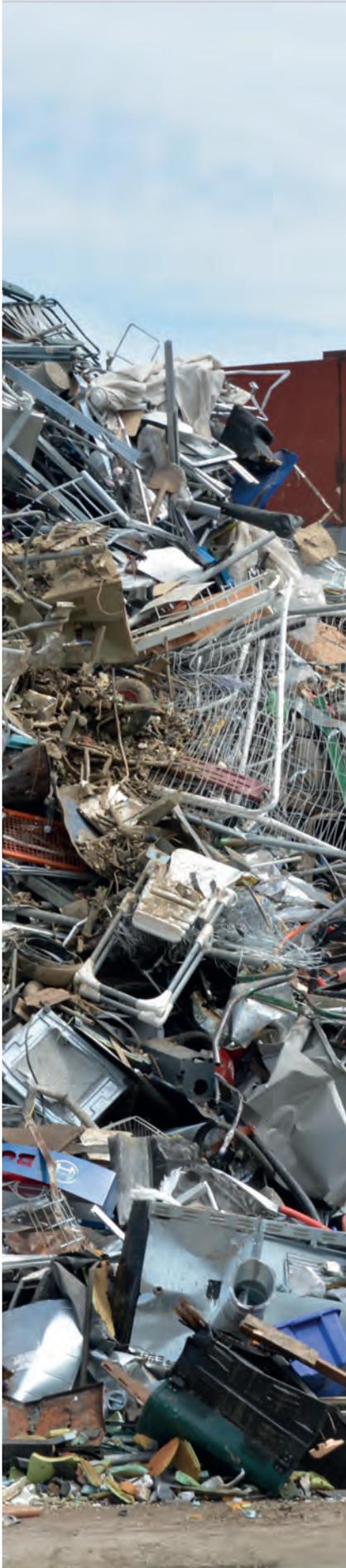


Figure 1  
The Waste Hierarchy



## The Waste Hierarchy

X.x This illustrates the principle that the top priority for waste is to preventing creating it in the first place, then it is recycled, recovered and finally disposed of (e.g. landfill). This is a spatial planning document so it does not directly concern itself with the prevention of waste but it does seek to manage the waste hierarchy in the next levels upwards.

## National Drivers

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

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

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

## Regional Drivers

- X.x The regional driver for the South London Waste Plan is the Mayor of London through the London Plan. This plan takes the policies and targets for the Draft London Plan (July 2019) as the boroughs expect the waste section of the draft plan, at least, to be adopted.
- X.x The Draft London Plan reflects the general philosophy of the waste hierarchy as well as national guidance but, in informing the South London Waste Plan, it sets out how this should be achieved in London. In particular, the Draft London Plan reiterates the targets for waste management set out in the Mayor's London Environment Strategy (2018), namely:
- No biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026;
  - 65% of 'municipal' (household and business) waste recycled by 2030, comprising: 50% Locally Authority Collected Waste recycled by 2025; and 75% business recycled by 2030.
  - 95% of construction, demolition and excavation waste to be recycled by 2020
- X.x The strategic approach and policies in the London Plan are based on the forecast amount of waste that needs to be planned for "arisings". These are then transformed into apportionments for individual boroughs based on criteria on the scope of a borough to manage waste. These have informed this South London Waste Plan Issues and Preferred Options document and more information on the apportionments are set out in Section 4 (Policy WP1 and WP2).
- X.x In order meet the apportionment and targets, the Draft London Plan requires boroughs to:
- Safeguard existing sites
  - Optimise the waste management capacity of existing sites
  - Provide new waste management sites where required.
  - The waste management capacity of existing sites should be optimised, and
  - Environmental, social and economic benefits from waste and secondary materials management should be created





## Local Drivers

- X.x The South London Waste Plan is driven by the need to meet its Draft London Plan targets and apportionments and the sustainable development aim to provide enough waste capacity to manage the waste it generates.
- X.x To this end, in December 2018, the four boroughs commissioned waste planning consultants Anthesis to undertake a study of the boroughs existing capacity and likely future capacity. From this evidence, the following preferred strategy has been identified:
- Safeguard existing, operational waste sites
  - Encourage the intensification of appropriate sites to meet the Construction and Demolition waste stream capacity shortfall
  - Not plan for other waste streams as either the waste stream is so small as to be insignificant or the capacity is sufficient already
  - Write to all the existing waste operators to be certain about their future operational plans
  - Write to those Waste Planning Authorities which manage significant quantities of waste originating in South London to ensure that that waste management will continue
  - Carry out a Sustainability Appraisal of the preferred approaches and alternative approaches

## The Sustainability Appraisal

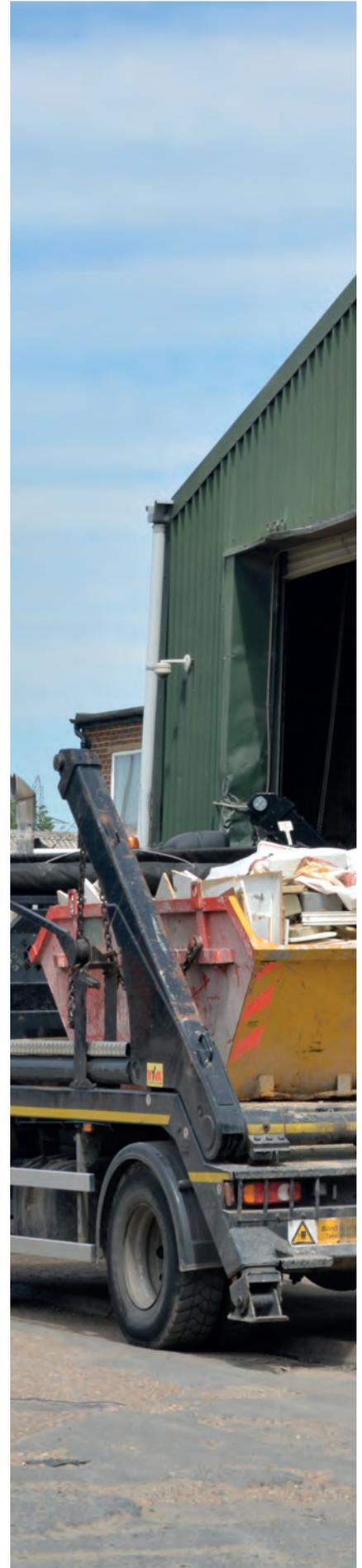
X.x The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to evaluate development policies and proposals through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the planning documents. The South London Waste Plan boroughs have already produced a Scoping Report setting out the sustainability issues and how they will be evaluated. A Sustainability Appraisal on the South London Waste Plan Issues and Preferred Options document has also been carried out and is also part of this consultation.

## Equalities Impact Assessment

X.x At the next stage of the plan's preparation when policies and sites are more finalised, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will carry out an Equalities Impact Assessment to ensure the South London Waste Plan does not adversely affect members of socially excluded or vulnerable groups and to meet the partner boroughs' statutory duties.

## Duty to Cooperate

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





## Key Issues

X.x Draft wording to be confirmed



## Vision and Objectives

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

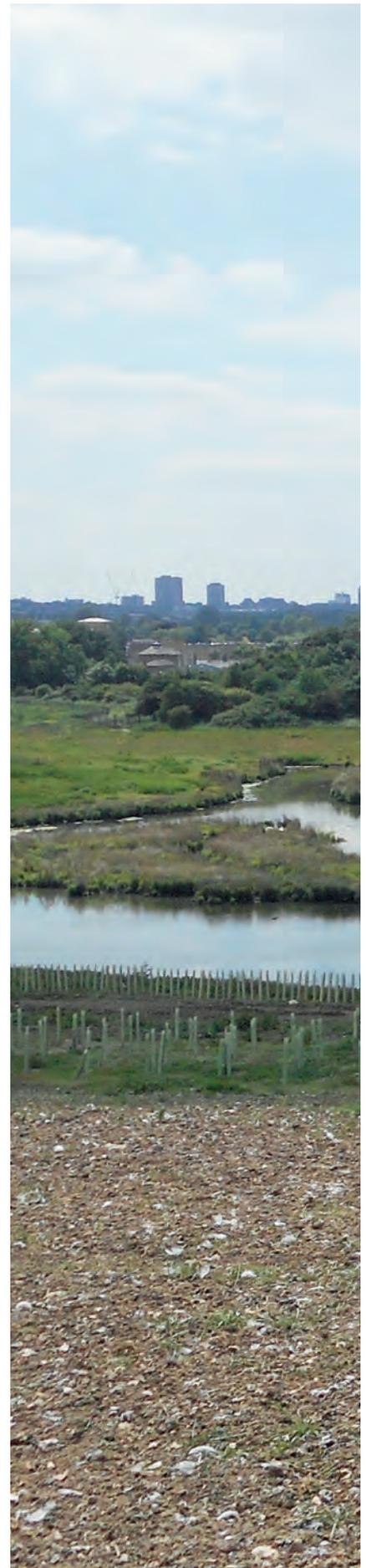
By 2036, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will have sufficient waste management facilities to be net self-sufficient in terms of waste generation and waste management for all types of waste. In addition, the South London Waste Plan area will be playing its part in managing London's Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste within the capital's boundaries.

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

**Question Vision** Do you agree with the draft Vision?

- x.x To achieve this vision, the South London Waste Plan has the following objectives:
- Meet the Draft London Plan target for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste
  - Meet the identified needs for Construction and Demolition Waste, Low Level Radioactive Waste, Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste and Wastewater.
  - Safeguard existing waste sites to meet these targets and needs on existing sites
  - Ensure there is sufficient land for other industrial uses with the South London Waste Plan area's industrial estates
  - Ensure waste facilities use sustainable design and construction methods and also protect and, where possible, enhance amenity
  - Ensure the effects of new development are mitigated and, where possible, enhance amenity

**Question Objectives** Do you agree with the draft Objectives?





## WP1 Strategic Approach to Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste

### London Plan Arisings and Apportionment Targets

x.x The boroughs' targets for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste are set by the Mayor of London and the boroughs are using the Draft London Plan (July 2019) waste arisings and apportionment targets as these are the most up-to-date targets. The Mayor forecasts the amount of Household Waste produced by a borough as follows:



Figure 1 Calculation of Household Waste Arisings

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



Figure 2 Calculation of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings

x.x However, the Mayor of London then redistributes portions of the borough arisings between boroughs, giving those boroughs he considers have more scope to manage waste a higher waste management target (or apportionment) and those he considers has less scope to manage waste a lower waste management target. The Mayor used the following criteria for apportioning or redistributing waste between boroughs: existing waste facilities and industrial land, arisings in a borough, presence of railheads and wharves, proximity to major routes, restrictive land designations (such as heritage or biodiversity), flood risk and socio-economic factors. The South London Waste Plan boroughs objected to these criteria at the Draft London Plan Examination-in-Public on the grounds that the criteria did not take account of whether industrial land was vacant or occupied and the socio-economic factors were unfounded (see [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/m69\\_rb\\_kingston\\_2607\\_lb\\_croydon\\_5622\\_lb\\_merton\\_2565\\_lb\\_sutton\\_2044.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/m69_rb_kingston_2607_lb_croydon_5622_lb_merton_2565_lb_sutton_2044.pdf)).

- x.x The Mayor of London's arisings and apportionment targets for the South London Waste Plan boroughs are set out in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Arisings and Apportionment at 2021 and 2036 (tonnes per annum)

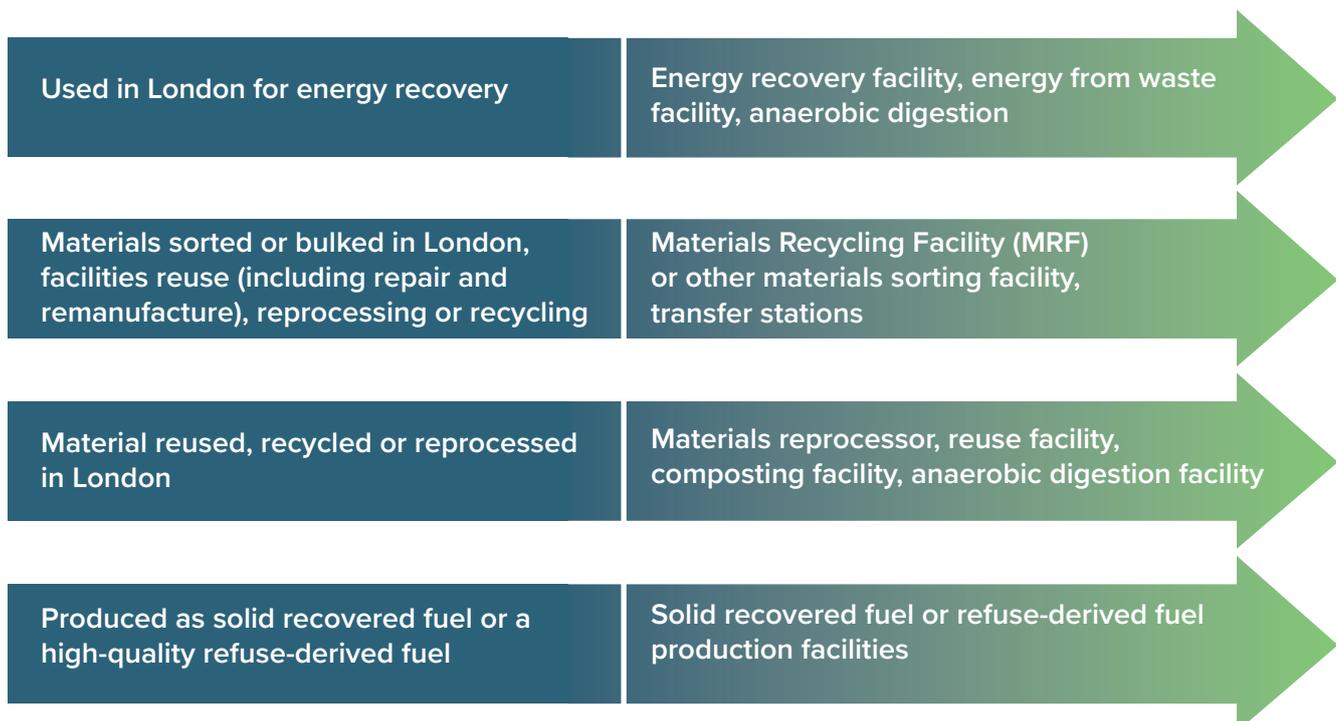
	2021		2036	
	Arisings	Apportionment	Arisings	Apportionment
Croydon	305,000	252,000	320,000	264,000
Kingston	152,000	187,000	157,000	196,000
Merton	173,000	238,000	180,000	249,250
Sutton	161,000	210,000	168,000	220,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>791,000</b>	<b>887,000</b>	<b>825,000</b>	<b>929,750</b>

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

### Existing Capacity

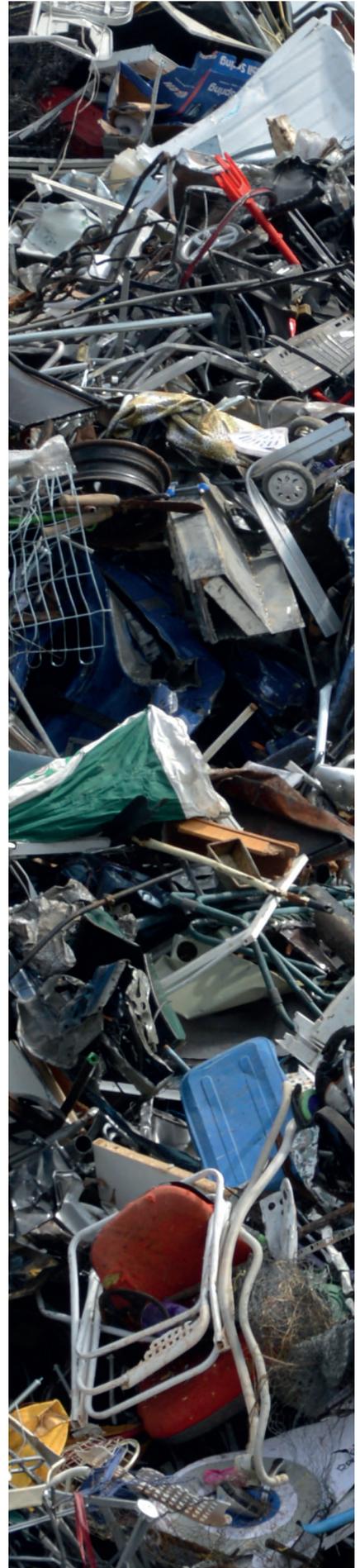
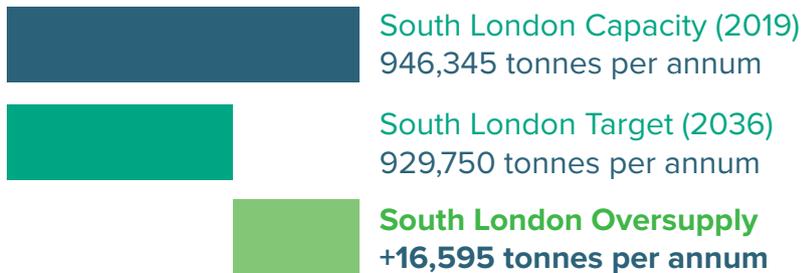
- x.x Appendix 1 shows the existing capacity for waste management across the four South London Waste Plan boroughs. The figures have been calculated by Anthesis consultants for the four boroughs and what constitutes waste management and what sort of facilities provide waste management are set out in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Processes and Facilities which Contribute to Waste Management



x.x Appendix 1 also shows that the current existing capacity for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste is sufficient to meet the Mayor's apportionment, with the figures reproduced in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Capacity, Target and Oversupply for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste



### Approach to Meeting the Target

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

#### 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 for waste capacity.
- During the lifetime of the plan, the boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will seek to meet the Draft London Plan apportionment target of managing 929,750 tonnes of Household and Commercial and Industrial waste per annum within their boundaries across the plan period to 2036.
- The boroughs of the South London Waste Plan will deliver this by safeguarding existing waste sites and encouraging intensification of these sites (see Policy WP3).
- New waste sites (either for transfer or management) will not be permitted, unless they are for compensatory provision (see Policy WP3).

## WP2 Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

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

### Construction and Demolition Waste

- x.x Construction and Demolition Waste is mainly made up of soils, stone, concrete, brick and tile although other waste, such as wood, metals, plastic and cardboard can be found in the waste stream as well. The data regarding Construction and Demolition Waste is poor. Arisings are calculated by employment forecasts for the construction industry, which can be highly susceptible to fluctuations as a result of the health or otherwise of the regional and national economy. Capacity is also difficult to measure as it is suspected that a lot of the recycling or reuse of Construction and Demolition waste takes place on the construction site itself or at waste management facilities with exemptions from Environment Agency permits.
- x.x Nevertheless, consultants Anthesis have produced a forecast of Construction and Demolition Waste for the South London Waste Plan boroughs and this is set out in Figure 6.

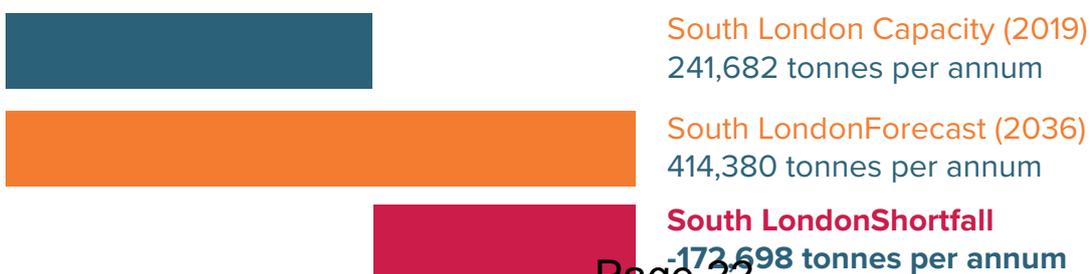
Figure 6 Construction and Demolition Waste Arisings and at 2021 and 2036 (tonnes per annum)



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

x.x Appendix 1 shows the existing capacity across the four South London Waste Plan boroughs for Construction and Demolition waste management and it shows there is a shortfall not only for the 2036 forecast but also for the 2021 forecast The exact figures are set out in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Capacity, Forecast and Shortfall for Construction and Demolition Waste



- x.x The South London Waste Plan boroughs consider that the shortfall could easily be remedied on the existing safeguarded sites because:
- The throughput for many of the facilities which manage Construction and Demolition Waste does not count towards the waste management totals (because they are primarily involved in waste transfer operations); and/or
  - These sites are significantly underutilising their potential capacity.
- x.x Figure 8 shows the waste facilities which manage Construction and Demolition Waste and how they are underperforming.

Figure 8 Construction and Demolition Waste Facilities and Throughput Potential (tonnes per annum)

Site	Maximum	Licence	Throughput counting towards Apportionment
<b>C1</b> Able Waste Services	46,463	74,999	43,268
<b>C4</b> Days Aggregates	179,300	249,999	0
<b>C5</b> Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station*	19,736	200,000	5,206
<b>M1</b> B&T@Work	3,729	5,000	0
<b>M6</b> George Killoughery	71,253	74,999	0
<b>M7</b> LMD Waste Management	24,999	74,999	20,774
<b>M8</b> LMD Waste Management	38,738	50,000	33,845
<b>M9</b> Maguire Skips	58,150	74,999	0
<b>M10</b> Maguire Skips	53,313	74,999	42,856
<b>M11</b> Morden Transfer Station	39,950	74,999	0
<b>M12</b> NJB Recycling	48,687	75,000	18,030
<b>M13</b> One Waste Clearance*	20,000	75,000	4,547
<b>M14</b> Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery	71,595	74,999	30,131
<b>M17</b> UK and European (Ranns) Construction	804	75,000	0
<b>S1</b> 777 Recycling Centre*	56,912	372,600	32,972
<b>S5</b> Hinton Skips*	8,000	75,000	1,819
<b>S8</b> King Concrete	1,060	74,999	0
<b>S9</b> Premier Skip Hire*	12,000	75,000	2,728
<b>S10</b> Raven Recycling	15,224	74,999	5,506
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>769,913</b>	<b>1,927,590</b>	<b>241,682</b>

\* Also manages Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste, which counts towards that apportionment



- x.x Figure 7 shows the 172,698 tonnes per annum shortfall at 2036 could be easily eradicated if some of the sites refocused their operations from transfer to management and processed to their maximum throughput achieved over the past five years. Similarly, the shortfall for Construction and Demolition waste management could also be eradicated if some of the facilities processed waste at volumes close to their licensed capacities. The South London Waste Plan boroughs are aware that not all sites will be able to intensify but the boroughs consider there is scope on some of 19 sites in Figure 8 to remove the shortfall. There is also the possibility that market forces may incentivise some waste facilities currently providing the overcapacity in the Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste stream to switch to Construction and Demolition Waste.

### Low Level Radioactive Waste

- x.x Low Level Radioactive Waste commonly occurs in paper, plastics and scrap metal that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. There are currently no facilities for processing such waste within the South London Waste Plan area. However, within the South London Waste Plan area, there are 10 organisations holding 13 permits to keep and use radioactive materials, mainly hospitals, universities and private companies. The Pollution Inventory Dataset (2017) identified small permitted discharges to the sewer from some of the permitted facilities but no solid transfers of this type of waste. Therefore, this evidence places no requirement on the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide for solid waste management infrastructure.

### Agricultural Waste

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

## Hazardous Waste

x.x Hazardous waste is categorised as waste which is harmful to human health either immediately or over a period of time. Typically, hazardous waste can include asbestos, chemicals, oil, electrical goods and healthcare waste. All hazardous waste has to be treated in specialist facilities and so often this waste may travel further than non-hazardous waste to reach the appropriate specialist facility. Figure 9 shows the hazardous waste arisings in the South London Waste Plan area, which are already counted within the Commercial and Industrial and Construction and Demolition waste streams. Given that the waste generation in South London is small, its projected increase is small and that the small quantity of waste is already being managed by specialist facilities outside the area, there is no requirement on the South London Waste Plan boroughs to provide any hazardous waste treatment facilities

Figure 9 Hazardous Waste Arisings and at 2021 and 2036 (tonnes per annum).



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

## Wastewater

x.x Thames Water Limited is responsible for wastewater and sewage sludge treatment in London and manages the sewerage infrastructure as well as the sewage treatment works. Figure 10 shows Thames Water's relatively small projected increase in wastewater treatment and sludge volume between 2020 and 2035.

Figure 10 Wastewater and Sludge Generation at 2020 and 2035



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

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

## WP2 Strategic Approach to Other Forms of Waste

- (a) Planning permission for the intensification of existing sites to provide additional Construction and Demolition waste management capacity will be granted, subject to Policy WP3(b).
- (b) New sites (either transfer or management) will not be permitted for Construction and Demolition waste, unless they are for compensatory provision (see Policy WP3).
- (c) New sites (either transfer or management) will not be permitted for radioactive waste, agricultural waste and hazardous waste.
- (d) Planning permission for improvements to the operation of and the enhancement of the environment of the Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works and the Beddington Sewage Treatment Works will be granted, subject to the other policies in this South London Waste Plan plan and the relevant borough's Development Plan.



## WP3 The Safeguarding of Existing Waste Sites

### Safeguarding

- x.x In order to preserve the existing capacity, the South London Waste Plan boroughs will safeguard all the existing waste sites, set out in Chapter 4, for waste uses and these will be shown on the boroughs' Policies Map.

### Intensification on Safeguarded Sites

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



### Compensatory Provision

- x.x The Draft London Plan (July 2019) states that “waste sites should only be released to other land uses where processing capacity is re-provided elsewhere in London, based on the maximum achievable throughput of the site proposed to be lost. When assessing the throughput of a site, the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years should be used, where this is not available potential capacity of the site should be appropriately assessed” (paragraph 9.9.2). However, this approach may not be effective for the South London Waste Plan area, where industrial land being in high demand. Firstly, it means that a borough outside the South London Waste Plan area can encourage a waste facility to relocate in the South London Waste Plan area, thereby effectively transferring its waste apportionment to the South London Waste Plan area and making the four boroughs a “waste dumping ground”. With the London Plan industrial land forecasts, the South London Waste Plan boroughs do not have the capacity to provide compensatory provision for other boroughs. Secondly, the compensatory provision of the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years is too prescriptive and, in the experience of the South London Waste Plan boroughs, is difficult to implement as there may be other factors as to why the maximum throughput cannot be achieved on a compensatory site, such as site limitations or new contract arrangements. The South London Waste Plan boroughs consider that the amount of compensatory provision for a lost waste site is best considered on a case-by-case basis.

## Waste Hierarchy

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



### WP3 Existing Waste Sites

#### Safeguarding

- (a) The sites in Chapter 4 of this South London Waste Plan will be safeguarded for waste uses only.

#### Intensification

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

#### Safeguarding Compensatory Provision

- (c) Compensatory provision for the loss of an existing safeguarded waste site will be required with the level of compensatory provision necessary to be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- (d) Compensatory provision for the loss of a waste site outside the South London Waste Plan area will not be permitted.

#### Safeguarding Waste Hierarchy

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

## WP4 Sites for Compensatory Provision

- x.x As set out in Policy WP1, the South London Waste Plan expects no new sites for waste use to be permitted except where they are required for compensatory provision. The location of compensatory sites must be carefully considered.
- X.x Policy SI18 of the Draft London Plan (July 2019) suggests that Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Locations are suitable locations, while Appendix B of the National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) provides further information on locational criteria for waste treatment facilities.
- X.x Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste, the Draft London Plan and this plan's objectives:



### WP4 Sites for Compensatory Provision

Proposals for new waste sites to provide compensatory provision should:

- (a) Demonstrate that are capable of providing sufficient compensatory capacity.
- (b) Be located on sites:
  - (i) within Strategic Industrial Locations or Locally Significant Industrial Locations;
  - (ii) not having an adverse effect on nature conservation areas protected by international or national regulations;
  - (ii) not containing features or have an adverse effect on features identified as being of international or national historic importance; and,
  - (iv) not having an adverse effect on on-site or off-site flood risk. Proposals involving hazardous waste will not be permitted with Flood Zones 3a or 3b.
- (c) Consider the advantages of the co-location of waste facilities with the negative cumulative effects of a concentration of waste uses in one area;
- (d) Have particular regard to sites which:
  - (i) do not result in visually detrimental development conspicuous from strategic open land (eg Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land);
  - (ii) are located more than 100 metres from open space;
  - (iii) are located outside Groundwater Source Protection Zones (ie sites farthest from protected groundwater sources);
  - (iv) have access to sustainable modes of transport for incoming and outgoing materials, particularly rail and water, and which provide easy access for staff to cycle or walk;
  - (v) have direct access to the strategic road network;
  - (vi) have no Public Rights of Way crossing the site;
  - (vii) do not adversely affect regional and local nature conservation areas, conservation areas and locally designated areas of special character, archaeological sites and strategic views;
  - (viii) offer opportunities to accommodate various related facilities on a single site;
- (e) Include appropriate mitigation measures which will be considered in assessing site suitability;
- (f) Meet the other policies of the relevant borough's Development Plan.



## WP5 Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

- x.x Waste facilities have the potential to generate a large number of amenity issues especially in an area as diverse as the plan area which includes urban, suburban and semi-rural built environments. The issues include effects on the built and historic environment, encroachment into open space, flood risk, harm to biodiversity, water quality and unacceptable emissions into the air (both from the plant itself and the traffic movements generated), unacceptable noise and vibration (both from the plant and traffic), litter and vermin and bird population increase.
- x.x Amenity impacts can be mitigated or prevented though conditions imposed by planning permissions, that are granted by planning authorities and environmental permits that are regulated by the Environment Agency. The National Planning Policy for Waste directs waste planning authorities to “concern themselves with implementing the planning strategy in the Local Plan and not with the control of processes which are a matter for the pollution control authorities. Waste planning authorities should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced”
- x.x The National Planning Policy Guidance (Paragraph: 050 Reference ID: 28-050-20141016) advises planning authorities that “before granting planning permission they will need to be satisfied that these issues can or will be adequately addressed by taking the advice from the relevant regulatory body.” Consequently, in the consideration of waste facility applications, each borough will seek advice from the Environment Agency and other agencies as appropriate. In addition, developers are encouraged to contact the appropriate partner borough, the Environment Agency and Natural England prior to submission of an application to discuss all relevant matters and to engage in early public consultation on a proposal.
- x.x Developers are advised to pay particular attention to how the design of a facility can enhance the local environment and mitigate amenity issues. For instance, waste activities impacting on local amenity should be within a fully enclosed and covered building and the impact may be further limited by considering setting, hard and soft landscaping, height, bulk and massing, detailing, materials, lighting and boundary treatments.
- x.x Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste and this plan’s objectives:

### WPS5 Protecting and Enhancing Amenity

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

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



### Schedule: Information which may be required for a planning application

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





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

## WP6 Sustainable Design and Construction of Waste Facilities

- x.x “Designing Waste Facilities - A Guide to Modern Design in Waste” (DEFRA, 2008) states: “There are two aspects of climate change that need to be considered by prospective developers of new waste facilities. First, how will the proposals impact upon the process of climate change through carbon emissions? Second, how will the development be affected as a consequence of the effects of climate change?” In addition, Policy S12 of the Draft London Plan (July 2019) provides guidance on how to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and Policy GG6 seeks to ensure that sites are adapted to be resilient against the effects of climate change.
- x.x In terms of standards, the Building Research Establishment (BRE) has established a range of BREEAM schemes for rating the overall environmental performance of different types of non-residential buildings. Buildings are rated on a scale of ‘Pass,’ ‘Good,’ ‘Very Good,’ ‘Excellent’ or ‘Outstanding.’ However, there is no specific BREEAM scheme for waste facilities since there are many different technologies and building types. However, BRE advice is that it will be for developers to liaise with the BRE and BRE-accredited assessors in order to identify a suitable ‘bespoke’ BREEAM scheme to suit the particular characteristics of the proposed development. It is considered by the boroughs that many waste facilities should be able to meet the ‘Excellent’ standard. Similar standards should apply if the BREEAM is replaced by another environmental performance rating regime.
- x.x The reduction of carbon emissions is a key element of a BREEAM scheme and, in this respect, the Draft London Plan (July 2019) sets out that all major developments should be net zero carbon, including a minimum on-site reduction of at least 35% beyond building regulations 2013 (or equivalent).
- x.x Developers should also consider climate change adaptation measures in schemes. “Designing Waste Facilities - A Guide to Modern Design in Waste” also highlights a number of climate change impacts on waste facilities which should also be considered. These comprise:
- **Odours.** With temperature increases, waste will need to be treated more quickly and unenclosed waste facilities (e.g. for composting facilities) will become particularly vulnerable to odour issues.
  - **Heating, Cooling and Energy Use.** Ideally, the layout of a building should take advantage of the benefits of landscaping for summertime shading and allowing for the minimisation of heat loss in winter. In addition, external cladding materials should be high mass (e.g. brick or concrete) as they release heat slowly. Storage and unoccupied areas may be better placed in the warmest areas of the facility.
  - **Flood Readiness.** Flood mitigation measures proposed should be designed to consider the risk both to and from the development over its planned lifetime. Facilities should have a drainage system to cope with more frequent high levels of rainfall. This system should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), green roofs and walls, soakaways and permeable pavements and parking areas. In addition, facilities should incorporate improvements to flood risk management in support of the objectives of the Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) and the partner boroughs’ Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs).
  - **Soil Subsidence.** The wetting and drying effect on soil may cause subsidence. Developers may need to consider deeper foundations or piling. Root barriers may be required depending on surrounding vegetation.
  - **Property Damage.** Higher wind speeds leading to structural damage, more intense rain leading to water infiltration and higher peak temperatures leading to blistering, warping and softening may affect the design of a building and the choice of materials.



- x.x In the construction phase of any development, consideration should be given to recycling Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste on-site as this is the most sustainable approach to dealing with this form of waste. However, the boroughs are aware that this is not always feasible.
- x.x Therefore in accordance with national and regional advice, the Draft London Plan (July 2019) (including the Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG, 2014) and this plan's objectives:

#### WP6 Sustainable Construction of Waste Facilities

- (a) 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 the South London Waste Plan and any other relevant policies of the appropriate borough's Development Plan.
- (b) Waste facilities will be required to:
  - (i) minimise on-site carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the Draft London Plan Policy SI2;
  - (ii) be fully adapted and resilient to the future impacts of climate change in accordance with the Draft London Plan Policy GG6 , 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;
  - (iii) incorporate green roofs, sustainable 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;
  - (iv) make a more efficient use of resources and reduce the lifecycle impacts of construction materials;
  - (v) minimise waste and promote sustainable management of construction wastes onsite; and,
  - (vi) protect, manage and enhance local habitats and biodiversity.

## WP7 The Benefits of Waste

- x.x The 2008 Climate Change Act (amended 2019) sets a target to make UK net zero carbon by 2050. The target will have to be partly achieved by societal changes, such as new technology, waste minimisation and increased rental and sharing, but waste facilities will have a major role to play in achieving the target and can contribute to the circular economy.

### Reuse, Refurbishment, Recycling and By-products

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

### Energy from Waste

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

### Job Creation and Social Value

- X.x Although the South London Waste Plan boroughs have relatively high employment rates overall, there are pockets of the four boroughs where employment is lower. The intensification of existing waste sites provides an opportunity for increased employment, often within a low employment hotspot. Therefore, the South London Waste Plan boroughs would welcome information on how the intensification may generate additional employment.
- X.x Therefore, in accordance with the London Plan, the London Environment Strategy and this plan’s objectives:

### WP7 The Benefits of Waste

- (a) Planning applications for the intensification of sites, which involve the reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture of products or the production of by-products, will be encouraged.
- (b) Planning applications for additional Energy from Waste facilities will not be supported
- (c) Planning applications for the intensification of sites should provide details of the job creation and social benefits that they bring, including skills, training and apprenticeship opportunities



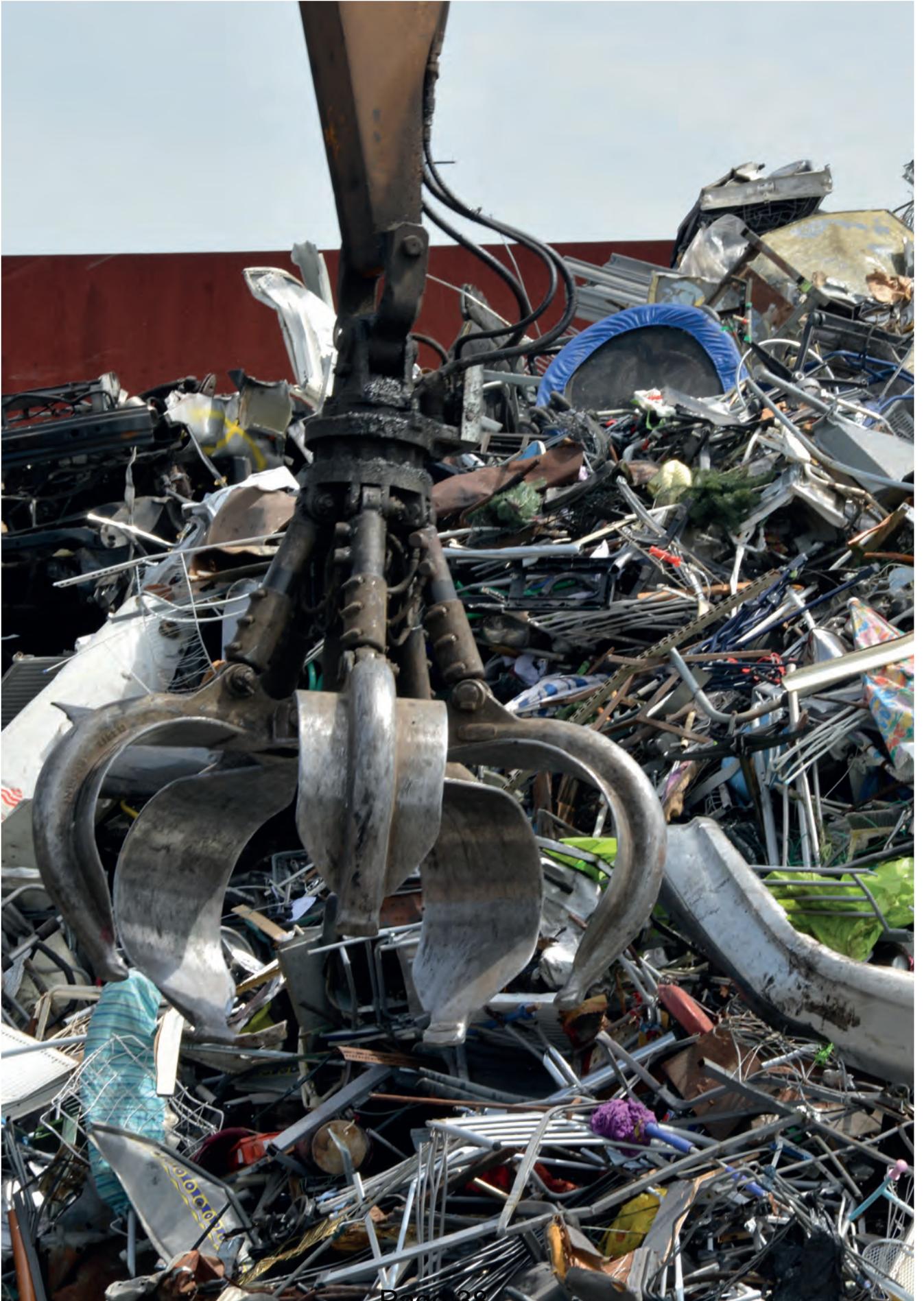
## WP8 Planning Obligations

- x.x 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.
- X.x In all cases, the boroughs in the plan area will try to use a planning condition to make a proposed development acceptable before resorting to a planning obligation. However, there may be situations where the use of planning conditions is not possible. The following are examples of where a planning obligation may be considered:
- Traffic management measures, including the routing of vehicles;
  - Access and highway improvements;
  - Provision of infrastructure, including low carbon and decentralised energy networks,
  - Carbon offsetting contributions;
  - Protection of sites of international, national, regional or local importance;
  - Environmental enhancement;
  - Flood risk compensation works;
  - Archaeological investigation, recording and keeping of artefacts and safeguarding of remains;
  - Off-site monitoring of emissions and the water environment; and,
  - Provision and management of off-site or advance planting and screening.



### WP8 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.



## How to read the information on Safeguarded Sites

**Site size:** in hectares

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

- (i) a waste management facility, which reuses, recycles or reprocesses waste and therefore its throughput can count towards the south London target;
- (ii) a waste transfer facility, which processes or sorts waste for management elsewhere. In practice, however, most transfer stations do some management and, where this management capacity is known, it is counted towards the south London target;
- (iii) a waste treatment facility is a general term covering both waste management and waste transfer facilities

**Type of waste accepted:** from the following types:

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

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

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

**Qualifying throughput (in tonnes per annum):** This is the element of the maximum throughput which counts as waste management. For it to count as waste management, it must be applicable to one of the London Plan criteria for waste management:

- (i) used in London for energy recovery;
- (ii) materials sorted or bulked in London facilities for reuse, reprocessing or recycling;
- (iii) materials reused, recycled or reprocessed in London;
- (iv) produced as a solid-recovered fuel or a high-quality refuse-derived fuel

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

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

**Currently Safeguarded:** Whether the site is safeguarded in the 2011 South London Waste Plan

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

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

**C1 Able Waste Services, 42 Imperial Way, Croydon. CR0 4RR**



Not to Scale

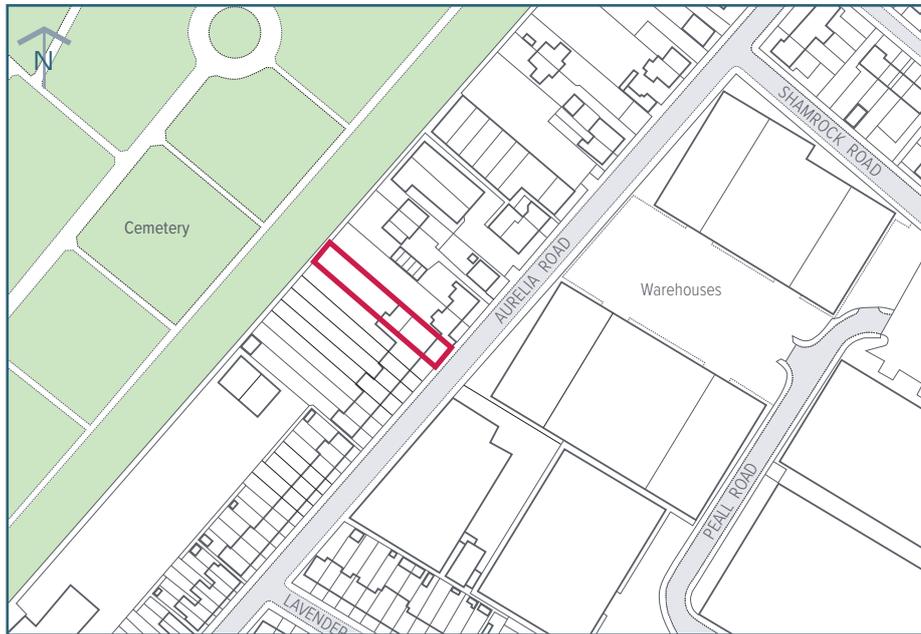
© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	0.45
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	46,463
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	43,268,000 (C&D)

<b>Site Description</b>	Two-storey office block fronting Imperial Way with modern two double-height storey warehouse to rear.  The site lies within the Imperial Way Industrial Estate which comprises a mix of new and 1970s warehouses, mostly two-storey.
<b>Planning Designations</b>	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within an archaeological priority area – Mere Bank.</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping and regard to the adjacent Roundshaw Park</li> </ul>

**Question C1** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

**C2 Croydon Car Spares, 111 Aurelia Road, Croydon, CR0 3BF**



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	0.05
Type of facility	Metal Recycling
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	241
Licensed capacity (tpa)	572
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	241 (HCI)

**Site Description** A small, double-storey interwar workshop.  
 The site is located within a mixed use area. The site has residential properties on both sides and an industrial area/retail park opposite.

**Planning Designations** Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded** No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. This site is very constrained site and there is no opportunity to expand.

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site lies within an archaeological priority area – Ampere Way APA
  - Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby locally listed park - Mitcham Road and Croydon Crematorium.
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land

**Question C2** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

### C3 Curley Skip Hire, Rear of 64 Northwood Road, Croydon. CR7 8HQ



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	0.07
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Household Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	9,294
Licensed capacity (tpa)	10,920
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

**Site Description** The site is mainly open skip storage and hardstanding with some single-storey covered areas for sorting waste.

The site lies within a small industrial site located in a predominantly residential area. The units are mainly double and triple-height inter-war sheds.

**Planning Designations** None

**Currently Safeguarded** No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. This site is adjacent to site allocations for residential and community uses: Asharia House, 50 Northwood Road (Site Allocation reference 284). The site is therefore not considered suitable for intensification or expansion.

**Issues to consider if there is a further application** Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

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

**Question C3** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	2.0
Type of facility	Waste Transfer Station and Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	179,300
Licensed capacity (tpa)	249,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

**Site Description** Open aggregates storing, treatment, recycling and storage facility with associated two-storey, mid-century office block and enclosed sheds.  
 The site lies adjacent to Purley rail station and is reasonably isolated from nearby

<b>Planning Designations</b>	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	No. The railhead makes this site well-suited to its current use. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	<p>Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains as the site is in Archaeological priority area – London to Brighton Roman Road</li> <li>● Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> </ul>

**Question C4** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

### C5 Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station, Factory Lane, Croydon. CR0 3RL



Not to Scale

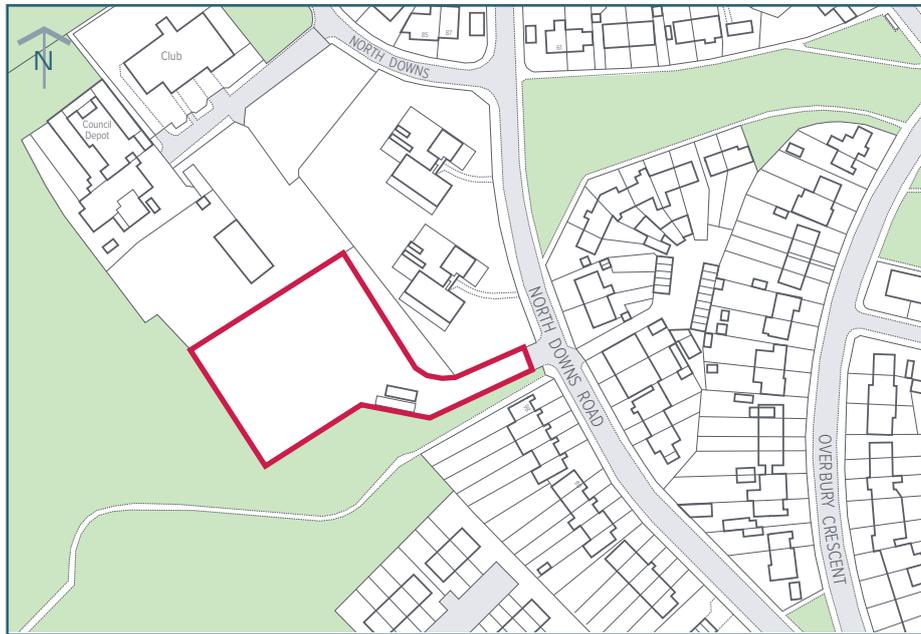
© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	1.8
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	19,736
Licensed capacity (tpa)	200,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	9,623 (HCI) 5,206 (C&D)

<b>Site Description</b>	<p>A large triple-storey building surrounded by hardstanding.</p> <p>The site is part of a larger industrial area. At present, the site accommodates a household reuse and recycling centre and waste transfer station. Active gas holders lie to the north-west of the site and power lines are overhead.</p>
<b>Planning Designations</b>	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	Yes – Site reference in 2011 SLWP: 1
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	Yes. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify operations at this site. While household reuse and recycling centres have a low throughput per hectare, the site is large and there may be an opportunity to co-locate other waste uses on the site.
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	<p>Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Minimising flood risk on- and off-site</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the archaeology priority area - Ampere Way</li> <li>● Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity</li> <li>● Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected</li> </ul>

**Question C5** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

### C6 Fishers Farm Civic Amenity Site, North Downs Road, Croydon. CR0 0LF



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** Open local authority household reuse and recycling centre  
 Located on the edge of a residential area adjacent to farmland

**Planning Designations** Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded** Yes – Site Reference in SLWP 2011: 2

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. There are no plans to intensify or upgrade operations

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity and in particularly the nearby site of nature conservation at Riddlesdown
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Green Belt
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question C6** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** Open skip storage and waste sorting  
The site lies within an existing strategic industrial area.

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded** No

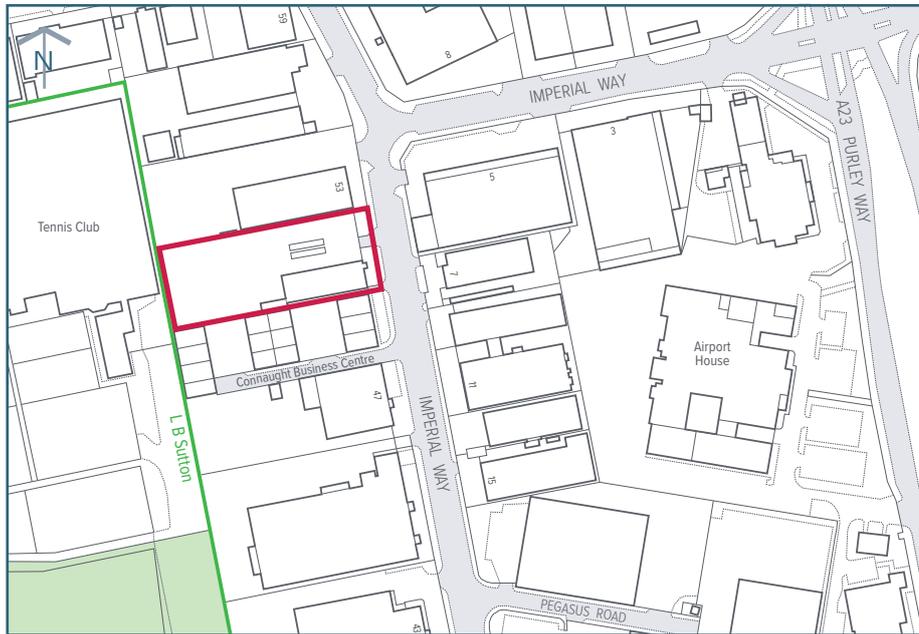
**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. This is a very constrained site with no opportunity for expansion or intensification

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
  - Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads

**Question C7** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

Modern double-height warehouse with adjacent hardstanding area for metal sorting

The site lies within the Imperial Way Industrial Estate, which comprises a mix of new and mid-century warehouses, mostly double height.

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded**

No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

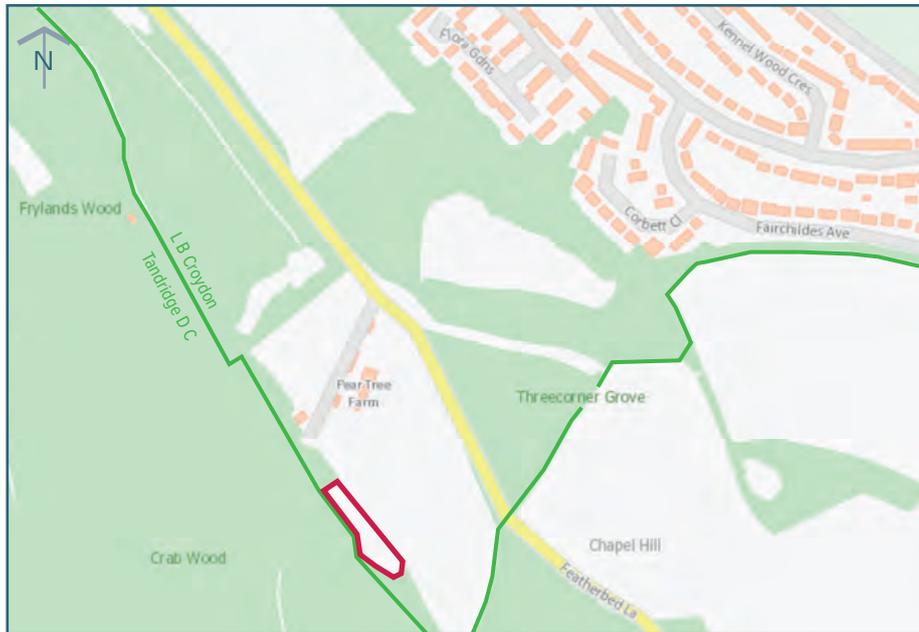
No. This site is achieving near its permitted capacity so it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify the site in its current form.

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains in the archaeological priority area of Mere Bank.
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question C8** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	0.2
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	37,500
Licensed capacity (tpa)	37,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

<b>Site Description</b>	Uncovered sorting facility, skip storage area along with vehicle storage and repair Site is within the Green Belt surrounded by farmland
<b>Planning Designations</b>	Green Belt Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	Yes – Site reference in SLWP 2011: 5
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	No. This site is within the Green Belt and has been refused permission to intensify operations on several occasions on the basis of harm to the Green Belt and character and appearance of the area, Therefore, the site is not suitable for intensification
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby open spaces</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains</li> <li>● Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity</li> <li>● Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected</li> <li>● Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> </ul>

**Question C9** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

**C10 Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site, Brighton Road, Croydon. CR8 2BG**



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

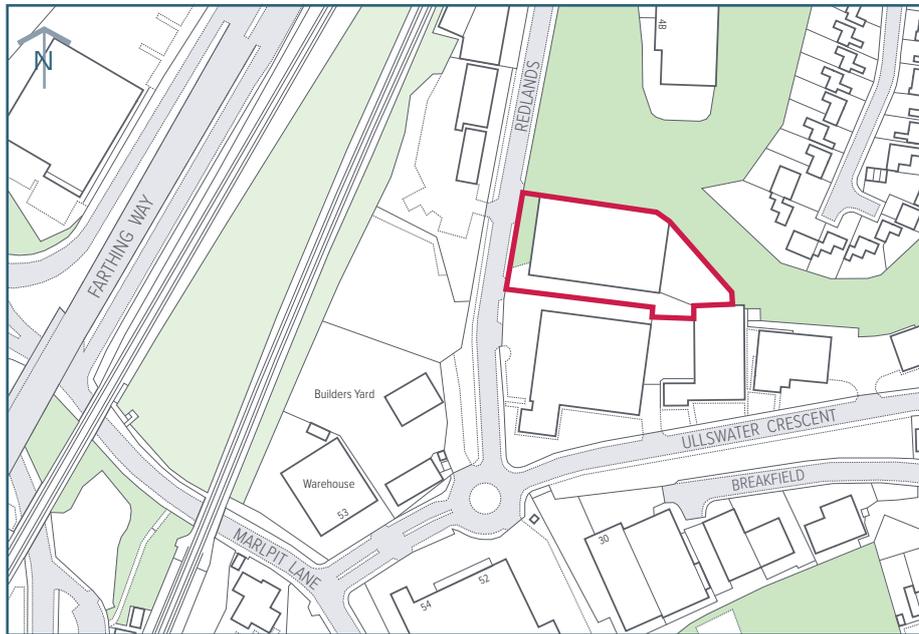
Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

<b>Site Description</b>	Open local authority reuse and recycling centre. Located within a local centre with nearby residential development. Purley Oaks Depot (Site C4) is adjacent	
<b>Planning Designations</b>	Place Specific Policy area: DM42.1 Purley District Centre	Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	Yes – Site reference in SLWP 2011: 4	
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	No. The site is adjacent to the proposed Site DM42.3 for a Gypsy and traveller site so there is no capacity to expand.	
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	<p>Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Protecting the amenity of those using the future Wandle Valley Regional Park</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains remains in the archaeology priority area London to Brighton Roman Road</li> <li>● Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity</li> <li>● Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected</li> <li>● Designing a facility that does not impact on the Purley District Centre</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> <li>● Note that the Schedule 2 Purley Oaks Highway Depot is an allocated Gypsy and Traveller site in the Croydon Local Plan 2018</li> <li>● Having regard to the Purley District Centre Intensification area objectives in the Croydon Local Plan 2018</li> </ul>	

**Question C10** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



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

Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

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

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location

**Currently Safeguarded** Yes – Site reference in SLWP 2011: A

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

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

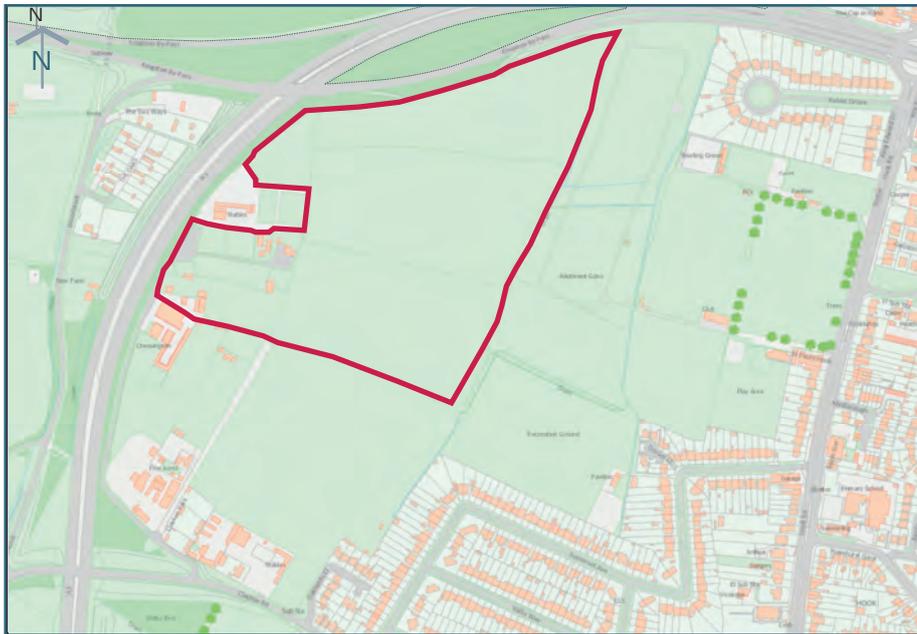
Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

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

**Question C11** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?



## K1 Chessington Equestrian Centre, Clayton Road, Kingston. KT9 1NN



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	9.9
Type of facility	Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation
Type of waste	Excavation,
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	44,285
Licensed capacity (tpa)	99,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

**Site Description** Open facility.  
The site is located in the Green Belt. Chessington Equestrian Centre is adjacent. There are mobile homes and an industrial area to the south of the site.

**Planning Designations** Green Belt

**Currently Safeguarded** No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. The Chessington Equestrian Centre has a permit to accept inert excavation waste as a recovery operation. This is not a permanent waste site and therefore no opportunity to intensify uses.

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
  - Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Hook and Southborough Cricket Club and King Edward’s Recreation Ground
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question K1** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

**K2 Genuine Solutions Group, Solutions House, Unit 1A, Kingston. KT6 7LD**

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological Priority Area

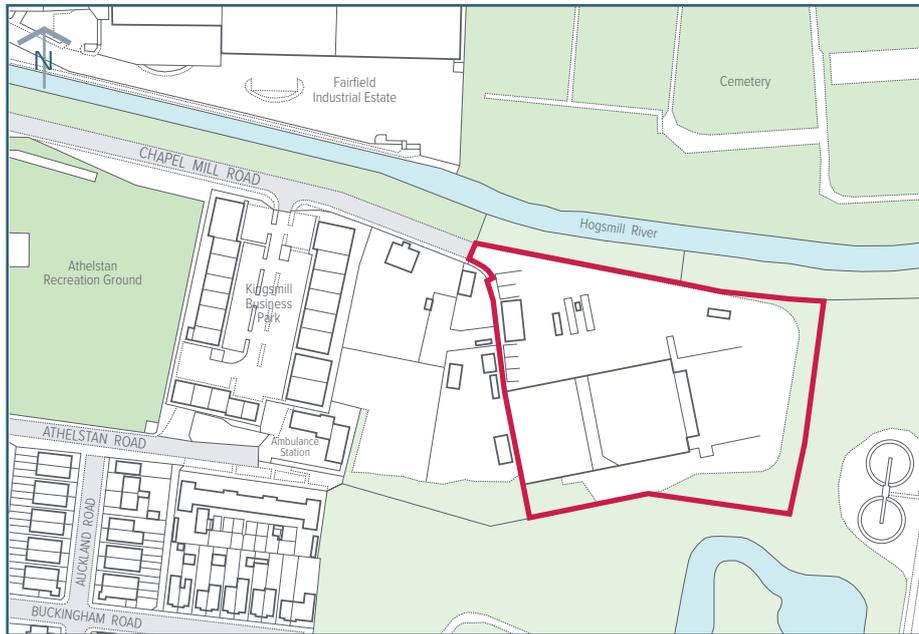
**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

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

**Question K2** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

### K3 Kingston Civic Amenity Site, Chapel Mill Road, off Villiers Road, Kingston. KT1 3GZ



Site size (ha)	2.0 (including K4)
Type of facility	Household Waste Amenity Site
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	14,363
Licensed capacity (tpa)	25,000
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	9,392 (HCI)

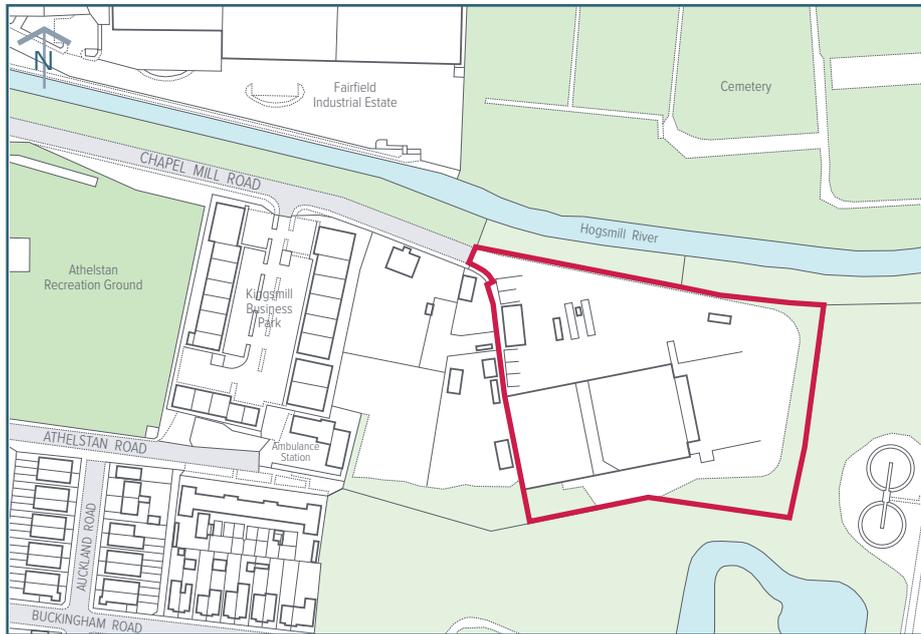
Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

<b>Site Description</b>	Enclosed local authority reuse and recycling centre The site lies within an industrial area which is surrounded by open space. The Kingston Waste Transfer Station is within the same site.
<b>Planning Designations</b>	Locally Significant Industrial Site Area of Archaeological Significance
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	Yes. Site reference in SLWP 2011: 6
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Athelstan Recreation Ground, Kingsmeadow, Kingstonian Football Club Ground and Hogsmill Nature Reserve</li> <li>● Minimising flood risk on- and off-site</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains</li> <li>● Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity</li> <li>● Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> </ul>

**Question K3** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	2.0 (including K3)
Type of facility	Transfer Station
Type of waste	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	68,883
Licensed capacity (tpa)	200,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	19,620 (HCI)

**Site Description** Double-height enclosed shed with hardstanding for vehicles  
 The site lies within an industrial area which is surrounded by open space. The Kingston Waste Transfer Station is within the same site.

**Planning Designations** Locally Significant Industrial Site Area of Archaeological Significance

**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

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

**Question K4** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?



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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

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

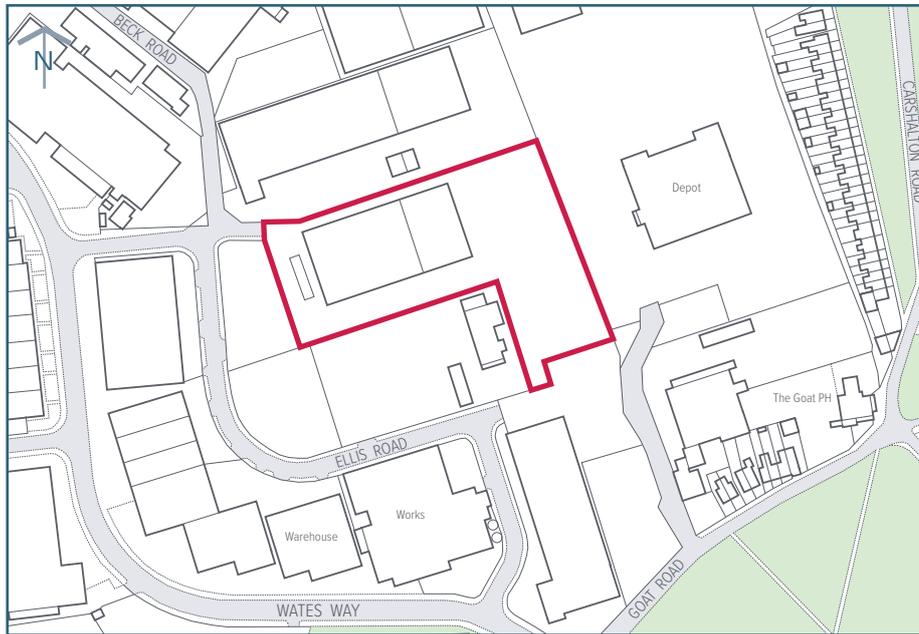
**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
    - Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
    - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
    - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
    - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
    - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

### Site Description

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

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

### Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological PriorityZone

### Currently Safeguarded

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

### Opportunity to increase waste managed

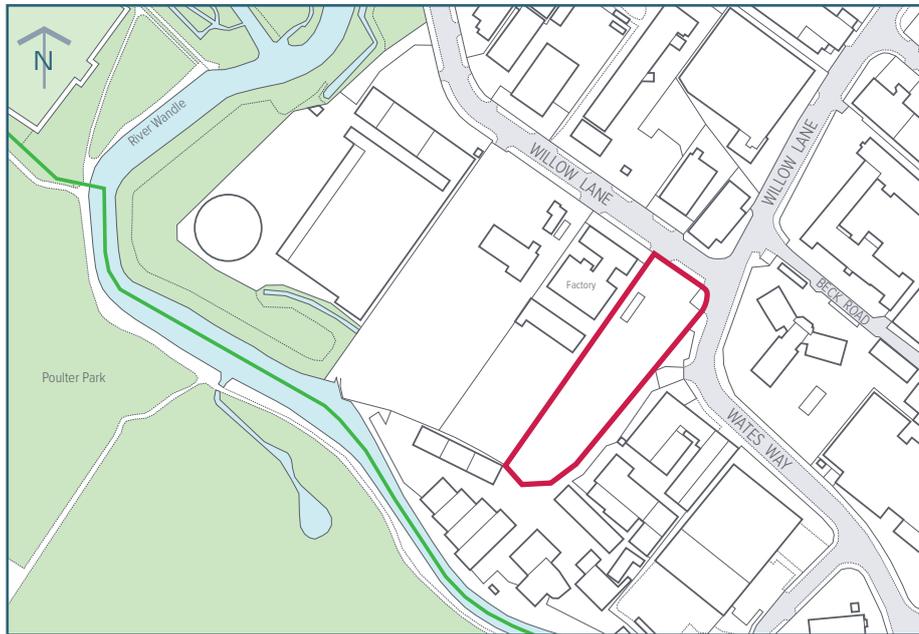
No. The throughput is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

### Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

**Question M2** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

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

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

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

**Question M3** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

Open local authority reuse and recycling centre

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

**Planning Designations**

Locally Significant Industrial Location

**Currently Safeguarded**

Yes. Site Reference in SLWP 2011: 9

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

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

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question M4** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



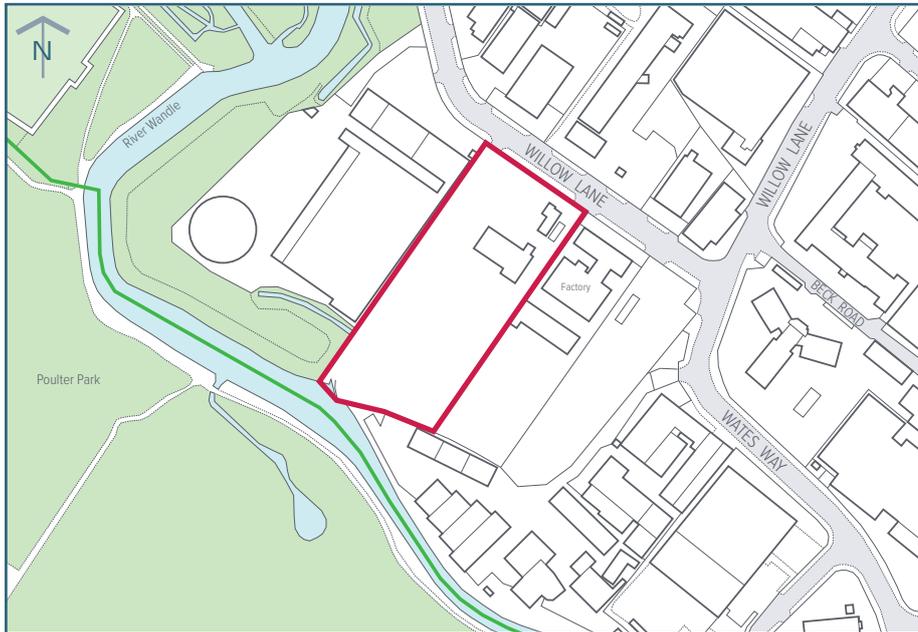
Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

<b>Site Description</b>	<p>Transfer station</p> <p>The site is within the Garth Road Industrial Estate. At present, the site is shared between the household reuse and recycling centre and Merton council’s Local Authority Collected Waste transfer station. To the north of the site, there is a waste transfer station, to the east there are houses and to the south and west are Merton council’s highways depot and industrial units</p>
<b>Planning Designations</b>	Locally Significant Industrial Location
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	Yes. Site Reference in SLWP 2011: 9
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	No. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	<p>Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> </ul>

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

#### Site Description

A large site comprising a double-height industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, skips and waste.

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

Planning Designations	Strategic Industrial Location	Archaeological Priority Zone
-----------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

Currently Safeguarded	No
-----------------------	----

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

Issues to consider if there is a further application	<p>Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Minimising flood risk on- and off-site</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains</li> <li>● Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity</li> <li>● Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected</li> <li>● Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> </ul>
------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Question M6** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



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

Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded** No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. It is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations

- Issues to consider if there is a further application** Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** Double-height shed with attached single-storey offices

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

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded** No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. The throughput ratio is above average for this type of facility

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

**Question M8** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

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

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

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority one

**Currently Safeguarded**

No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

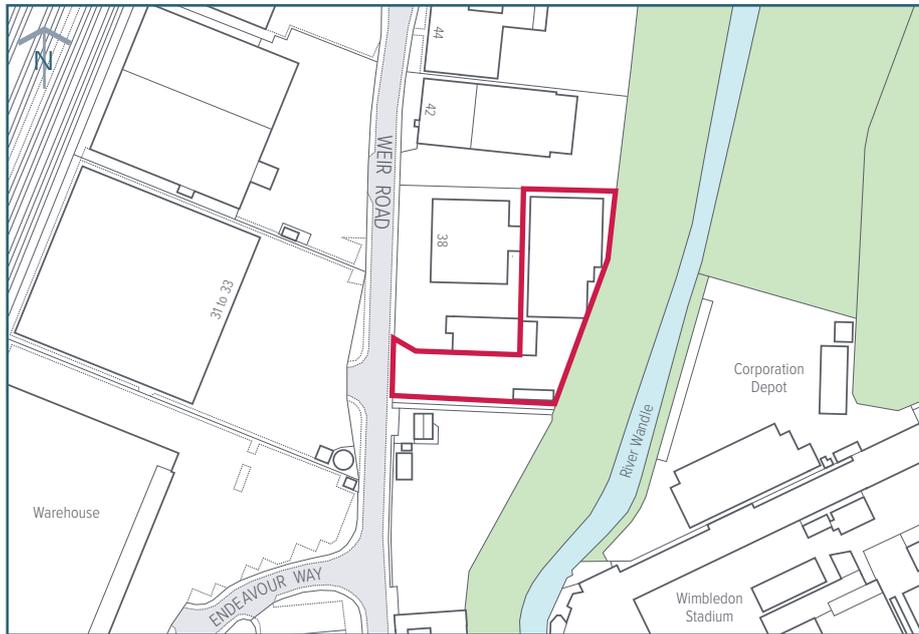
No. The plot throughput ratio is above average for this type of facility so there are unlikely to be opportunities to intensify the throughput.

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question M9** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

**M10 M10: Maguire Skips, 36 Weir Court, Merton. SW19 8UG**



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

Enclosed double-height shed with outside hardstanding space

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

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority one

**Currently Safeguarded**

No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

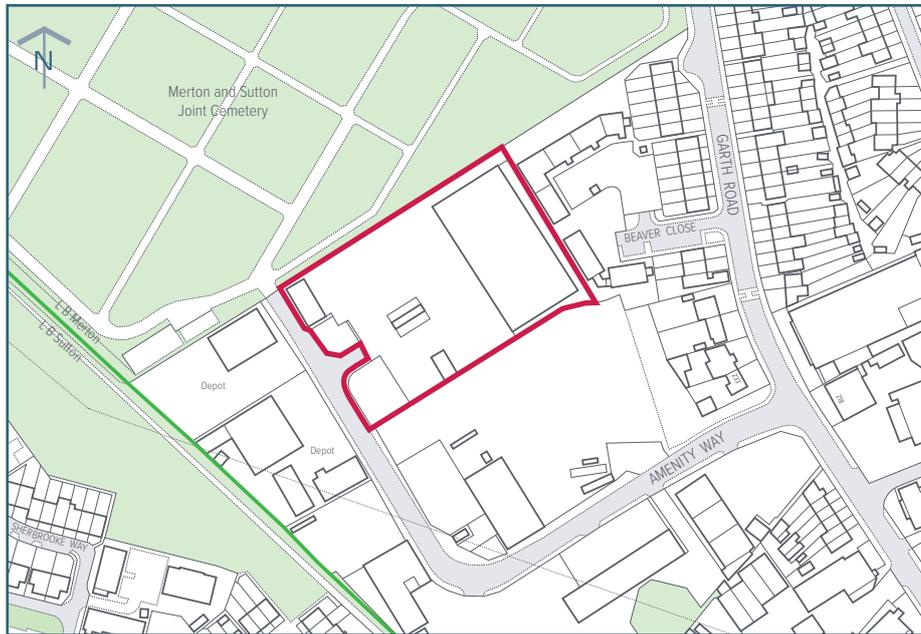
No. The throughput is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question M10** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

Double-height industrial shed with hardstanding

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

**Planning Designations**

Locally Significant Industrial Location

**Currently Safeguarded**

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

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

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

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question M11** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** Enclosed triple-height shed with outside hardstanding space for vehicles  
 Located within an industrial area comprising double- and triple-height industrial sheds and warehouses. The site is adjacent to a Gypsy and Traveller site in Wandsworth

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological PriorityZone

**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
  - Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Minimising flood risk on- and off-site [if Flood Zone 2 or 3]
  - Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
  - Protecting the amenity of those using the future Wandle Valley Regional Park
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question M12** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

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

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded**

No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

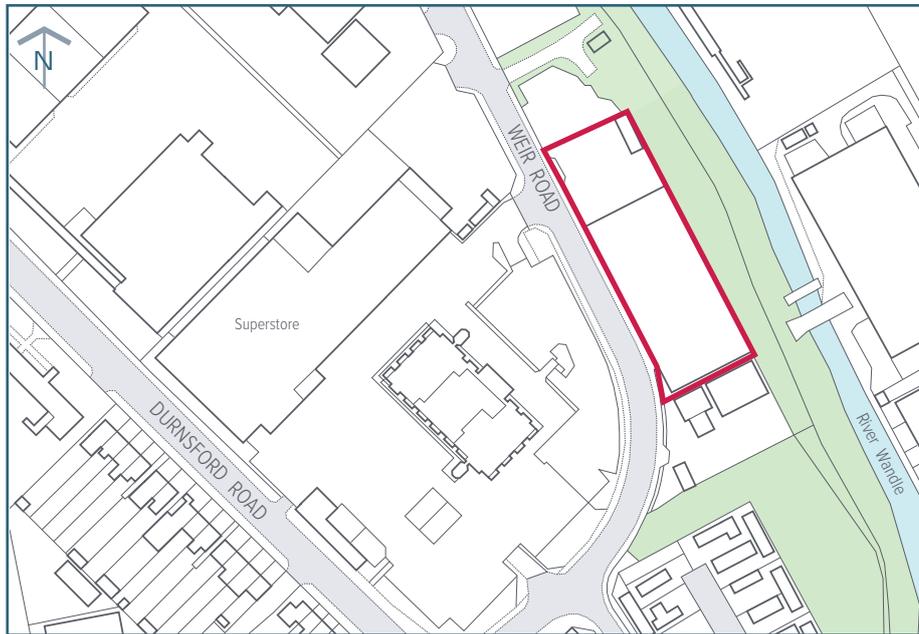
No. The throughput per hectare is based on the few weeks the facility has been operating, which is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question M13** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

Enclosed triple-height shed with outside hardstanding for vehicles

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

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded**

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 27 (known as the SITA Transfer Station)

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

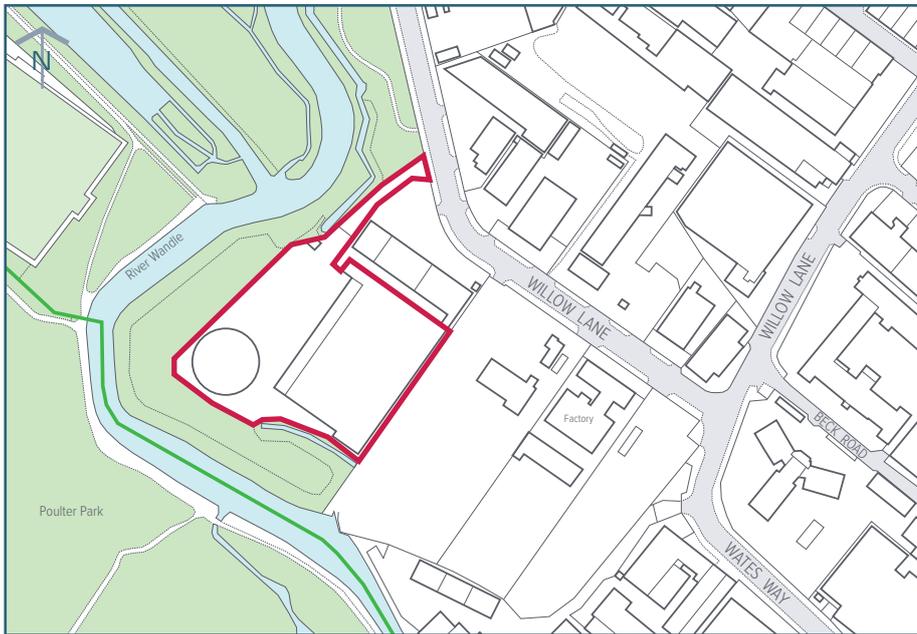
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question M14** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

The facility uses in-vessel composting which takes mixed garden and kitchen waste, which are composted together in an enclosed vessel

The site is located on the western edge of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location. It is located off Willow Lane itself to the rear of building 41A and 43B.

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded**

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

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

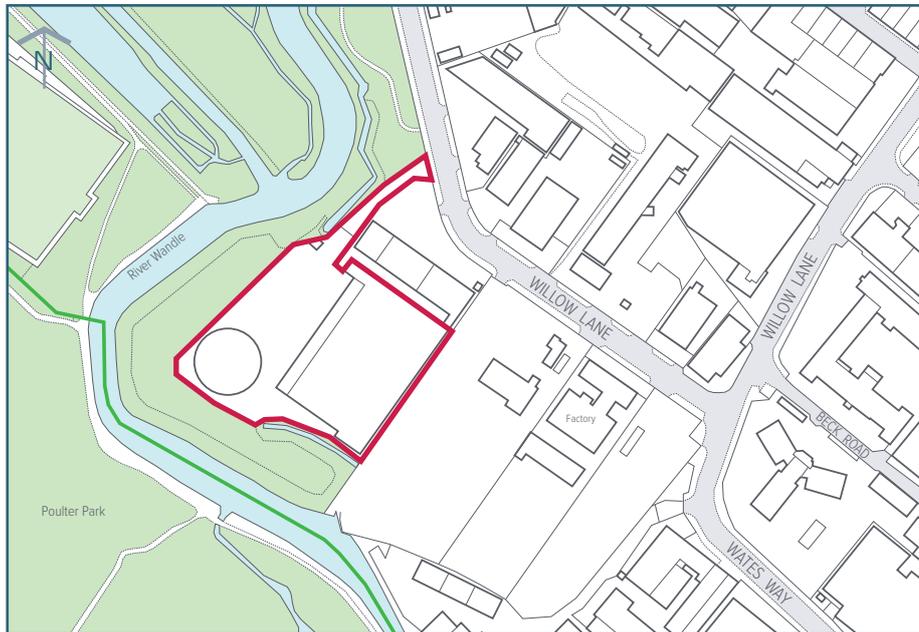
No. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question M15** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** The facility uses in-vessel composting which takes mixed garden and kitchen waste, which are composted together in an enclosed vessel

The site is located on the western edge of the Willow Lane Strategic Industrial Location. It is located off Willow Lane itself to the rear of building 41A and 43B.

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Zone

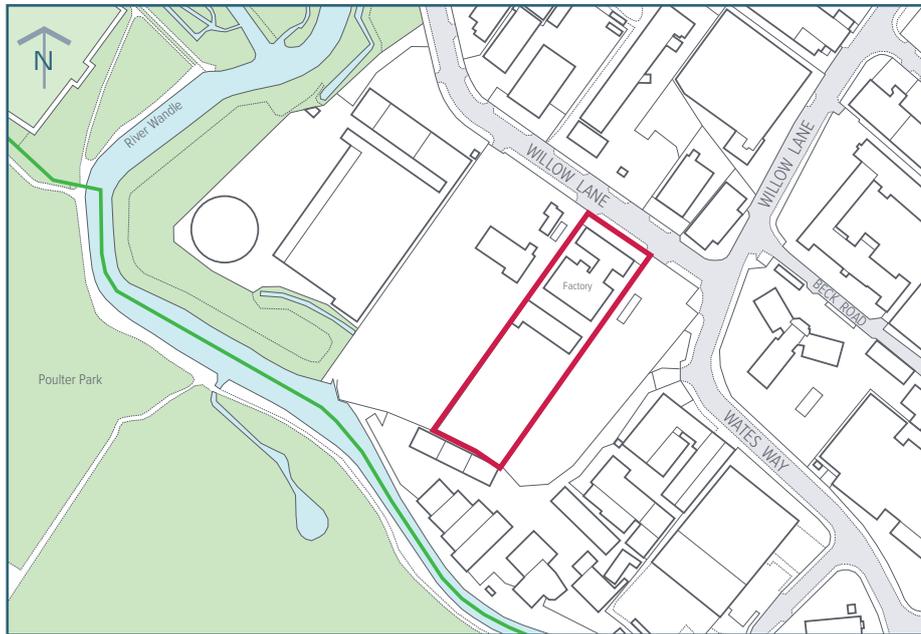
**Currently Safeguarded** Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: V (known as Vortal)

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

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Minimising flood risk on- and off-site
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development and Environment Agency buffer zones are respected
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question M16** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

A large site comprising a double-height industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, hardstanding for skips and construction, demolition and excavation waste

The site is located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. The River Wandle lies to the west of the site. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development lies to the north-east of the site

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Zone

**Currently Safeguarded**

No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

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

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question M17** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

A double-height industrial shed

The site is located within the Willow Lane industrial estate and surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use through permitted development lies to the south of the site

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological PriorityZone

**Currently Safeguarded**

No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

No. The throughput on this site is very small and it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations at the site

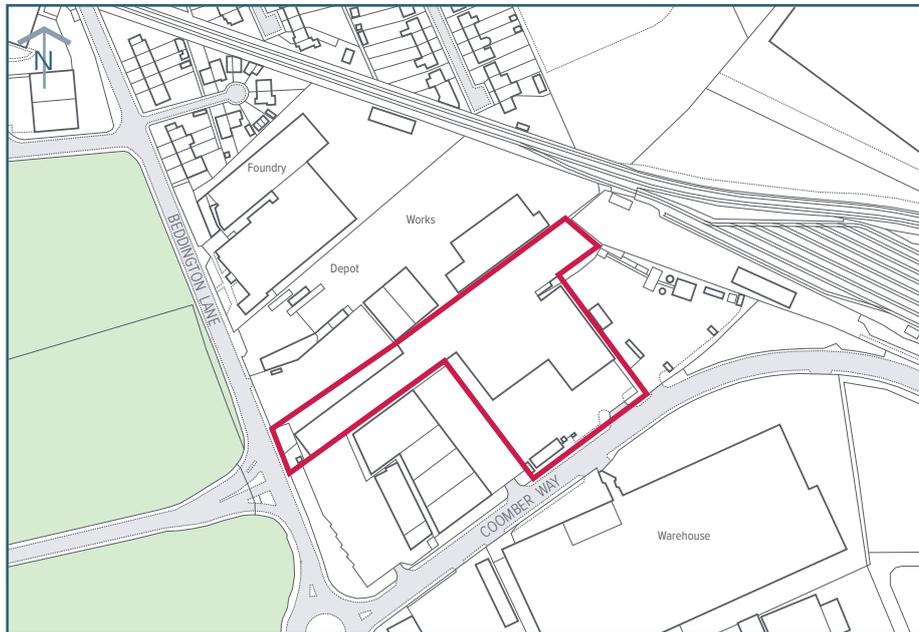
**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question M18** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?



### S1 777 Recycling Centre, 154a Beddington Lane, Sutton. CR0 4TQ



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

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

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological PriorityZone

**Currently Safeguarded**

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 21

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

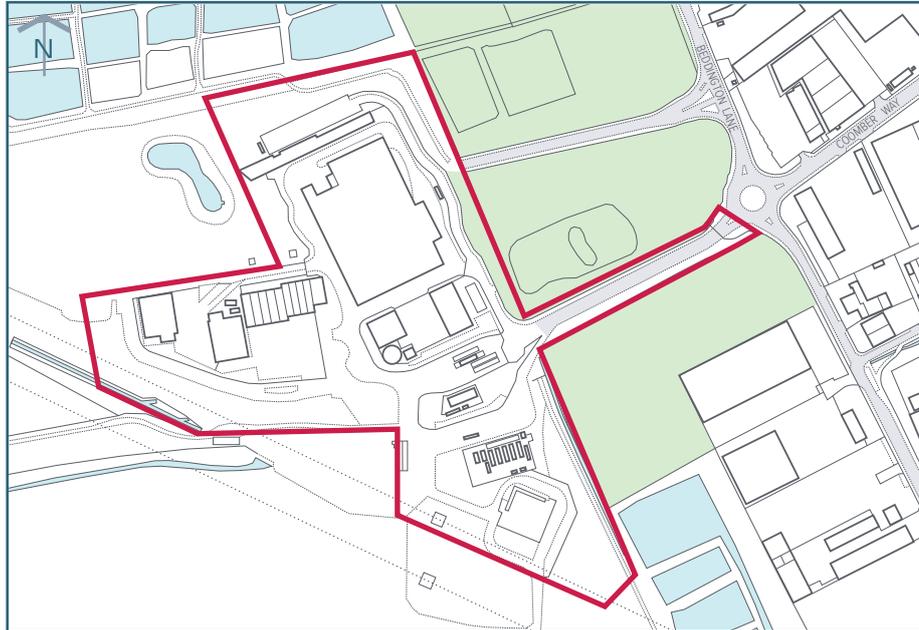
Yes. The site has a current maximum throughput of just under 57,000 tonnes but the operator states they could manage more waste

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question S1** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Site size (ha)	7.44
Type of facility	Energy from waste
Type of waste accepted	Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI),
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	275,000
Licensed capacity (tpa)	302,500
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	275,000 (HCI)

Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

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

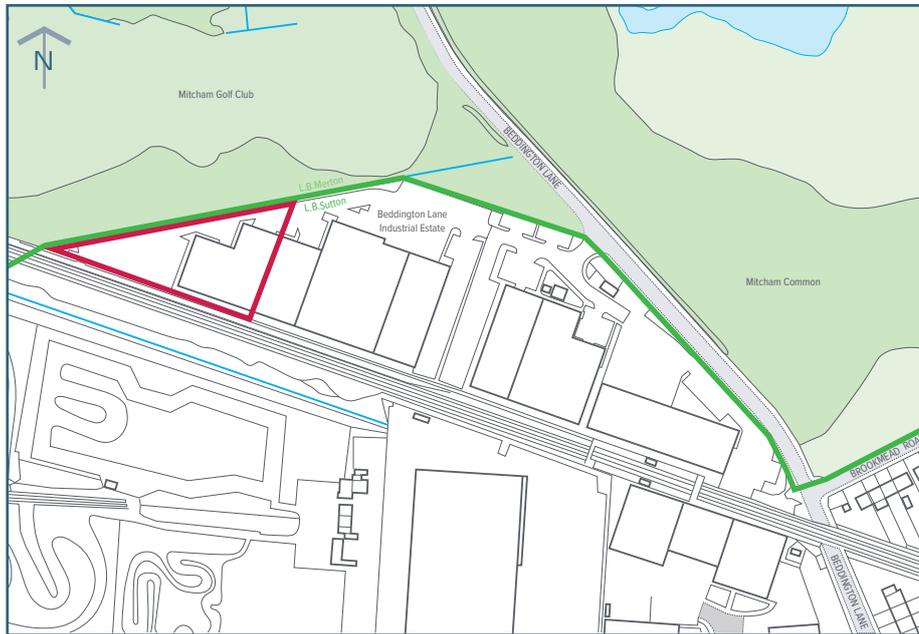
**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
  - Protecting the amenity of those using the future Wandle Valley Regional Park
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity
  - Ensuring nearby watercourses are not harmed by the development
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question S2** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

<b>Site Description</b>	<p>Modern, double-height industrial unit</p> <p>The Beddington Lane industrial estate lies at the northern end of the Purley Way and Beddington Strategic Industrial Location. It largely comprises large, double-height industrial sheds with some ancillary office space</p>
<b>Planning Designations</b>	<p>Strategic Industrial Location</p> <p>Archaeological Priority Area</p>
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	Yes. The throughput per hectare is slightly lower than average for a transfer facility so there may be an opportunity to increase the throughput.
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	<p>Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts</li> <li>● Protecting the amenity of those using the future Wandle Valley Regional Park</li> <li>● Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains</li> <li>● Not harming biodiversity in the vicinity</li> <li>● Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> </ul>

**Question S3** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

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

**Planning Designations**

Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded**

Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 98

**Opportunity to increase waste managed**

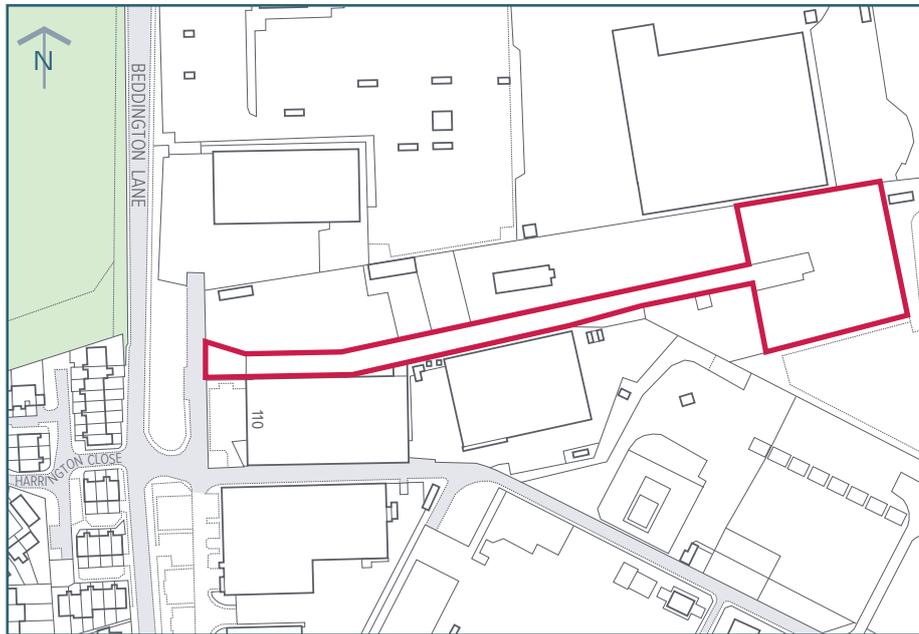
Yes. This site seems to be operating below the average throughput for this type of facility

**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

**Question S4** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

## S5 Hinton Skips, Land to the rear of 112 Beddington Lane, Sutton. CR0 4YZ



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

### Site Description

Site Description An enclosed facility for segregation, recycling and recovery of skip waste materials with hardstanding for vehicles

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

### Planning Designations

Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Area

### Currently Safeguarded

No

### Opportunity to increase waste managed

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

### Issues to consider if there is a further application

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

**Question S5** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

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

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded** No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. The throughput per hectare is typical for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form

- Issues to consider if there is a further application** Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Evaluating and preserving any archaeological remains
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** Open local authority reuse and recycling centre

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

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location

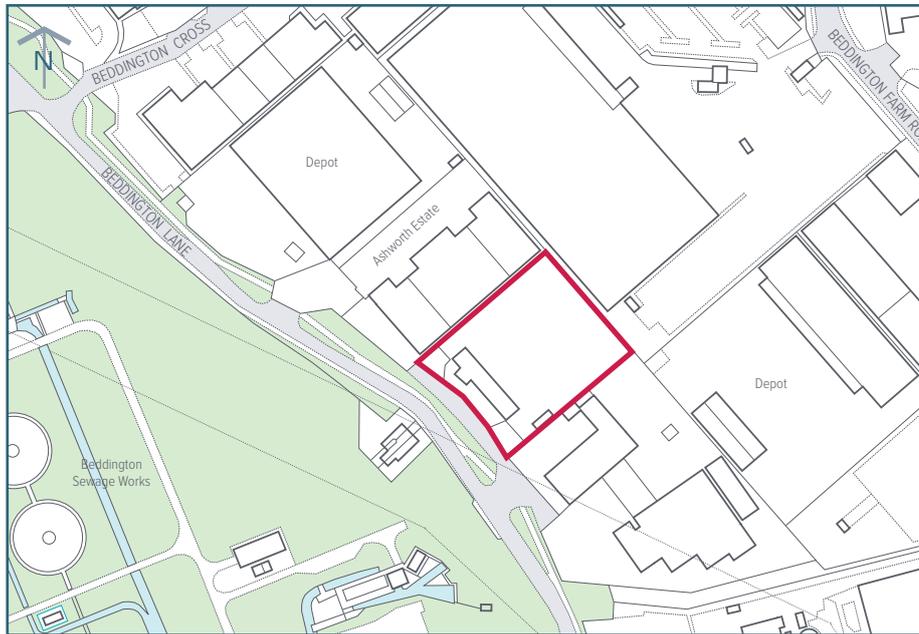
**Currently Safeguarded** Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 3

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

- Issues to consider if there is a further application**
- Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:
- Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building
  - Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site
  - Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads
  - Protecting the residential amenity of those properties in the vicinity of the site, especially with regard to air emissions and noise impacts
  - Protecting the amenity of those using the nearby Kimpton Linear Park
  - Designing a facility that does not impact on the openness of Metropolitan Open Land
  - Providing appropriate soft landscaping

**Question S7** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

Site size (ha)	0.4
Type of facility	Transfer Station with Treatment
Type of waste	Construction and Demolition (C&D)
Maximum throughput tonnes per annum (tpa)	1,060
Licensed capacity (tpa)	74,999
Qualifying throughput (tpa)	0

**Site Description** Open site for concrete production and aggregates recovery  
 The site is part of the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location and is surrounded by similar uses

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
 Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

**Issues to consider if there is a further application** Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

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

**Question S8** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** Two-storey office and warehouse building with hardstanding for skip storage  
 The site is located within the Kimpton Strategic Industrial Location and the closest residential properties are 75-100m south and west of the site on Hamilton Avenue

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location

**Currently Safeguarded** No

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

**Issues to consider if there is a further application** Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

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

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description**

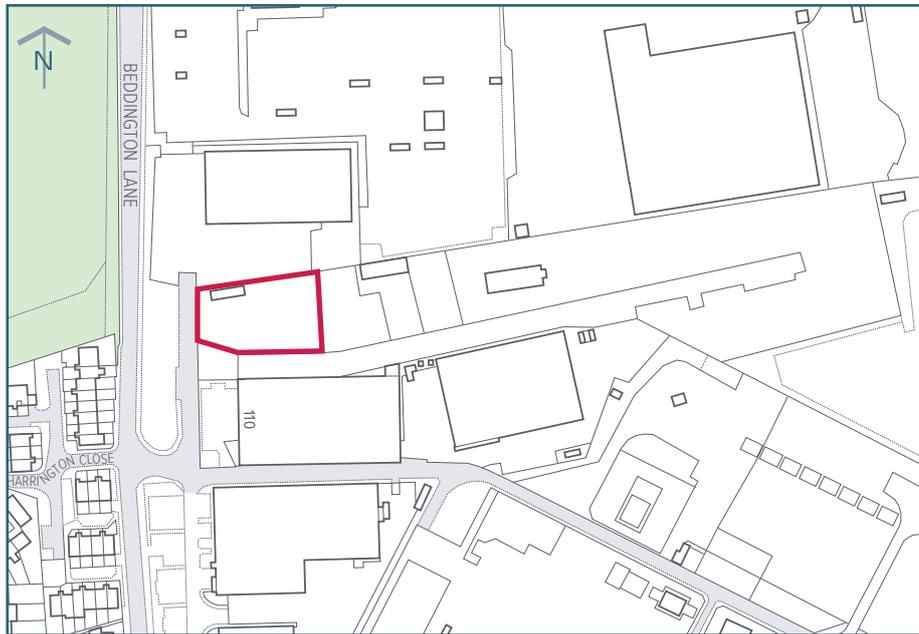
Double-height enclosed sheds with hardstanding for skips

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

<b>Planning Designations</b>	Strategic Industrial Location Archaeological Priority Area
<b>Currently Safeguarded</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to increase waste managed</b>	No. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form
<b>Issues to consider if there is a further application</b>	Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Designing the site so that operations are carried out within a fully enclosed building</li> <li>● Ensuring there is no potential for fugitive waste as a result of good on-site storage and effective wheel-washing on site</li> <li>● Limiting or mitigating traffic movements so as not to hinder traffic flow on the surrounding roads</li> <li>● Providing appropriate soft landscaping</li> </ul>

**Question S10** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

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



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** Waste paper and waste cardboard recovery and transfer facility comprising a weighbridge, portacabin offices, parking and areas for sorting and baling

The site occupies the land to the front of 112 Beddington Lane. The site lies within the Beddington Strategic Industrial Location. And similar uses surround the site.

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded** No

**Opportunity to increase waste managed** No. The operation has been relocated from 156 Beddington Lane and the additional space enables the operator to undertake baling on site which did not take place on the previous site. The throughput is average for the size of the site and so it is unlikely that the facility can be intensified in its current form.

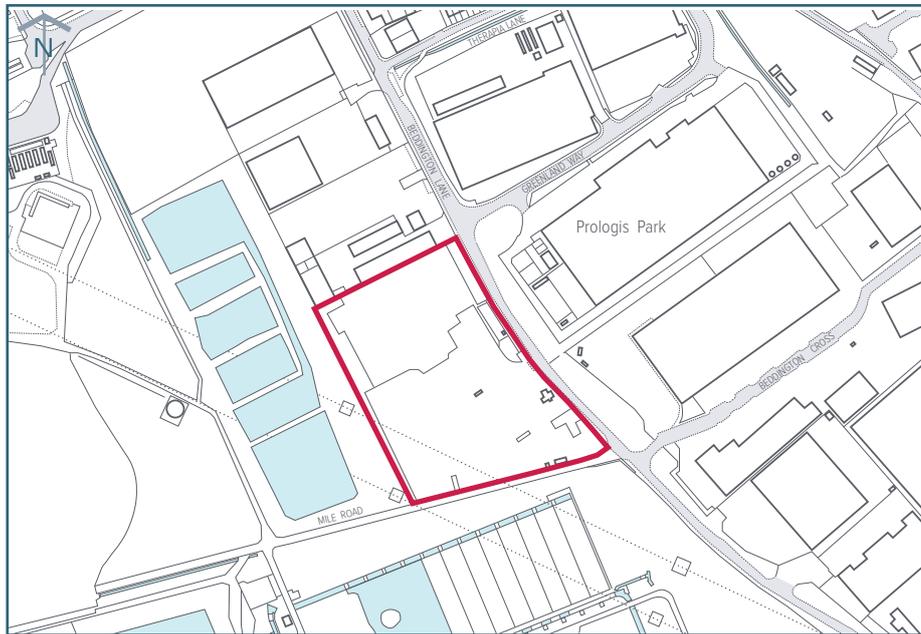
**Issues to consider if there is a further application**

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

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

**Question S11** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?

**S12 Beddington Lane Resource Recovery Facility, 79-85 Beddington Lane, Sutton. CRO 4TH**



Not to Scale

© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)

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

**Site Description** The site is currently vacant but the proposal is for a main building of 2-3storeys, a standalone office, a covered parking area and hardstanding for manoeuvring

The site occupies the land to the west of Beddington Lane. It is surrounded by the proposed Wandle Valley Regional Park, Beddington Lane and industrial units to the north

**Planning Designations** Strategic Industrial Location  
Archaeological Priority Area

**Currently Safeguarded** Yes. Site Reference in 2011 SLWP: 17

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

**Issues to consider if there is a further application** Developers planning to intensify the safeguarded site should pay particular attention to:

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

**Question S12** Do you agree this site should be safeguarded for waste uses?



## Appendix 1 Sites Counting Towards the Apportionment and C&D Target

Ref	Name	Household/C&I	C&D	Potential for Intensification
<b>Croydon Capacity</b>				
C1	Able Waste Services	0	43,268	
C2	Croydon Car Spares	241	0	
C3	Curley Skip Hire	0	0	
C4	Days Aggregates Purley Depot	0	0	
C5	Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station	9,623	5,206	Yes
C6	Fishers Farm Reuse and Recycling Centre	4,542	0	
C7	Henry Woods Waste Management	0	0	
C8	New Era Materials	4,213	0	
C9	Peartree Farm	0	0	
C10	Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site	6,684	0	
C11	Safety Kleen	0	0	Yes
CEX	Exempt Sites	7,580	0	
Croydon Total		<b>32,883</b>	<b>48,474</b>	
<b>Kingston Capacity</b>				
K1	Chessington Equestrian Centre	0	0	
K2	Genuine Solutions Group	1,630	0	
K3	Kingston Civic Amenity Centre	9,392	0	
K4	Kingston Waste Transfer Station	19,620	0	
KEX	Exempt Sites	5,000	0	
Kingston Total		<b>35,642</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Merton Capacity</b>				
M1	B&T@Work	0	0	
M2	European Metal Recycling	70,100	0	
M4	Garth Road Civic Amenity Site	9,866	0	
M5	Garth Road Transfer Station	15,704	0	
M6	George Killoughery	0	0	
M7	LMD Waste Management (Abbey Industrial Estate)	0	20,774	
M8	LMD Waste Management (Willow Lane)	0	33,845	
M9	Maguire Skips (Wandle Way)	0	0	
M10	Maguire Skips (Weir Court)	0	42,856	
M11	Morden Transfer Station	0	0	
M12	NJB Recycling	0	18,030	
M13	One Waste Clearance	13,453	4,547	
M14	Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery	0	30,131	

Ref	Name	Household/C&I	C&D	Potential for Intensification
<b>Merton Capacity</b>				
M15	Riverside AD Facility	46,341	0	
M15	Riverside AD Facility	46,341	0	
M16	Riverside Bio Waste Treatment Centre	51,715	0	
M17	UK and European (Ranns) Construction	0	0	
M18	Wandle Waste Management	0	0	
MEX	Exempt Sites (including M3: Deadman Confidential)	6,000	0	
<b>Merton Total</b>		<b>213,179</b>	<b>150,183</b>	
<b>Sutton Capacity</b>				
S1	777 Recycling Centre	20,625	32,972	Yes
S2	Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility	275,000	0	
S3	Cannon Hygiene	0	0	Yes
S4	Croydon Transfer Station	21,113	0	Yes
S5	Hinton Skips	5,381	1,819	Yes
S6	Hydro Cleansing	0	0	
S7	Kimpton Civic Amenity Site	8,640	0	
S8	King Concrete	0	0	Yes
S9	Premier Skip Hire	8,072	2,728	
S10	Raven Recycling	5,310	5,506	
S11	TGM Environmental	15,000	0	
S12	Country Waste Skip Hire	305,000	0	
SEX	Exempt Sites	500	0	
<b>Sutton Total</b>		<b>664,641</b>	<b>43,025</b>	
<b>South London Capacity</b>				
Croydon		32,883	48,474	
Kingston		35,642	0	
Merton		213,179	150,183	
Sutton		664,641	43,025	
<b>South London Total</b>		<b>946,345</b>	<b>241,682</b>	
<b>South London Capacity Gap</b>				
South London Capacity		946,345	241,682	
South London Targets		929,750	414,380	
<b>Capacity Gap</b>		<b>+16,565</b>	<b>-172,698</b>	

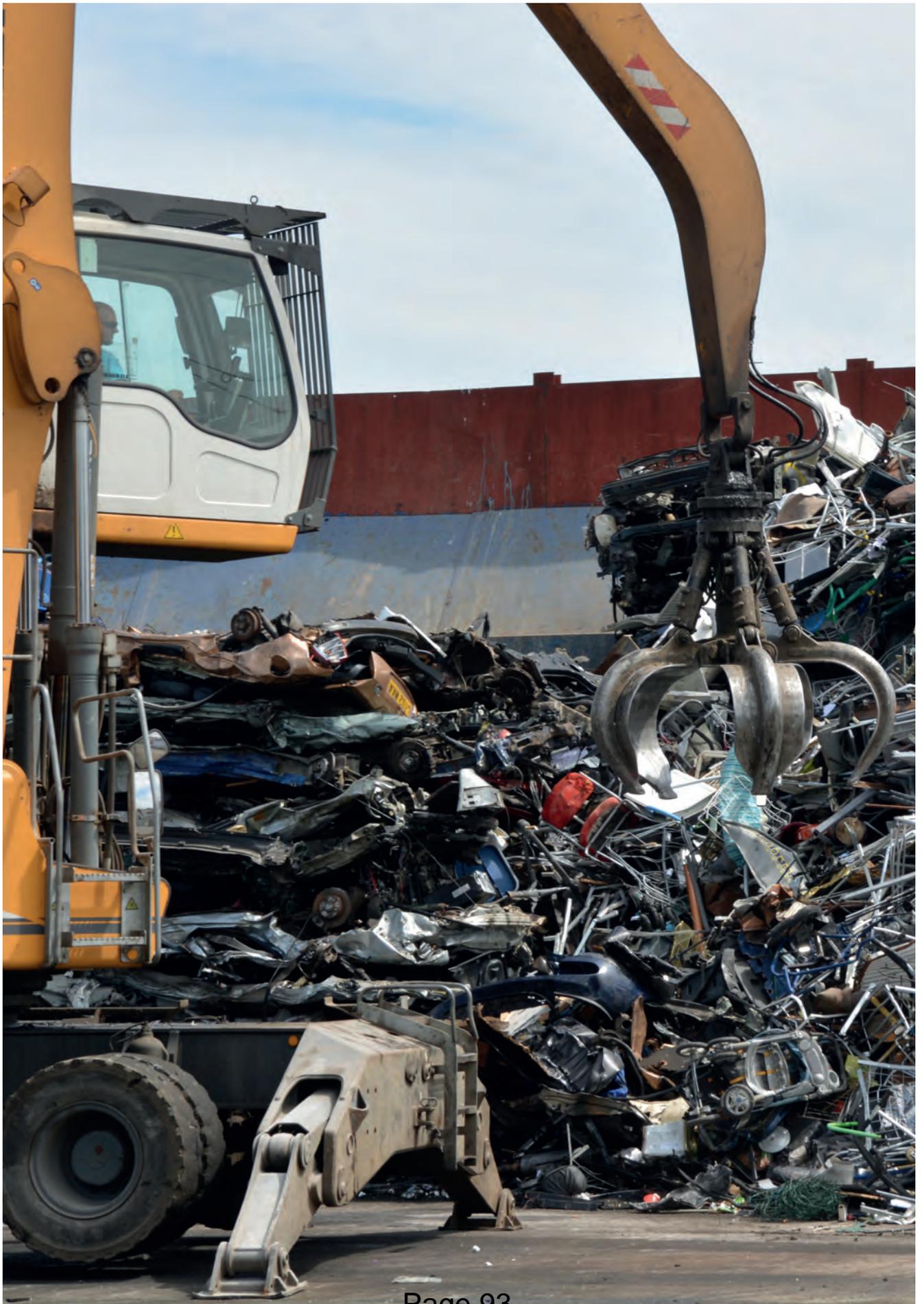
## Appendix 2 Sites and Areas from the 2011 South London Waste Plan

Ref	Name	Borough	Fate
<b>Safeguarded Sites</b>			
1	Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C5
2	Fisher's Farm Civic Amenity Site	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C6
3	Kimpton Civic Amenity Site	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site S7
4	Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C10
5	Pear Tree Farm Waste Transfer Station	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C9
6	Kingston Civic Amenity Site	Kingston	Safeguarding carried forward as Site K3
9	Garth Road Civic Amenity Site	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M4
17	Country Waste Recycling Ltd	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as SiteS12
18	Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre	Sutton	Due to close 2023. Land to become the Wandle Valley Regional Park
19	SE Skips/Waste World Ltd	Merton	Company replaced on Site M8 by LMD Waste Management
21	777 Recycling	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site S1
22	B Nebbett and Son	Merton	Company relocated and capacity transferred to Site M12
23	Five Star Japanese Autos	Merton	?????
25	Sloane Demolition	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M11 (now known as Morden Transfer Station)
26	Weir Road Civic Amenity Site	Merton	Closed and capacity transferred to Site M4: Garth Road Civic Amenity Site
27	SITA Transfer Station	Merton	?????
97	Sevenside Waste Paper	Sutton	Closed and capacity transferred to Site S11: TGM Environmental
98	Croydon Transfer Station	Sutton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site S4
100	European Metal Recycling (Therapia Lane)	Sutton	Closed and long-term vacant. Company relocated and capacity transferred to Site M2
101	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	Merton	??????
126	Benedict's Wharf Transfer Station	Merton	Closing and capacity transferred to Site S12: Country Waste Skip Hire
A	SafetyKleen	Croydon	Safeguarding carried forward as Site C11
B	Stubbs Mead Depot	Croydon	??????
V	Vertal (now known as Riverside Bio)	Merton	Safeguarding carried forward as Site M16
BF	Beddington Farmlands Landfill	Sutton	Due to close 2023. Land to become the Wandle Valley Regional Park

Ref	Name	Borough	Fate
<b>Areas With Sites Which May Be Suitable For Waste Facilities</b>			
169	Willow Lane Industrial Estate	Merton	No longer needed
99	Purley Oaks Highways Depot	Croydon	????
102	Purley Way, Lysander Way, Imperial Way Industrial Estate	Croydon	No longer needed
105	Factory Lane Industrial Estate	Croydon	No longer needed
125	Factory Lane Industrial Estate (South Side)	Croydon	No longer needed
351	Chessington Industrial Estate	Kingston	No longer needed
252	Chessington Industrial Estate	Kingston	No longer needed
253	Chessington Industrial Estate	Kingston	No longer needed
491	Kimpton Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
532	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
533	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
534	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
535	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
539	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
5312	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed
641	Durnsford Road Industrial Estate	Merton	No longer needed
642	Durnsford Road Industrial Estate	Merton	No longer needed
702	Garth Road Industrial Estate	Merton	No longer needed
1006	Wandle Valley Industrial Estate	Sutton	No longer needed

**Question Appendix 1** Do you agree with the approach taken to the identified sites from the 2011 South London Waste Plan?

**Question Other** Is there anything that any other aspect of waste planning in South London that the plan ought to contain?  
(To cover Regulation 18)





## Appendix 3 Glossary

### Anaerobic Digestion

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

### Circular Economy

Looking beyond the current take-make-waste extractive industrial model, a circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits. It entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources and designing waste out of the system. Underpinned by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural, and social capital. It is based on three principles: Design out waste and pollution; Keep products and materials in use; Regenerate natural systems (Ellen MacArthur Foundation)

### Commercial Waste

Controlled waste arising from trade premises

### Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste

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

### DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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

### Energy from Waste

The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity

### Environment Agency

A government body that aims to prevent or minimise the effects of pollution on the environment and issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management matters and deals with other matters such as water issues including flood protection advice

### Exemption

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

### Hazardous Landfill

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

### Hazardous Treatment

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

### Hazardous Waste

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

### HIC

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

### Household Waste

Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres and “bring sites”

### Incineration

The controlled burning of waste. Energy may also be recovered in the form of heat (see Energy from Waste)

### Industrial Waste

Waste from a factory or industrial process

### Inert waste

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

### Inert Landfill

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

### In-Vessel Composting

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

### ILW - Intermediate level radioactive waste

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

### Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

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

### Landfill

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

### Landfill Directive

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

### LLW – low level radioactive waste

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

### Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

A facility for sorting and packing recyclable waste

### Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)

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

### Non- Hazardous Landfill

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

### Non- Inert

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

### Organic Waste

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

### Open Windrow Composting

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

### Proximity Principle

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

### Recovery

Value can be recovered from waste by recovering materials through recycling, composting or recovery of energy

### Recycled Aggregates

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

### Recyclate

Raw material sent to, and processed in, a waste recycling plant or materials recovery facility (e.g. plastics, metals, glass, paper/card)

### Recycling

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

### Residual Waste

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

### Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Sites for the depollution, disassembly, shredding, recovery or preparation for disposal, and any other operation carried out for the recovery or disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

### Waste Hierarchy

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

### Waste Local Plan

A statutory development plan prepared (or saved by the waste planning authority, under transitional arrangements), setting out policies in relation to waste management and related developments

### Waste Minimisation / Reduction

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

### Waste Planning Authority (WPA)

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

### Waste Regulation Authority

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

### Waste Transfer Station

A site to which waste is delivered for sorting or baling prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal







South London Waste Planning Authorities

# South London Waste Technical Paper

Report prepared by: Hannah Dick & Victoria Manning

Report Approved by: Peter Scholes

Date: 21<sup>st</sup> June 2019

## Disclaimer

Anthesis Consulting Group PLC has prepared this report for the sole use of the client and for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement between Anthesis and the client under which this report was completed. Anthesis has exercised due and customary care in preparing this report but has not, save as specifically stated, independently verified information provided by others. No other warranty, express or implied, is made in relation to the contents of this report. The use of this report, or reliance on its content, by unauthorised third parties without written permission from Anthesis shall be at their own risk, and Anthesis accepts no duty of care to such third parties. Any recommendations, opinions or findings stated in this report are based on facts and circumstances as they existed at the time the report was prepared. Any changes in such facts and circumstances may adversely affect the recommendations, opinions or findings contained in this report.

# South London Waste Technical Paper

Client: South London Waste Plan Boroughs

<b>Prepared for:</b>	<b>Prepared by:</b>
Duncan Clarke	Hannah Dick
London Borough of Sutton	Anthesis (UK) Ltd.
Planning Policy: Environment, Housing & Regeneration, London Borough of Sutton	Unit 3.G.1, 11-13 The Leathermarket
24 Denmark Road	Weston Street
Carshalton	London
Surrey, SM5 2JG	SE1 3ER, UK
<b>Report written by:</b>	<b>Email: <a href="mailto:Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com">Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com</a></b>
Hannah Dick, Principal Consultant	<b>Website: <a href="http://www.anthesisgroup.com">www.anthesisgroup.com</a></b>
07865 250818	<b>Tel: 01865 250818</b>
<a href="mailto:Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com">Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com</a>	<b>Company Registration: 08425819</b>
<b>Analysts:</b>	
Klas Wetterberg, Junior Consultant	
<b>Quality Assurance</b>	
<b>Report checked by:</b>	
Peter Scholes, Principal Consultant, 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	
<b>Report approved by:</b>	
Peter Scholes, Principal Consultant, 21st June 2019	
07852 589762	
<a href="mailto:Peter.scholes@anthesisgroup.com">Peter.scholes@anthesisgroup.com</a>	

## **Anthesis Consulting Group**

Anthesis is a specialist global sustainability services and solutions provider founded on the belief that sustainable business practices are at the heart of long-term commercial success.

We develop value-driven sustainability strategy which is underpinned by technical experience and delivered by innovative, collaborative teams across the world. We not only develop solutions for clients, but act as a delivery partner too.

We combine the reach of big consultancies with the deep expertise of our practice leaders from across the globe.

## Executive summary

### Introduction

The London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton adopted the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) in March 2012, covering the period 2011 to 2021. The four partner boroughs have carried out this updated review of waste capacity and need in South London to support delivery of a replacement SLWP which is anticipated to be adopted by 2021-22, to cover the time period 2021-2036.

The purpose of this study is to provide an up to date evidence base, upon which the South London Waste Plan can be prepared. This waste evidence base sets out the key information and data on waste issues in South London, provides analysis and makes recommendations on the most appropriate approach to planning for each of the seven waste streams for the South London Boroughs to take forward in a new South London Waste Plan.

As waste planning authorities (WPAs), all four of the boroughs have a statutory duty to prepare a waste local plan in line with Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008). This plan must set out an analysis of the current waste management situation and sufficient information on the locational criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations.

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

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

### Apportionment Waste Arisings Estimates and Forecasts

Household and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) wastes are the apportioned waste streams. While in the existing London Plan, the apportionment targets were broken down into these constituent elements, the draft new London Plan (Tables 9.1 and 9.2) does not provide this breakdown.

In order to calculate whether there is sufficient waste management infrastructure within the SLWP area, the draft new apportionment figures have been used, rather than estimating actual arisings. The apportionment targets for each authority have been used to calculate the targets for the intervening years i.e. between 2021 and 2041. The figures for 2016 have been taken from the existing London Plan. Table 1 shows the forecast apportioned waste over the Plan period.

Most of the boroughs within the SLWP area, have been set apportionment targets higher than their anticipated waste arisings, with the exception of Croydon, which has actually been set a lower target. Collectively the apportionment is higher than the anticipated arisings.

Table 1: Apportioned waste by forecast year (tonnes per annum)

Area	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Croydon	273,000	252,000	256,000	260,000	264,000
Kingston	143,000	187,000	190,000	193,000	196,000
Merton	161,000	238,000	241,750	245,500	249,250
Sutton	155,000	210,000	213,500	217,000	220,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>732,000</b>	<b>887,000</b>	<b>901,250</b>	<b>915,500</b>	<b>929,750</b>

Source: GLA, Draft London Plan, 2018

## Arisings and Forecasts of other waste types

### *Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Arisings*

Table 2 shows both the current and forecasted CD&E waste arisings. Figures for 2017 are actuals taken from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI), and this has been forecast using GLA's employment figures in the construction sector until 2036. The results figures show an increase from 508kt to 551kt by 2036.

Table 2: Forecast CD&E waste arisings for each borough and for SLWP area (tonnes per annum)

Area	Waste Source	Waste Type	2017	2021	2026	2031	2036
Croydon	C&D	Inert/C+D	282,613	292,593	294,629	300,542	304,303
		Hazardous	364	377	380	388	392
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	53,198	55,077	55,460	56,573	57,281
		Hazardous	5,458	5,651	5,690	5,804	5,877
	Total		341,634	353,698	356,158	363,307	367,853
Kingston	C&D	Inert/C+D	37,530	37,850	38,242	39,002	39,002
		Hazardous	36	37	37	38	38
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	28,037	28,276	28,569	29,137	29,137
		Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		65,604	66,162	66,848	68,176	68,176

Area	Waste Source	Waste Type	2017	2021	2026	2031	2036
Merton	C&D	Inert/C+D	46,243	47,956	50,051	52,081	54,016
		Hazardous	19	19	20	21	22
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	27,047	28,048	29,274	30,461	31,593
		Hazardous	201	208	218	226	235
	Total		73,510	76,232	79,563	82,789	85,865
Sutton	C&D	Inert/C+D	15,478	15,638	15,834	16,214	16,576
		Hazardous	29	29	30	30	31
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	11,071	11,185	11,326	11,597	11,856
		Hazardous	576	582	589	603	617
	Total		27,154	27,434	27,778	28,445	29,080
SLWP	C&D	Inert/C+D	381,865	394,036	398,756	407,838	413,897
		Hazardous	448	463	467	477	483
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	119,353	122,586	124,628	127,768	129,867
		Hazardous	6,235	6,441	6,497	6,634	6,729
	Total		507,901	523,526	530,348	542,717	550,975

Source: Anthesis

### ***Low Level Radioactive Waste***

According to the Environment Agency's public register, there are ten organisation holding 13 permits to keep and use radioactive materials in the constituent authorities of the SLWP. These are mainly hospitals, universities and private companies. Any discharges from these permitted facilities to air, water (including discharges to sewer) and land are regulated and monitored under the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) regime. The latest dataset (2017) identified small permitted discharges to sewer with the SLWP area but no solid waste transfer, and therefore this waste places no requirement on the SLWP solid waste management infrastructure. Therefore, no forecasts are required or have been carried out on this type of waste.

### *Agricultural Waste*

Data from WDI shows that only 383 tonnes of waste, coded as from agricultural sources (i.e. EWC 02 01) were generated within the SLWP area in 2017. Given the relatively small tonnage of this waste and the predominantly urban character of the borough, it is not considered to need specific consideration.

### *Hazardous Waste*

Data from the Environment Agency's Hazardous WDI has been used for 2017 as the baseline year. However, these tonnages are in reality also included in the tonnages presented in the household & C&I waste (i.e. apportioned waste) and CD&E. This has been forecast using growth rates in the GLA's draft London Plan C&I waste arisings. Table 3 shows that this is expected to rise from 20.2ktpa to 21.6ktpa by 2036.

Table 3: Hazardous waste arisings in the South London area (tonnes per annum)

<b>Area</b>	<b>2017 (baseline)</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2036</b>
Croydon	8,514	9,008	9,008	9,008	9,193
Kingston	2,404	2,404	2,404	2,404	2,432
Merton	4,325	4,591	4,591	4,591	4,685
Sutton	4,936	5,239	5,239	5,239	5,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,180</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>21,612</b>

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator, 2017 (baseline)

### *Wastewater*

Thames Water is responsible for wastewater and sewage sludge treatment in London and manages sewerage infrastructure as well as sewage treatment works. Wastewater quantities are expected to increase from 52.9 million m<sup>3</sup>/yr to 55.7 million m<sup>3</sup>/yr.

The four boroughs are served across Beddington (LB Sutton), Crossness (LB Bexley), Hogsmill (RB Kingston) and Long Reach (Dartford BC) sewage treatment works (STW). Thames Water have informed us that these all have adequate capacity to manage the incoming sewage and have all had major capacity increases during Asset Management Plan (AMP) 5 (2010 to 2015) and/or AMP6 (2015 to 2020).

## Waste Capacity Assessment

### *Apportionment criteria*

Current and future waste management capacity in the SLWP area has been established using a number of data sources, including Environment Agency “active sites” data, WDI and permitting data. For each site, its assumed operational capacity was assessed against the criteria included in the draft London Plan i.e. waste is deemed to be managed in London if:

- it is used in London for energy recovery;
- it relates to materials sorted or bulked in London facilities for reuse, reprocessing or recycling;
- it is reused, recycled or reprocessed in London; and
- it is produced as a solid recovered fuel (SRF) or a high-quality refuse-derived fuel (RDF) meeting the Defra RDF definition as a minimum<sup>1</sup>.

Transfer stations – where material is bulked for transportation to other waste management facilities, this capacity was not included as a contribution towards the apportionment targets. However, where a degree of recycling takes place in the operation of the facility (gleaned from Environment Agency output data) this recycling capacity was included.

Exempt sites – were included where capacity met the requirements of the London Plan. A list of exemptions assumed relevant to the London Plan apportionment, and assumed capacities per site, are given in section 5.2.3 of this report.

### Waste capacity gaps

The aggregated capacity for all four boroughs within the SLWP area, which counts towards meeting the apportionment, is in Table 4. It shows that capacity is due to decrease, as the Viridor Recycling & Composting Centre within LB Sutton is subject to a temporary planning permission until 2023. Overall the capacity gap will increase from 117ktpa in 2021 to 182ktpa by 2036, due to this site loss and an increasing apportionment target.

---

<sup>1</sup> Refuse derived fuel (RDF) consists of residual waste that complies with the specifications in a written contract between the producer of the RDF and a permitted end-user for the thermal treatment of the waste in an energy from waste facility or a facility undertaking co-incineration such as cement and lime kilns. The written contract must include the end-user’s technical specifications relating as a minimum to the calorific value, the moisture content, the form and quantity of the RDF.

Table 4: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for SLWP area (tonnes per annum)

Management option	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	281,299	259,225	259,225	259,225
Recycling and Reuse	96,809	96,809	96,809	96,809
Composting, AD and Land spread	98,056	98,056	98,056	98,056
Energy from waste	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Exemptions	19,080	19,080	19,080	19,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,244</b>	<b>748,170</b>	<b>748,170</b>	<b>748,170</b>
Apportionment	887,000	901,250	915,500	929,750
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>116,756</b>	<b>153,080</b>	<b>167,330</b>	<b>181,580</b>
Land requirement (ha) <sup>2</sup>	1.95	2.55	2.79	3.03

Source: Anthesis

Table 5 shows that the aggregated capacity gap for C&D waste increases from 148ktpa in 2021 to 168ktpa into 2036, due to anticipated increased C&D waste generation.

---

<sup>2</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

Table 5: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap (tonnes per annum)

Management Option	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	213,146	213,146	213,146	213,146
Recycling and Reuse	32,972	32,972	32,972	32,972
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>246,118</b>	<b>246,118</b>	<b>246,118</b>	<b>246,118</b>
C&D waste arisings	394,499	399,223	408,315	414,380
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>148,381</b>	<b>153,105</b>	<b>162,197</b>	<b>168,262</b>
Land requirement (ha) <sup>3</sup>	2.47	2.55	2.70	2.80

Source: Anthesis

Table 6 shows that the overall capacity increases from 265ktpa to 350ktpa by 2036, meaning the estimated land requirement for additional sites increases from 4.42 to 5.83 hectares. An average throughput of waste management sites of 60,000 tonnes per hectare year has been used for this estimation, based on a data of other waste management sites (explained in more detail in Appendix 3).

Table 6: Summary of capacity gaps for SLWP (tonnes per annum)

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	1,281,499	1,300,473	1,323,815	1,344,130
Capacity	1,016,362	994,288	994,288	994,288
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>265,137</b>	<b>306,185</b>	<b>329,527</b>	<b>349,842</b>
Land requirement (ha) <sup>4</sup>	4.42	5.10	5.49	5.83

Source: Anthesis

<sup>3</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

<sup>4</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

## Exports & Imports

In total for LACW and C&I (apportioned) waste streams, for 2017, the SLWP area exported 309,700 tonnes but 'received' ~620,000 tonnes of apportioned waste which wasn't identified as being generated within the four boroughs. This would suggest that the SLWP area is a net importer of waste. However, a very large proportion of the imports were non-codeable (ie. origin data not provided), and therefore some of this waste is likely to have been generated within the SLWP area boroughs themselves. There is no way of attributing this tonnage to specific WPAs. In addition, 235,000 tonnes of waste received (38% of the total) was received by transfer stations, rather than final destination waste treatment facilities.

Similarly, 238,000 tonnes of CD&E waste has been exported from the SLWP area to other WPAs. However, again although the figure for imports is higher at 393,000 tonnes, only 91,000 tonnes were attributable to specific WPAs, and the remaining origins are unknown. And 71% of the waste imported (278,300 tonnes) was received by transfer stations, rather than final destination waste treatment facilities.

For hazardous waste, as the data source is different, there is less uncertainty with regards to origins. In this case, SLWP area exported 20,200 tonnes in 2017, with 20% of this going to Kent. South London received 800 tonnes in 2017, and so is a net exporter of hazardous waste.

## Sites & Areas

An assessment has been completed for each existing waste site in South London. These site profiles can be found in Appendix 4.

Opportunities to increase capacity on existing waste sites were identified in order to meet the capacity gaps. These include intensifying the throughput of existing operations and identifying vacant sites which could be redeveloped for waste uses. In addition, waste facilities in the planning pipeline were identified which, if given planning permission, would also contribute towards the shortfall in waste management capacity.

## Comparison of the capacity gaps and potential new capacity

Table 7 compares the capacity gaps with the potential new capacity identified, and calculates the balance of capacity.

Table 7: Summary of waste capacity gaps in South London 2021-2036 (tonnes and hectares)

Waste stream		2021	2026	2031	2036
LACW / C&I	Capacity gap	116,756	153,080	167,330	181,580
	Potential new capacity	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
	Balance	+153,244	+116,920	+102,670	+88,420
C&D	Capacity gap	148,381	153,105	162,197	168,262
	Potential new capacity	218,000*	218,000*	218,000*	218,000*
	Balance	<b>+69,619</b>	<b>+64,895</b>	<b>+55,803</b>	<b>+49,738</b>

Source: Anthesis

This shows that the sites identified for intensification and development represent sufficient opportunity to meet the capacity gaps for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams. If all potential new capacity identified in was brought forward there would be a capacity surplus for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams which decreases over the plan period but still remains as a surplus. This means there is some flexibility in bringing this capacity forward.

The analysis therefore found there are sufficient opportunities to meet the capacity gaps for LACW, C&I (apportioned waste) and C&D waste streams in South London. As sufficient opportunities can be identified to meet South London's capacity gap, it is not necessary to identify any areas for new waste facilities.

## Conclusions & Recommendations

The recommended strategy for each of the main waste streams is as follows:

### *LACW and C&I (apportioned waste)*

- Continue to safeguard existing waste sites including the safeguarding of waste sites not currently identified on borough policies maps.
- Engage with the operators of sites which have the potential to intensify their operations, namely 777 Recycling in Sutton and Veolia for Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station in Croydon.
- Identify vacant sites suitable for new waste facilities, namely 156 Beddington Lane (subject to discussions with 777 Recycling), vacant SafetyKleen site and Therapia Lane.
- Carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of LACW and C&I waste exports from South London.

### *CD&E waste*

- Continue to safeguard existing waste sites including the safeguarding of waste sites not currently identified on borough policies maps.
- Engage with the operators of sites which have the potential to intensify their operations, namely 777 Recycling in Sutton and UK and European Construction / Ranns Construction in Merton.
- Identify vacant sites suitable for new waste facilities, namely 156 Beddington Lane (subject to discussions with 777 Recycling), vacant SafetyKleen site and Therapia Lane.
- Carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of CD&E waste exports from South London.

### *Hazardous waste*

- Co-operate with the London Waste Planning Forum and the wider south east on hazardous waste management and planning for new facilities.
- Carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of hazardous waste exports from South London.

## Table of contents

Disclaimer .....	2
Anthesis Consulting Group .....	4
Executive summary .....	5
Table of contents .....	15
Table of figures .....	18
Table of Tables .....	18
Abbreviations .....	20
Glossary .....	21
1 Introduction .....	27
1.1 Background .....	27
1.2 Requirements .....	28
1.3 Scope of this work .....	29
1.3.1 Policy context .....	29
1.3.2 Waste Arisings and Forecasts for Apportioned Waste .....	29
1.3.3 Arisings and Forecasts of Other Waste Types .....	29
1.3.4 Waste Capacity Assessment for Apportioned Waste .....	29
1.3.5 Sites and Areas .....	30
1.3.6 Imports and Exports .....	30
1.3.7 Conclusions and Recommendations .....	30
2 Policy Context .....	31
2.1 Revised European Waste Framework Directive 2008 and Review of Waste Policy .....	31
2.2 Localism Act 2011 and the Duty to Co-operate .....	31
2.3 National Policy .....	32
2.3.1 Resources and Waste Strategy .....	32
2.3.2 Waste Management Plan for England .....	33
2.3.3 National Planning Policy Framework .....	33
2.3.4 National Planning Policy for Waste and National Planning Practice Guidance: Waste .....	34
2.3.5 National Planning Policy Statements .....	37
2.4 Regional Context .....	37
2.4.1 London Environment Strategy .....	37
2.4.2 London Plan (March 2016) .....	37
2.4.3 Draft London Plan (December 2017) with minor suggested changes (July 2018) and further suggested changes (March 2019) .....	38

2.4.4	Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance .....	40
2.5	Local Policies .....	40
2.5.1	South London Waste Plan (March 2012) .....	40
2.5.2	South London Waste Partnership Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (2011) .....	41
2.5.3	London Borough of Croydon .....	41
2.5.4	London Borough of Kingston .....	41
2.5.5	London Borough of Merton .....	41
2.5.6	London Borough of Sutton .....	42
3	Apportionment Waste Arisings Estimates and Forecasts .....	43
3.1	Waste Arisings Background .....	43
3.2	Introduction to Arisings and Forecasts .....	43
3.3	Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) .....	44
3.4	Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) .....	44
3.5	Current and Future Arisings .....	45
4	Arisings and Forecasts of other waste types .....	46
4.1	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E) .....	46
4.1.1	What is this waste? .....	46
4.1.2	Current and future arisings .....	46
4.2	Low Level Radioactive Waste .....	50
4.3	Agricultural Waste .....	52
4.4	Hazardous Waste .....	53
4.5	Wastewater .....	53
5	Waste Capacity Assessment .....	56
5.1	Introduction .....	56
5.2	Apportionment Criteria .....	56
5.2.2	Transfer Stations .....	57
5.2.3	Environmental Permitted and Exempt Sites .....	57
5.3	London Borough of Croydon .....	60
5.3.1	Permitted Capacity .....	60
5.3.2	Exempt Capacity .....	66
5.3.3	Capacity Gap Conclusions .....	66
5.4	Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames .....	68
5.4.1	Permitted Capacity .....	68
5.4.2	Exempt Capacity .....	71
5.4.3	Capacity Gap Conclusions .....	71
5.5	London Borough of Merton .....	72

5.5.1	Permitted Capacity .....	72
5.5.2	Exempt Capacity .....	81
5.5.3	Capacity Gap Conclusions .....	81
5.6	London Borough of Sutton .....	83
5.6.1	Permitted Capacities .....	83
5.6.2	Pipeline Capacity .....	90
5.6.3	Exempt Capacity .....	90
5.6.4	Capacity Gap Conclusions .....	91
5.7	South London Summary .....	92
6	Sites and Areas .....	95
6.2	Opportunities for intensification of existing waste sites .....	96
6.2.1	777 Recycling Centre, 154a Beddington Lane, Sutton, CR0 4TE .....	96
6.2.2	UK and European Construction / Ranns Construction .....	96
6.2.3	Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station .....	96
6.2.4	Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre, 105 Beddington Lane, Sutton, CR0 4TD .....	97
6.2.5	Deadman Confidential, 35 Willow Lane, Merton, CR4 4NA .....	97
6.2.6	Summary .....	97
6.3	Deliverable individual sites .....	98
6.3.2	Safeguarded waste site 17: Country Waste Recycling Ltd, 79-85 Beddington Lane, Sutton (2.5ha).....	98
6.3.3	Brook House 5 Kimpton Road Sutton SM3 9QL .....	99
6.3.4	Safeguarded waste site 100: European Metal Recycling, Therapia Lane, Sutton (1.04).....	99
6.3.5	SafetyKleen site, Coulsden, Unit 6b, Redlands, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 2HT .....	99
6.3.6	156 Beddington Lane, 156 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4TE.....	100
6.3.7	Individual sites identified through Local Plan 'Call for Sites' exercise.....	100
6.3.8	Summary of sites to meet capacity gaps.....	101
6.4	Areas identified in Schedule 2 of the SLWP .....	103
7	Exports & Imports.....	105
7.1	Introduction.....	105
7.2	Exports from SLWP boroughs .....	106
7.2.1	Apportioned Waste .....	106
7.2.2	Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste.....	110
7.2.3	Hazardous Waste.....	113
7.3	Imports to SLWP boroughs .....	117
7.3.1	Apportioned Waste (LACW and C&I).....	117
7.3.2	Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste .....	121
7.3.3	Hazardous Waste.....	124

7.4	Summary .....	125
8	Conclusions and recommendations.....	126
8.1	Comparison of the capacity gaps and potential new capacity .....	126
8.2	Policy recommendations.....	127
8.2.2	LACW and C&I (apportioned waste).....	127
8.2.3	CD&E waste.....	127
8.2.4	Hazardous waste .....	127
8.2.5	Low Level Radioactive Waste.....	128
8.2.6	Agricultural waste .....	128
8.2.7	Waste water .....	128

## Table of figures

Figure 1: Map of the South London Waste Plan area .....	27
Figure 2: The Waste Hierarchy.....	35
Figure 3: Actual and forecasted CD&E waste for SLWP area .....	50

## Table of Tables

Table 1: Apportioned waste by forecast year (tonnes per annum).....	6
Table 2: Forecast CD&E waste arisings for each borough and for SLWP area (tonnes per annum) .....	6
Table 3: Hazardous waste arisings in the South London area (tonnes per annum) .....	8
Table 4: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for SLWP area (tonnes per annum).....	10
Table 5: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap (tonnes per annum) .....	11
Table 6: Summary of capacity gaps for SLWP (tonnes per annum) .....	11
Table 7: Summary of waste capacity gaps in South London 2021-2036 (tonnes and hectares).....	13
Table 8: Current London Plan (2016) apportionment targets for South London (tonnes per annum) .....	38
Table 9: Draft New London Plan (2017) apportionment targets for South London (tonnes per annum).....	39
Table 10: Household & C&I waste arisings and apportionment targets by borough (tonnes per annum).....	45
Table 11: Apportioned waste by forecast year (tonnes per annum) .....	46
Table 12: Forecast CD&E waste arisings for each borough and for SLWP area (tonnes per annum).....	49
Table 13: Hazardous waste arisings in the South London area (tonnes per annum) .....	53
Table 14: Wastewater quantities generated by each borough now and in 2035.....	54
Table 15: Assumptions – capacity applicable to achieving apportionment targets .....	56
Table 16: Assumed exemptions relevant to London apportionment targets .....	59
Table 17: Permitted waste sites in LB Croydon.....	62

Table 18: Sites operating under exemptions in LB Croydon .....	66
Table 19: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for LB Croydon by waste management type (tonnes per annum) .....	67
Table 20: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap .....	67
Table 21: Summary of capacity gaps for LB Croydon.....	68
Table 22: Permitted waste sites in RB of Kingston-upon-Thames .....	69
Table 23: Sites operating under exemptions in RB of Kingston-upon-Thames.....	71
Table 24: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for RB of Kingston-upon-Thames by waste management type (tonnes per annum) .....	71
Table 25: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap .....	72
Table 26: Summary of capacity gaps for RB of Kingston-upon-Thames .....	72
Table 27: Permitted waste sites in LB Merton .....	75
Table 28: Sites operating under exemptions in LB Merton.....	81
Table 29: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for LB Merton by waste management type (tonnes per annum) .....	82
Table 30: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap .....	82
Table 31: Summary of capacity gaps for LB Merton .....	83
Table 32: Permitted waste sites in LB Sutton .....	85
Table 33: Sites operating under exemptions in LB Sutton.....	90
Table 34: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for LB Sutton by waste management type (tonnes per annum) .....	91
Table 35: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap .....	92
Table 36: Summary of capacity gaps for LB Sutton .....	92
Table 37: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for SLWP (tonnes per annum).....	93
Table 38: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap (tonnes per annum) .....	94
Table 39: Summary of capacity gaps for SLWP (tonnes per annum) .....	94
Table 40: Summary of waste capacity gaps in South London 2021-2036 (tonnes and hectares).....	95
Table 41: Opportunities to identify land to meet capacity gaps for SLWP area over the plan period (000 tonnes).....	101
Table 42: Capacity gap & potential new capacity.....	102
Table 43: Scheduled 2 of the existing SLWP .....	103
Table 44: Destinations of SLWP borough's apportioned waste .....	108
Table 45: Destinations of SLWP borough's inert/C&D waste .....	111
Table 46: Destinations of SLWP borough's hazardous waste .....	114
Table 47: LACW and C&I (Apportioned) waste received by SLWP boroughs .....	118
Table 48: Inert / C&D waste received by SLWP boroughs.....	122
Table 49: Hazardous waste received by SLWP boroughs.....	124
Table 50: Summary of waste capacity gaps in South London 2021-2036 (tonnes and hectares).....	126

## Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
ABP	Animal By-Products
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EWC	European Waste Code
HIC	Household, industrial and commercial wastes
HWDI	Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator
ILW	Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste
IVC	In-Vessel Composting
IWMF	Integrated Waste Management Facility
Ktpa	Thousands of tonnes Per Annum
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LDF	Local Development Framework
LLW	Low Level Radioactive Waste
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment

Acronym	Definition
MHT	Mechanical Heat Treatment
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
SOC	Substance Oriented Classification
tDS	Total dissolved solids (in water)
Tpa	Tonnes Per Annum
VLLW	Very Low Level Radioactive Waste
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

## Glossary

Term	Definition
Agricultural Waste	Waste from a farm or market garden, consisting of matter such as manure, slurry and crop residues.
Anaerobic Digestion	Organic matter broken down by bacteria in the absence of air, producing a gas (methane) and liquid (digestate). The by-products can be useful, for example biogas can be used in a furnace, gas engine, turbine or gas-powered vehicles, and digestates can be re-used on farms as a fertiliser
Circular Economy	Looking beyond the current take-make-waste extractive industrial model, a circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits. It entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources and designing waste out of the system. Underpinned

Term	Definition
	by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural, and social capital. It is based on three principles: Design out waste and pollution; Keep products and materials in use; Regenerate natural systems (Ellen MacArthur Foundation)
Commercial Waste	Controlled waste arising from trade premises.
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
DEFRA – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra is a UK Government department. Its mission is to enable everyone to live within our environmental means. This is most clearly exemplified by the need to tackle climate change internationally, through domestic action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to secure a healthy and diverse natural environment.
Energy from Waste	The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity.
Environment Agency	A government body that aims to prevent or minimise the effects of pollution on the environment and issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management matters and deals with other matters such as water issues including flood protection advice.
Exemption	A waste exemption is a waste operation that is exempt from needing an environmental permit. Each exemption has specific limits and conditions operators need to work within.
Hazardous Landfill	Sites where hazardous waste is landfilled. This can be a dedicated site or a single cell within a non-hazardous landfill, which has been specifically designed and designated for depositing hazardous waste.

Term	Definition
Hazardous Treatment	Sites where hazardous waste is treated so that it can be landfilled.
Hazardous Waste	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment (when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed). This can be due to the quantity, concentration, or characteristics of the waste.
HIC	Household, Industrial and Commercial waste. This term is used in waste data sources. These waste streams are also known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. The term HIC is used to describe the throughput where a facility manages both waste streams.
Household Waste	Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres and "bring sites".
Incineration	The controlled burning of waste. Energy may also be recovered in the form of heat (see Energy from Waste).
Industrial Waste	Waste from a factory or industrial process.
Inert waste	Waste not undergoing significant physical, chemical or biological changes following disposal, as it does not adversely affect other matter that it may come into contact with, and does not endanger surface or groundwater.
Inert Landfill	A landfill site that is licensed to accept inert waste for disposal.
In-Vessel Composting	A system that ensures composting takes place in an enclosed but aerobic (in the presence of oxygen) environment, with accurate temperature control and monitoring. There are many different systems, but they can be broadly categorised into six types: containers, silos, agitated bays, tunnels, rotating drums and enclosed halls.

Term	Definition
ILW - Intermediate level radioactive waste	Radioactive wastes exceeding the upper activity boundaries for LLW but which do not need heat to be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities.
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	Household waste and any other waste collected by a waste collection authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
Landfill	The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features.
Landfill Directive	European Union requirements on landfill to ensure high standards for disposal and to stimulate waste minimisation.
LLW – low level radioactive waste	Lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap, including metals, soil, building rubble, paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A facility for sorting and packing recyclable waste.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	The treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment.
Non- Hazardous Landfill	A landfill which is licensed to accept non-inert (biodegradable) wastes e.g. municipal and commercial and industrial waste and other non-hazardous wastes (including inert) that meet the relevant waste acceptance criteria.
Non- Inert	Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change once landfilled.
Organic Waste	Biodegradable waste from gardening and landscaping activities, as well as food preparation and catering activities. This can be composed of garden or park waste, such as grass

Term	Definition
	or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings, as well as domestic and commercial food waste.
Open Windrow Composting	A managed biological process in which biodegradable waste (such as green waste and kitchen waste) is broken down in an open-air environment (aerobic conditions) by naturally occurring micro-organisms to produce a stabilised residue.
Proximity Principle	Requires that waste should be managed as near as possible to its place of production, reducing travel impacts.
Recovery	Value can be recovered from waste by recovering materials through recycling, composting or recovery of energy.
Recycled Aggregates	Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete and planings from tarmac roads.
Recyclate	Raw material sent to, and processed in, a waste recycling plant or materials recovery facility (e.g. plastics, metals, glass, paper/card).
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one.
Residual Waste	Waste remaining after materials for re-use, recycling and composting have been removed.
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	Sites for the depollution, disassembly, shredding, recovery or preparation for disposal, and any other operation carried out for the recovery or disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.
Waste Hierarchy	A framework for securing a sustainable approach to waste management. Waste should be minimised wherever possible. If waste cannot be avoided, then it should be re-used; after this it should be prepared for recycling, value recovered by recycling or composting or waste to energy; and finally, disposal.

Term	Definition
Waste Local Plan	A statutory development plan prepared (or saved by the waste planning authority, under transitional arrangements), setting out policies in relation to waste management and related developments.
Waste Minimisation / Reduction	The most desirable way of managing waste, by avoiding the production of waste in the first place.
Waste Planning Authority (WPA)	The local authority responsible for waste development planning and control. They are unitary authorities, including London Boroughs and the City of London, National Park Authorities, and county councils in two-tier areas.
Waste Regulation Authority	The Environment Agency has responsibility for authorising waste management licenses for disposal facilities, and for monitoring sites.
Waste Transfer Station	A site to which waste is delivered for sorting or baling prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal.

Source: Planning Portal, SEPA, Anthesis

# 1 Introduction

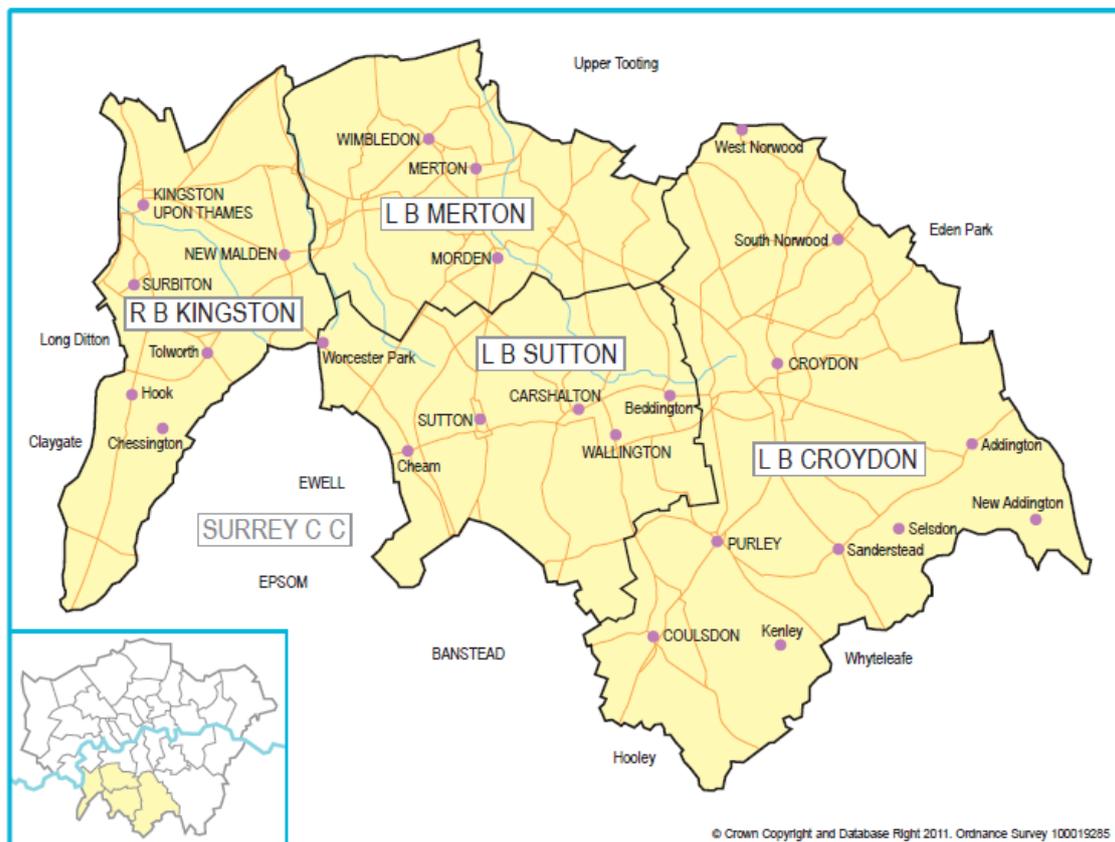
## 1.1 Background

1.1.1.1 The London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton adopted the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) in March 2012, covering the period 2011 to 2021. The four partner boroughs have carried out this updated review to support delivery of a replacement SLWP which is anticipated to be adopted by 2021-22. It will cover the geographical areas (see Figure 1) of four partner boroughs of:

- London Borough of Croydon;
- London Borough of Merton;
- London Borough of Sutton; and
- Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames.

1.1.1.2 It will cover the time period 2021 – 2036.

Figure 1: Map of the South London Waste Plan area



- 1.1.1.3 The new SLWP will provide for the essential infrastructure to support housing growth in south London by:
- safeguarding existing waste treatment sites;
  - identifying sites and areas suitable for new waste facilities;
  - including planning policies that ensure that waste arisings in the boroughs are managed within the SLWP area and that new or redeveloped waste treatment facilities have the least impact on nearby uses and the environment.
- 1.1.1.4 The purpose of this study is to provide an up to date evidence base, upon which the South London Waste Plan can be prepared. This study analyses the need and existing waste capacity across the plan area and provides a borough-by- borough waste site search. This study includes a comprehensive analysis of:
- Legislation and policy relevant to waste planning;
  - Current and future waste arisings in the SWLP area that contribute towards the London Plan apportionment target;
  - Waste capacity across the SLWP area, including site specific analysis of existing waste sites and assessment of any potential future waste sites; and
  - Other waste streams that do not contribute towards London Plan apportionment targets.

## 1.2 Requirements

- 1.2.1.1 The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) requires all Local Planning Authorities to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of seven waste streams. They have a statutory duty to prepare a waste local plan in line with Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008), aiming to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (see paragraph 2.3.4.2).
- 1.2.1.2 The South London Waste Plan (SLWP) (2012) provides the planning framework for waste in South London. The SLWP period is coming to an end and it is now time to review the plan in light of new national, regional and local policies. A new SLWP must be underpinned by a robust and proportionate evidence base document which includes an assessment of existing capacity, waste management need, and suitable sites and areas to meet this need.
- 1.2.1.3 This waste plan evidence base sets out the key information and data on waste issues in South London, provides analysis and makes recommendations on the most appropriate options for the South London Boroughs to take forward in a draft South London Waste Plan.

### 1.3 Scope of this work

This study includes the following outputs:

#### 1.3.1 Policy context

1.3.1.1 A review of all legislation and policy relevant to waste planning in England and to the preparation of a waste development plan document (DPD) and its evidence base:

- Background;
- Review of relevant legislation;
- National policy context;
- Regional policy context; and
- Local policy context.

#### 1.3.2 Waste Arisings and Forecasts for Apportioned Waste

1.3.2.1 This section provides waste arisings and forecasts, related to waste types covered by the draft London Plan apportionment (i.e. household / local authority collected waste (LACW) and commercial and industrial (C&I) wastes), and presents information by individual borough as well as totals for the SLWP area. It includes:

- An introduction to waste arisings and forecasts;
- Assessment of LACW/household waste arisings and forecasts to 2036; and
- Assessment of C&I waste arisings and forecasts to 2036.

#### 1.3.3 Arisings and Forecasts of Other Waste Types

1.3.3.1 This section reviews other waste streams that do not contribute towards the London Plan apportionment targets, but that are required to be planned for by planning authorities. For each waste type listed below, current waste estimates and future arisings, are presented.

- Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CD&E);
- Low Level Radioactive waste;
- Agricultural waste;
- Hazardous waste; and
- Wastewater.

#### 1.3.4 Waste Capacity Assessment for Apportioned Waste

1.3.4.1 This includes an assessment of current and future waste management capacity of waste sites/facilities in each of the partner boroughs, as well as the SLWP area as a whole. It includes:

- Apportionment criteria: what counts as waste management and towards the apportionment targets;

- Existing capacity: permitted and exempt waste sites in each borough and collectively;
- Capacity gap: between apportionment targets and arisings of other waste types, compared to the management capacity in each borough and collectively;
- Likely land requirement to meet any shortfall by borough and collectively; and
- Conclusions.

### **1.3.5 Sites and Areas**

1.3.5.1 This section identifies potential sites and areas which could help meet the capacity gaps, through either the intensification of existing operations, or through delivery of new sites.

### **1.3.6 Imports and Exports**

1.3.6.1 This section presents an assessment of waste imports and exports to and from the SLWP area.

### **1.3.7 Conclusions and Recommendations**

1.3.7.1 This section draws together the key conclusions from the report and makes recommendations for the SLWP boroughs to consider in their new SLWP DPD.

## 2 Policy Context

- 2.1.1.1 The waste plan evidence base for South London, and subsequent policies in the South London Waste Plan, will need to comply with EU, national, regional and local policies as follows:

### 2.1 Revised European Waste Framework Directive 2008 and Review of Waste Policy

- 2.1.1.1 Much of the impetus for meeting waste targets, such as increasing recycling and diversion of waste from landfill, comes from European Union legislation. The Government's Brexit White Paper (February 2017) confirmed that the current framework of environmental regulation set out in EU Directives will be transposed into UK law. This provides a degree of certainty in terms of policy direction for the immediate future, although monitoring will be essential after leaving the EU.
- 2.1.1.2 Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive 2008 sets out the requirement for each Member State to produce a Waste Management Plan. This plan must set out an analysis of the current waste management situation and sufficient information on the locational criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations. These locational criteria are deferred to the Local Plans or Waste Plans of local authorities in the UK. The South London Waste Plan will form part of the UK's Waste Management Plan and will need to contain locational criteria in order to meet the requirements of the Directive. The Government's Resources and Waste Strategy (see below) commits to reviewing the Waste Management Plan for England in 2019.
- 2.1.1.3 A published "Review of Waste Policy and Legislation" by the EU in December 2015, has introduced a range of higher targets for recycling and the phasing out of landfilling organic and recyclable materials. This review means that facilities for the management of waste in accordance with these new targets will be required and should be planned for as part of a Local Plan or waste plan. The London Environment Strategy has similar targets, such as recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030, and these have been incorporated into the draft new London Plan.

### 2.2 Localism Act 2011 and the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.2.1.1 The Localism Act 2011 gave the responsibility for strategic planning back to local authorities acting individually and signalled the end of planning at a regional level and with it, the requirement to produce a Regional Spatial Strategy. Section 110 of the Localism Act prescribes the "Duty to Co-operate" between local authorities in order to ensure that they work together on strategic issues such as waste planning. The duty is "to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis" and must

“maximise the effectiveness” of all authorities concerned with plan-making. For matters such as waste planning, it is therefore important that local authorities can show that they have worked together in exchanging information and reaching agreement on where waste management facilities will be built.

- 2.2.1.2 Waste is a strategic cross-boundary issue and is subject to the duty to co-operate. This waste plan evidence base includes data on information on imports and exports of waste from South London to assist the boroughs with duty to co-operate engagement.

## 2.3 National Policy

### 2.3.1 Resources and Waste Strategy

- 2.3.1.1 The Government’s “Resources and Waste Strategy for England<sup>5</sup>” was published in December 2018, building on the recent “A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment<sup>6</sup>” (January 2018). The overall strategy is to reduce the amount of waste produced, promote resource efficiency and move towards a circular economy.
- 2.3.1.2 The Resources and Waste Strategy commits to reviewing the Waste Management Plan for England, National Planning Policy for Waste and the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance in 2019 to align national policies with the Resources and Waste Strategy. The timetable for this review is not yet known but is likely to influence the development of a new South London Waste Plan.
- 2.3.1.3 There are a number of policy areas that could affect the amount and type of waste that local authorities have to plan for. For example, producers will pay for the disposal of their own packaging, there will be a tax on plastic packaging which does not include 30% recycled content, deposit return schemes and streamlined recycling and food waste collection services for households and businesses, and greater efficiency of energy recovery facilities.
- 2.3.1.4 The Resources and Waste Strategy acknowledges the deficiency in data on waste and commits to develop a new approach to collecting waste data, including a move away from weight-based targets towards impact-

---

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>

based targets. The timetable for this review is not yet known but could influence the development of a new South London Waste Plan.

- 2.3.1.5 The strategy is a 25year plan and it remains to be seen how it will impact on how waste planning authorities plan for waste. The outcomes will need to be monitored and any changes to waste production and management reflected in a future update of the South London Waste Plan.

### **2.3.2 Waste Management Plan for England**

- 2.3.2.1 The Waste Management Plan for England (2013) reflects the requirements of article 28 of the Revised European Waste Framework Directive (rWFD). It sets out how much waste is generated in England and how that waste is managed. It also includes an assessment of waste infrastructure needs in the future and measures to meet the obligations of the rWFD. It states that waste planning authorities are responsible for producing waste plans to support the objectives of the Waste Management Plan for England. The Resources and Waste Strategy commits to reviewing the Waste Management Plan for England in 2019.

### **2.3.3 National Planning Policy Framework**

- 2.3.3.1 A revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in February 2019. Changes to the plan-making section of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) were published in September 2018.
- 2.3.3.2 National planning policy for waste is dealt with separately, but the NPPF sets out policies for plan-making which will influence the development of the new South London Waste Plan. Paragraph 31 states that “the preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence” which should be “adequate and proportionate, focused tightly on supporting and justifying the policies concerned, and take into account relevant market signals.” Paragraph 35 sets out the criteria against which Local Plans will be examined. These include:
- a) Positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
  - b) Justified – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
  - c) Effective – deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been

dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and

- d) Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework.

- 2.3.3.3 This waste evidence base focuses on meeting these requirements, including identifying South London’s objectively assessed waste management needs (positively prepared), identifying an appropriate strategy for South London’s waste (justified), identifying strategic waste exports from South London (effective) and ensuring conformity with waste policies (consistent with national policy).
- 2.3.3.4 The main differences affecting waste in the revised NPPF and PPG is the requirement for planning authorities to produce statements of common ground to provide evidence of progress made through the duty to co-operate. Waste is a cross-border strategic issue that will need to be addressed in statements of common ground with relevant waste planning authorities. When assessing if the Local Plan is sound, the Inspector will look to statements of common ground (SCG) for evidence that cross boundary strategic matters have been “dealt with rather than deferred” (NPPF 35) and that the South London Boroughs have complied with the duty to co-operate (DtC).

#### **2.3.4 National Planning Policy for Waste and National Planning Practice Guidance: Waste**

- 2.3.4.1 The “National Planning Policy for Waste”<sup>7</sup> (NPPW), published in 2015, sets out the Government's waste planning policies which all local planning authorities must have regard to when developing local waste plans. The NPPW is supplemented by the “Planning Practice Guidance”<sup>8</sup> section on waste which provides further detail on how to implement the policies.
- 2.3.4.2 The NPPW requires planning authorities to prepare Local Plans which drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (see Figure 2).

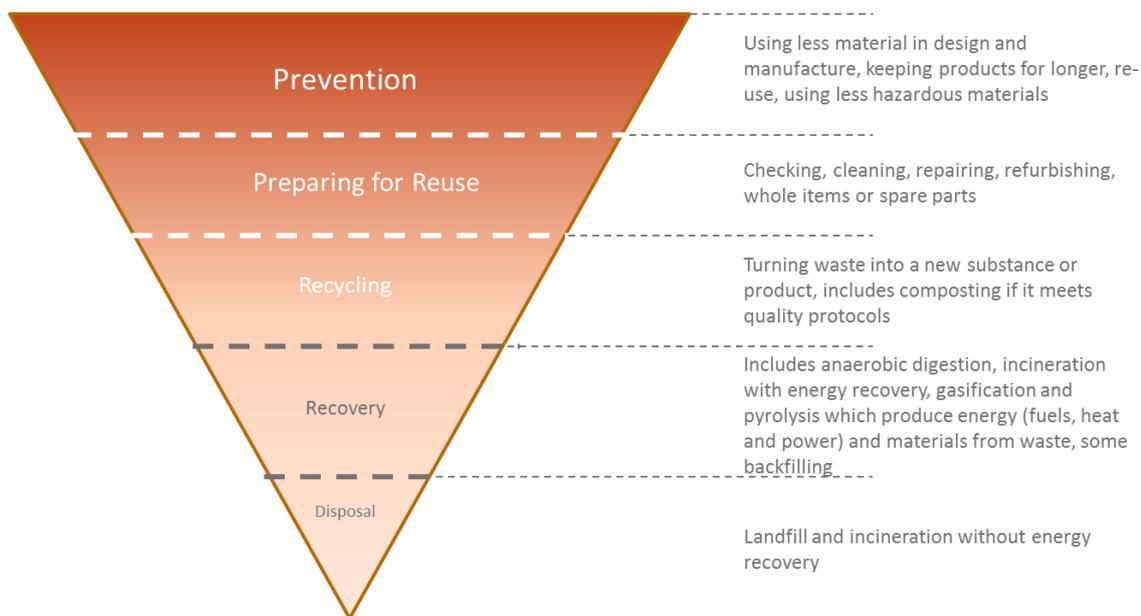
---

<sup>7</sup>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/364759/141015\\_National\\_Planning\\_Policy\\_for\\_Waste.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste>

Figure 2: The Waste Hierarchy



Source: Anthesis

2.3.4.3 Importantly for this waste plan evidence base, the NPPW sets out policies on data and analysis to underpin a proportionate evidence base, establishing the need for waste management facilities, and identifying suitable sites and areas to meet the need in local plans.

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

2.3.4.5 The NPPW requires that the waste evidence base for Local Plans should include:

- existing waste management capacity;
- waste arisings from within the planning authority area, including imports and exports;
- waste management capacity gaps in total and by particular waste streams;
- forecasts of waste arisings throughout the plan period; and
- waste management capacity required to deal with forecast arisings throughout the plan period.

2.3.4.6 This waste plan evidence base includes all these elements.

2.3.4.7 The NPPW requires information on existing waste management facilities to include:

- site location details – name of site and operator, address, postcode, local authority, grid reference etc.;
- type of facility – what process or processes are occurring on the site and which waste streams they manage;
- licence/permit details – reference number, tonnage restrictions, waste type restrictions, dates of renewal, etc and status if not yet licensed and permitted;
- capacity information – licensed and permitted throughput by waste type;
- site lifetime or maximum capacity – it is important to record the expected lifetime of facilities and, where appropriate, their total remaining capacity;
- waste sources – origin of wastes managed, broken down by type and location;
- outputs from facility – recovery of material and energy, production and export of residues and the destination of these, where appropriate; and
- additional information – potential of site for increasing throughput, adding further capacity, other waste management uses, etc.

2.3.4.8 The site profiles and capacity information provided in this study includes this information.

2.3.4.9 The NPPW/G requires waste planning authorities to plan for seven waste streams. These waste streams are:

- Municipal/household;
- Commercial/industrial;
- Construction, Demolition & Excavation;
- Low Level Radioactive;
- Agricultural;
- Hazardous; and
- Wastewater.

2.3.4.10 Section 5 of this report sets out existing capacity and identifies capacity gaps for all these waste streams.

2.3.4.11 The NPPW requires Local Plans to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams. The London Plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in the Plan. The London Plan requires boroughs to provide capacity through facilitating the maximum use of existing facilities. Both the NPPW and London Plan direct new waste facilities towards industrial locations. Paragraph 4 of the NPPW under Identifying Suitable Sites and Areas makes clear that Local Plans can identify suitable

areas as well as sites for new or enhanced waste management facilities. Waste planning authorities should also identify the broad type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or area in line with the waste hierarchy and seek opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together with complementary activities.

2.3.4.12 The opportunities to meet the identified waste management need, including locations for new facilities, and appropriate types of facilities, is set out in the Sites and Areas chapter of this report.

2.3.4.13 The Resources and Waste Strategy commits to reviewing the NPPW and associated sections of the PPG in 2019.

### **2.3.5 National Planning Policy Statements**

2.3.5.1 National Planning Policy Statements (NPS) comprise the Government's objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure in a particular sector and include any other policies or circumstances that ministers consider should be taken into account in decisions on infrastructure development. There are three relevant NPSs for waste: NPS for Renewable Energy (2011), NPS for Hazardous Waste (2013) and NPS for Waste Water (2012). There are no known plans to deliver a nationally significant facility for hazardous waste or waste water in South London.

## **2.4 Regional Context**

### **2.4.1 London Environment Strategy**

2.4.1.1 The Mayor's London Environment Strategy (May 2018) updates targets for waste and recycling. These updated targets will be taken forward in a new London Plan, due for publication in 2020. The Mayor's strategy for waste includes the following targets:

- No biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026;
- 65% of 'municipal' (household and business) waste recycled by 2030, comprising:
  - 50% LACW recycled by 2025; and
  - 75% business recycled by 2030.

### **2.4.2 London Plan (March 2016)**

2.4.2.1 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) on Waste states that "WPAs should have regard to the apportionments set out in the London Plan when developing their policies. The SLWP will need to be in general conformity with the London Plan".

- 2.4.2.2 Many of the waste targets in the current London Plan have been superseded by the London Environment Strategy. For example, recycling targets for LACW and C&I waste have been pushed back from 2020 to 2025 and 2030 respectively.
- 2.4.2.3 The London Plan states that London should manage as much of its waste within its boundaries as practicable, aiming to achieve waste net self-sufficiency by 2026. To meet this aim, the plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in the plan. Land to manage borough waste apportionments should be brought forward through protecting and facilitating the maximum use of existing waste sites.
- 2.4.2.4 The apportionment target for the South London boroughs by 2021 is 669,000 tpa.

*Table 8: Current London Plan (2016) apportionment targets for South London (tonnes per annum)*

Borough	Apportionment 2021	Apportionment 2036
Croydon	199,000	247,000
Kingston	119,000	148,000
Merton	192,000	239,000
Sutton	159,000	198,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>669,000</b>	<b>832,000</b>

Source: GLA, Draft London Plan, 2018

- 2.4.2.5 The London Plan encourages boroughs to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.

### **2.4.3 Draft London Plan (December 2017) with minor suggested changes (July 2018) and further suggested changes (March 2019)**

- 2.4.3.1 At the time of writing, a new London Plan is being prepared with anticipated adoption in 2020. A draft London Plan was published for consultation in December 2017 and in response to comments received minor suggested changes were published in July 2018. Further suggested changes were published online ahead of the public hearing in April 2019. The timetable for preparing the new South London Waste Plan means it is most likely to be examined against policies in the new London Plan. This section therefore focuses on any potential changes to existing London Plan policies (incorporating the minor and further suggested

changes), while acknowledging they will still be subject to an examination in public before adoption.

2.4.3.2 The draft London Plan includes revised targets for waste which reflect and build on those set out in the London Environment Strategy. These include:

- the equivalent of 100% of London's waste managed within London (i.e. net self-sufficiency) by 2026 (for all waste streams except excavation waste); and
- zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026;
- At least 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030;
- 95% reuse/recycling/recovery of construction and demolition waste;
- 95% beneficial use of excavation waste.

2.4.3.3 The draft London Plan includes new apportionment targets for each borough in order to meet the net self-sufficiency target for LACW and C&I waste. The combined apportionment targets for South London are higher than those in the current London Plan. This waste plan evidence base plans on the basis of the draft apportionment targets.

*Table 9: Draft New London Plan (2017) apportionment targets for South London (tonnes per annum)*

Borough	Apportionment 2021	Apportionment 2041
Croydon	252,000	268,000
Kingston	187,000	199,000
Merton	238,000	253,000
Sutton	210,000	224,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>887,000</b>	<b>944,000</b>

Source: GLA, Draft London Plan, 2018

2.4.3.4 The draft new London Plan waste policies have been updated to align with the NPPW approach to identifying sites and/or areas to meet identified waste management need.

2.4.3.5 The definition of managed waste has been extended to include the production of solid recovered fuel (SRF), or it is high-quality refuse-derived fuel (RDF) meeting the Defra RDF definition as a minimum. This increases the amount of existing capacity which counts towards managing apportioned waste.

- 2.4.3.6 The further suggested changes to the London Plan make clear that boroughs are expected to identify suitable additional capacity for those waste streams not apportioned by the London Plan, where practicable.
- 2.4.3.7 At the time of writing, the waste section of the draft new London Plan has yet to be subject to public hearings.

#### **2.4.4 Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance**

- 2.4.4.1 The "Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG"<sup>9</sup> (April 2014) was produced by the previous Mayor and provides developers with best practice guidance on circular economy principles during the construction and demolition phase to reduce waste, increase recovery from demolition materials, maximise pre-fabricated elements, and ensure sufficient space for storing recyclables and residual waste ready for collection. This document is likely to be superseded on adoption of the new London Plan and the Circular Economy Statement guidance.
- 2.4.4.2 The "Mayor's Land for Industry and Transport SPD"<sup>10</sup> (Sept 2012) was produced by the previous Mayor and provides further guidance for boroughs on implementing London Plan policies, with particular emphasis on a proactive approach to accommodating new waste facilities. The guidance repeats approaches identified elsewhere in policy and focuses on delivering apportionment targets in the current London Plan, so is likely to be superseded on adoption of the new London Plan.
- 2.4.4.3 The "Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy"<sup>11</sup> (Nov 2011) was produced by the previous Mayor and has largely been replaced by the London Environment Strategy (2018).

## **2.5 Local Policies**

### **2.5.1 South London Waste Plan (March 2012)**

- 2.5.1.1 The South London Waste Plan (SLWP) (March 2012) sets out the long-term vision, spatial strategy and policies for the sustainable management of waste until 2022. It identifies 27 existing permitted facilities, 11

---

<sup>9</sup>

[https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla\\_migrate\\_files\\_destination/Sustainable%20Design%20%26%20Construction%20SPG.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla_migrate_files_destination/Sustainable%20Design%20%26%20Construction%20SPG.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/planning-guidance-and-practice-notes/land-industry-and>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.london.gov.uk/WHAT-WE-DO/environment/environment-publications/mayors-municipal-waste-management-strategy>

industrial areas suitable for new waste facilities and sets out policies for determining planning applications relating to waste facilities. The SLWP forms part of the Development Plan for each of the partner boroughs.

- 2.5.1.2 The SLWP plan period is coming to an end and the preparation of a new waste plan is required. Since the SLWP was adopted in 2012 many of the policy documents have been updated and there are new targets to plan for.

## **2.5.2 South London Waste Partnership Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (2011)**

- 2.5.2.1 The South London Waste Partnership is the disposal authority for household waste collected by the South London Boroughs. The Partnership's Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (2011) is a statement of intent to guide the authorities in undertaking their individual waste management activities. It covers the period from 2010 to 2020. It includes a strategic goal, objectives and a number of measurable targets.

## **2.5.3 London Borough of Croydon**

- 2.5.3.1 Croydon's Local Plan (February 2018) Policy SP6: Environment and Climate Change points to the South London Waste Plan as the delivery vehicle for planning for waste and commits Croydon to working with the London boroughs of Kingston-upon-Thames, Merton and Sutton to plan for waste across the South London area. Strategic Objective 9 seeks to ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Policy DM13: Refuse and Recycling requires developers to ensure that the location and design of refuse and recycling facilities are treated as an integral element of the overall design.

## **2.5.4 London Borough of Kingston**

- 2.5.4.1 Kingston's Core Strategy (April 2012) Policy CS9: Waste Reduction and Management sets out strategic priorities and targets for the borough and points to the South London Waste Plan as the delivery vehicle for this. The policy commits Kingston to working with the London boroughs of Croydon, Merton and Sutton to plan for waste across the South London area. Core Strategy Objective 4 is to promote sustainable waste management within the four-borough waste partnership by preparing a Joint Waste Plan to identify suitable waste management sites to meet needs identified in the London Plan and policies to ensure high standards of development and to safeguard existing sites.

## **2.5.5 London Borough of Merton**

- 2.5.5.1 Merton's Core Planning Strategy (July 2011) Policy CS17: Waste Management sets out strategic priorities and targets for the borough and

points to the South London Waste Plan as the delivery vehicle for this. The policy commits Merton to working with the London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames and Sutton to plan for waste across the South London area. Strategic Policy 1 seeks to apply the waste hierarchy and exploit opportunities to utilise energy from waste.

- 2.5.5.2 Merton's Sites and Policies Plan (July 2014) notes that the South London Waste Plan allocates specific areas as being suitable for new waste facilities.
- 2.5.5.3 The emerging (Stage 2) Merton Local Plan (October 2018) includes a similar but updated strategic policy for waste as the Core Strategy (2011) which references the South London Waste Plan to deliver the strategy. The draft Environment chapter also contains waste policies. Strategic Objective 4 also takes forward the aim to apply the waste hierarchy and exploit opportunities to utilise energy from waste. Policy CC8.10: Supporting a more sustainable and resilient environment and CC8.15: Circular economic principles both include a commitment to support the principles of the circular economy.

## **2.5.6 London Borough of Sutton**

- 2.5.6.1 The Sutton Local Plan (February 2018) does not have a specific policy for waste, instead defers to the South London Waste Plan in the supporting text for Policy 14: Industrial Land.
- 2.5.6.2 Sutton Industrial Land Phase 1 Baseline Study (May 2016) (also known as the Strategic Industrial Locations Land Survey (2015)) assesses three strategic industrial areas which are identified in Schedule 2 of the SLWP as suitable for waste uses. These are Beddington, Kimpton and Imperial Way. Imperial Way (6ha) is in fact not identified in Schedule 2 of the SLWP. Wandle Valley Trading Estate is identified in Schedule 2 of the SLWP, however this area now forms part of a site allocation in Sutton's Local Plan. It has planning permission for residential development which is currently under construction. The permission also includes a re-provision of 1,152 square metres of floor space on the 'island' part of the site.
- 2.5.6.3 While Sutton's Local Plan describes the three SILs as having low vacancies, the Industrial Land Study consider vacancies on all of the SILs as representing a healthy level of frictional capacity to allow business movement and churn within the market place.

### **3 Apportionment Waste Arisings Estimates and Forecasts**

#### **3.1 Waste Arisings Background**

3.1.1.1 The first analytical stage of this study is to review the available data on waste arisings from a variety of public sources, and then use this data, along with factors which are likely to influence arisings in the future, to generate arisings estimates per waste type to 2036. Each waste type and the assumptions used to estimate future arisings are covered in the following report chapters. This chapter (3) reports estimates for the waste types currently covered by the GLA's London Plan waste apportionment. The following chapter (4) covers the other waste types required to be addressed set out in Paragraph 13 of the PPG.

#### **3.2 Introduction to Arisings and Forecasts**

- 3.2.1.1 The term 'municipal waste' has historically been used in waste policy to describe all waste which is managed by or on behalf of a local authority. However, the Landfill Directive defines municipal waste as waste from households as well as other waste that, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households. This includes a significant amount of waste that is generated by businesses and which is not collected by local authorities.
- 3.2.1.2 For planning purposes, it is important to know how much waste in total requires management. Waste management departments within local authorities have established systems for measuring the quantities of waste that they manage and this is reported to Defra through the WasteDataFlow reporting system, which has been established since 2004. Due to this established reporting mechanism, robust data is held on waste collected by local authorities.
- 3.2.1.3 The remainder of waste arisings, whether similar to household waste or more homogeneous, is not measured through a systematic or robust system, but in periodic surveys that have been carried out to understand the quantities arising.
- 3.2.1.4 To ensure consistency with the terminology used by national Government, the term 'Local Authority Collected Waste' (LACW) will be used for the waste collected by the local authorities, and the remainder of the non-hazardous waste which is collected from business will be referred to as commercial & industrial (C&I) waste. This terminology originates from Defra's response to the consultation on meeting the EU Landfill Diversion Targets in England in 2010 and ensures that LACW data is consistent with data on LACW in previous work.

### 3.3 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

3.3.1.1 LACW waste consists of waste which comes into the possession of, or under the control of, the local authority. The LACW collected by local authorities can include household waste (residual, dry mixed recycling and food waste), street sweepings, green waste from upkeep of open spaces, and a small quantity of clinical waste<sup>12</sup>. Depending upon the local arrangements, LACW can include material collected by trade waste operations. The data reported in this section relates to the household waste proportion of LACW arisings, to avoid double counting of the trade waste portion, which is reported in section 3.4.

3.3.1.2 Local authorities are required to make detailed returns to Defra of the quantity of waste arisings collected from municipal sources and how the materials are subsequently managed. The accuracy of this data is therefore high.

### 3.4 Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)

3.4.1.1 Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste is waste generated from the following activities:

- Industrial Sectors
  - Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing businesses
  - Textiles/wood/paper/publishing businesses
  - Power and utilities companies
  - Chemical/non-metallic minerals manufacturing businesses
  - Metal manufacturing businesses
  - Machinery & equipment (other manufacturing) businesses
- Commercial Sectors
  - Retail and wholesale
  - Hotels and catering
  - Public administration and social work
  - Education
  - Transport and storage
  - Other services

3.4.1.2 Data for C&I waste is not reported regularly and therefore are reliant on surveys undertaken at certain times. The last survey was undertaken in

---

<sup>12</sup> Household clinical waste is not deemed hazardous unless a particular risk has been identified (based on medical diagnosis).

England in 2009, however still provides the most up-to-date information with regards to how C&I waste is managed.

### 3.5 Current and Future Arisings

3.5.1.1 In the existing London Plan, apportionment figures were broken down into household and C&I wastes. However, the latest figures do not provide this breakdown, just a total. In order to calculate whether there is sufficient waste management infrastructure within the SLWP area, the apportionment figures have been used, rather than estimating actual arisings.

3.5.1.2 Tables 9.1 and 9.2 in the draft London Plan provide estimates of waste arisings and apportionment figures for 2021 and 2041, for each of the boroughs. Most of the boroughs within the SLWP area, have been set apportionment targets higher than their anticipated waste arisings, with the exception of Croydon, which has actually been set a lower target. Collectively the apportionment is higher than the anticipated arisings.

*Table 10: Household & C&I waste arisings and apportionment targets by borough (tonnes per annum)*

	2021		2041	
	Arisings	Apportionment	Arisings	Apportionment
Croydon	305,000	252,000	327,000	268,000
Kingston	152,000	187,000	161,000	199,000
Merton	173,000	238,000	184,000	253,000
Sutton	161,000	210,000	173,000	224,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>791,000</b>	<b>887,000</b>	<b>845,000</b>	<b>944,000</b>

Source: GLA, Draft London Plan, 2018

3.5.1.3 The apportionment targets for each authority have been used to calculate the targets for the intervening years i.e. between 2021 and 2041. The figures for 2016 have been taken from the existing London Plan. These are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Apportioned waste by forecast year (tonnes per annum)

	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Croydon	273,000	252,000	256,000	260,000	264,000
Kingston	143,000	187,000	190,000	193,000	196,000
Merton	161,000	238,000	241,750	245,500	249,250
Sutton	155,000	210,000	213,500	217,000	220,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>732,000</b>	<b>887,000</b>	<b>901,250</b>	<b>915,500</b>	<b>929,750</b>

Source: GLA, Draft London Plan, 2018

## 4 Arisings and Forecasts of other waste types

### 4.1 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E)

#### 4.1.1 What is this waste?

- 4.1.1.1 CD&E waste comprises of waste arising from the construction and demolition industries, including excavation during construction activities, and is made up of mainly inert materials such as soils, stone, concrete, brick and tile. However, there are also non-inert elements in this waste stream such as wood, metals, plastics, cardboard, and residual household-like wastes. Due to their weight, the inert elements make up the majority of the total tonnage.
- 4.1.1.2 As the reliability of CD&E waste data is low, apportionments for this waste stream are not set out in the London Plan. However, boroughs are still required to plan for this waste stream and identify suitable additional capacity for waste not apportioned by the London Plan, including C&D waste. Excavation waste is excluded from the London Plan net self-sufficiency target as it is difficult to recycle this waste stream and it will be difficult for London to provide sites for management or beneficial use.
- 4.1.1.3 The London Plan targets that London will recycle and re-use 95% of CD&E waste by 2020.

#### 4.1.2 Current and future arisings

- 4.1.2.1 Establishing the current waste arisings of CD&E waste is challenging due to the lack of robust data sources for this type of waste material.
- 4.1.2.2 The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator collates data from waste returns from individual waste sites. There are some drawbacks to this data, including potential double counting of waste streams, and the

fact that it does not cover waste treated under exemptions, or at energy from waste facilities.

- 4.1.2.3 However, it is the best data available, and allows CD&E to be identified as it is coded under Chapter 17 (Construction and Demolition Waste) of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC). The origin borough is also reported, and therefore it has allowed arisings to be identified for each of the constituent authorities.
- 4.1.2.4 The overall waste arisings have been based on a baseline year of 2017 and forecast using GLA's employment figures in the construction sector until 2036. The methodology behind the GLA's employment projections is complex and available in detail on their website<sup>13</sup>.
- 4.1.2.5 In summary, these projections are presented disaggregated by sector and by borough. The sector projections are trend projections and estimate jobs in future years based on the historic productivity relationship between output and jobs, and assumed future output growth. Borough level projections combine trend projections and an assessment of employment site capacity of the individual boroughs.
- 4.1.2.6 The sector and borough projections have been combined to form a specific employment rate in the construction sector. A direct correlation between development and employment and waste arisings from construction has been assumed.
- 4.1.2.7 CD&E waste is highly influenced, particularly in London, by commercial and residential developments, including infrastructure, which means that peaks and troughs are often seen, and arisings do not necessarily follow a steady linear pattern.

---

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.london.gov.uk/business-and-economy-publications/london-labour-market-projections-2017>

4.1.2.8 Table 12 and Figure 3 show both the current and forecasted CD&E waste arisings. Figures for 2017 are actuals taken from WDI, and this shows an increase from 508kt to 551kt by 2036.

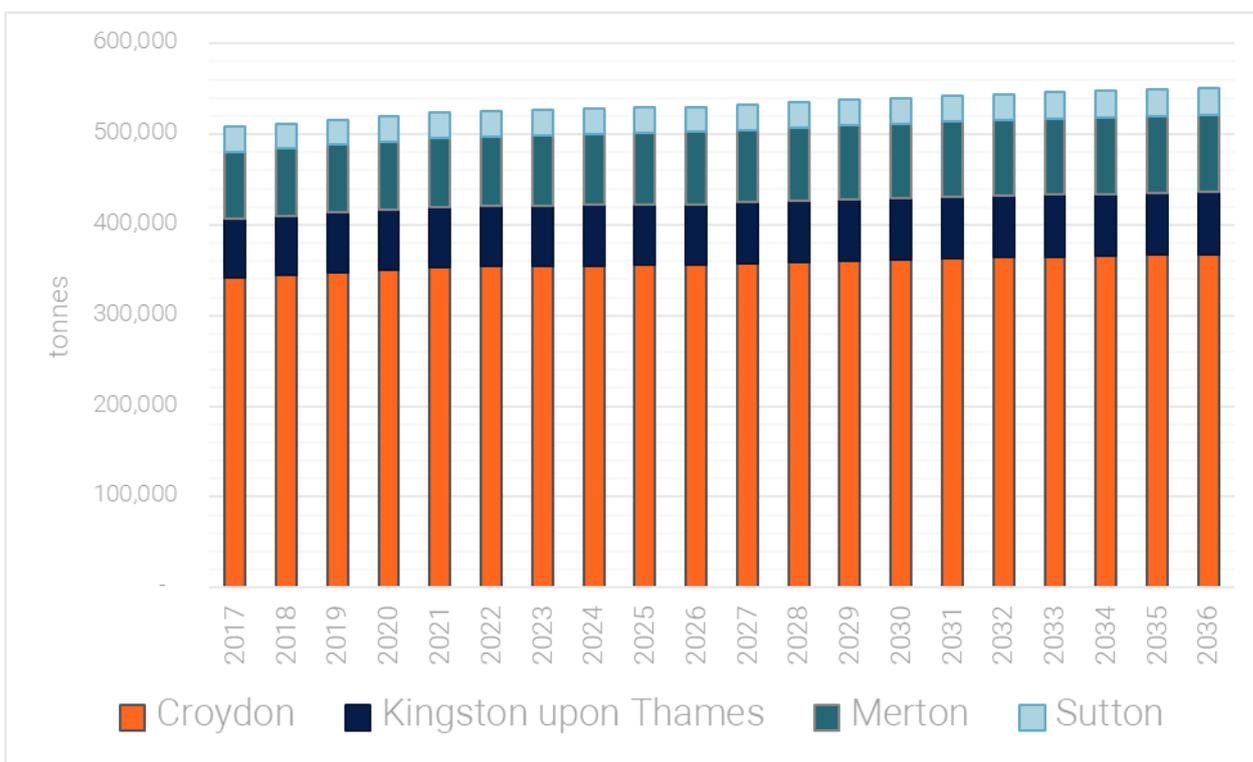
Table 12: Forecast CD&amp;E waste arisings for each borough and for SLWP area (tonnes per annum)

			2017	2021	2026	2031	2036
<b>Croydon</b>	C&D	Inert/C+D	282,613	292,593	294,629	300,542	304,303
		Hazardous	364	377	380	388	392
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	53,198	55,077	55,460	56,573	57,281
		Hazardous	5,458	5,651	5,690	5,804	5,877
	Total		341,634	353,698	356,158	363,307	367,853
<b>Kingston</b>	C&D	Inert/C+D	37,530	37,850	38,242	39,002	39,002
		Hazardous	36	37	37	38	38
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	28,037	28,276	28,569	29,137	29,137
		Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		65,604	66,162	66,848	68,176	68,176
<b>Merton</b>	C&D	Inert/C+D	46,243	47,956	50,051	52,081	54,016
		Hazardous	19	19	20	21	22
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	27,047	28,048	29,274	30,461	31,593
		Hazardous	201	208	218	226	235
	Total		73,510	76,232	79,563	82,789	85,865
<b>Sutton</b>	C&D	Inert/C+D	15,478	15,638	15,834	16,214	16,576
		Hazardous	29	29	30	30	31
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	11,071	11,185	11,326	11,597	11,856
		Hazardous	576	582	589	603	617
	Total		27,154	27,434	27,778	28,445	29,080
<b>SLWP</b>	C&D	Inert/C+D	381,865	394,036	398,756	407,838	413,897
		Hazardous	448	463	467	477	483

			2017	2021	2026	2031	2036
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	119,353	122,586	124,628	127,768	129,867
		Hazardous	6,235	6,441	6,497	6,634	6,729
<b>Total</b>			<b>507,901</b>	<b>523,526</b>	<b>530,348</b>	<b>542,717</b>	<b>550,975</b>

Source: Anthesis

Figure 3: Actual and forecasted CD&E waste for SLWP area



## 4.2 Low Level Radioactive Waste

- 4.2.1.1 Radioactive waste is any material that is either radioactive itself or is contaminated by radioactivity and for which no further use is envisaged. Most radioactive waste is produced from nuclear power stations and the manufacture of fuel for these power stations. This is referred to as “nuclear waste.” Radioactive waste is not included in the definition of hazardous waste. No such waste is generated within the South London Waste Plan (SLWP) area
- 4.2.1.2 Radioactive waste also arises from nuclear research and development sites. Some also arises from Ministry of Defence sites and medical, industrial and educational establishments, such as hospitals and universities. This is sometimes referred to as “non-nuclear waste”.

4.2.1.3 This waste stream is divided into four categories as follows:

1) High Level Wastes (HLW): These are highly radioactive materials that generate substantial amounts of heat. HLW is the product from reprocessing spent nuclear fuel at Sellafield in Cumbria. It arises as highly radioactive nitric acid, which is converted into glass within stainless steel containers in a process called vitrification which is carried out at Sellafield. If declared a waste, spent fuel can also be categorised as HLW.

2) Intermediate Level Wastes (ILW): These are wastes with radioactivity levels that are higher than for Low Level Waste, but which do not require heating to be taken into account in the design of management facilities. ILW is sufficiently radioactive to require shielding and containment. It arises mainly from the reprocessing of spent fuel and from operations and maintenance at nuclear sites, including fuel casing and reactor components, moderator graphite from reactor cores, and sludges from the treatment of radioactive effluents.

3) Low Level Waste (LLW): These are radioactive wastes other than that suitable for disposal with ordinary refuse. Radiation levels do not exceed 4 gigabecquerels per tonne of alpha activity, or 12 gigabecquerels per tonne of beta or gamma activity. (A Becquerel is the unit of radioactivity, representing one disintegration per second.) Unlike HLW and ILW, LLW does not normally require shielding during handling or transport. LLW consists largely of paper, plastics and scrap metal items that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. As nuclear plants are decommissioned, there will also be large volumes of this type of waste arising in the form of soils, concrete and steel. LLW represents about 90% by volume of UK radioactive wastes but contains less than 0.0003% of the radioactivity.

4) Very Low Level Waste (VLLW): This is a sub-category of LLW, consisting of the same sorts of materials, and divided into Low Volume ("dustbin loads") and High Volume ("bulk disposal"). Low volume VLLW can be disposed of to unspecified destinations with municipal, commercial or industrial waste. High volume VLLW can be disposed of to specified landfill sites and controlled as specified by the environmental regulators.

4.2.1.4 Categories 3 and 4 are those of interest in this study. There are no facilities within the SLWP area for the processing of such material.

4.2.1.5 Non-nuclear organisations carrying out a radioactive substances activity, need to apply to the Environment Agency for a Radioactive Substances permit, for:

- keeping or using radioactive material;
- receiving, accumulating or disposing of radioactive waste;
- keeping or using mobile radioactive apparatus.

According to the EA public register, there are 10 organisations holding 13 permits to keep and use radioactive materials in the constituent authorities of the SLWP, mainly hospitals, universities and private companies. The EA data does not identify which of these permits are currently active.

4.2.1.6 Any discharges from these permitted facilities to air, water (including discharges to sewer) and land are regulated and monitored under the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) regime. The latest data available for arisings of this type of waste is the Pollution Inventory Dataset from 2017. This dataset identified small permitted discharges to sewer from some of the permitted facilities within the SLWP area (which make up a small part of the wastewater volumes described in section 4.5), but no solid waste transfers, and therefore this waste places no requirement on SLWP to provide solid waste management infrastructure. Therefore, no forecasts are required or have been carried out on this type of waste.

### **4.3 Agricultural Waste**

4.3.1.1 Since 2006, most agricultural waste has been subject to the same controls that have applied to other sectors for many years (with the exception of natural wastes including slurries and manures used as fertiliser on agricultural premises).

4.3.1.2 In the 2006 waste management regulations agricultural waste was defined as waste from premises used for agriculture within the meaning of the Agriculture Act 1947, the Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948 or the Agriculture Act (Northern Ireland) 1949, and the Chartered Institute of Wastes Management (CIWM) refer to it as waste that has been produced on a farm in the course of 'farming'.

4.3.1.3 Similarly to CD&E and hazardous waste, WDI has been used to estimate current agricultural waste arisings (i.e. EWC 02 01). However, perhaps due to the urban nature of the boroughs, only 383 tonnes of agricultural waste was reported in 2017 (generated in Kingston). Given the relatively small tonnage of this waste, it is not considered to need specific waste management consideration.

## 4.4 Hazardous Waste

- 4.4.1.1 Hazardous wastes are categorised as those that are harmful to human health, or the environment, either immediately or over an extended period of time. They range from asbestos, chemicals, and oil through to electrical goods and certain types of healthcare waste. Quantifying the amount of hazardous waste is somewhat complicated, as not all hazardous waste is recorded in the same way. Hazardous waste requires a range of specialist facilities for treatment and disposal, and so often this waste may travel further than types of non-hazardous waste.
- 4.4.1.2 Estimates of hazardous waste were collated from the EA's Hazardous WDI (2017), as this source reports records from consignment notes and is considered to be the most accurate data source for this waste type. Therefore, the estimates (presented in Table 13) within this section are also included in the household, C&I and CD&E estimates and should not be added to the total as this will mean they are double counted.
- 4.4.1.3 Hazardous waste has therefore been forecast using the growth rates shown in the GLA's Draft London Plan C&I waste arisings figures. Currently 20.2ktpa of hazardous waste is being produced, which is less than 2% of the overall waste arisings. Table 13 shows that this is expected to rise to 21.6ktpa by 2036.

Table 13: Hazardous waste arisings in the South London area (tonnes per annum)

	<b>2017 (baseline)</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2031</b>	<b>2036</b>
Croydon	8,514	9,008	9,008	9,008	9,193
Kingston	2,404	2,404	2,404	2,404	2,432
Merton	4,325	4,591	4,591	4,591	4,685
Sutton	4,936	5,239	5,239	5,239	5,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,180</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>21,612</b>

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator, 2017 (baseline)

## 4.5 Wastewater

- 4.5.1.1 Thames Water Limited is responsible for wastewater and sewage sludge treatment in London and manages sewerage infrastructure as well as sewage treatment works. Thames Water operates across London and the Thames Valley supplying water services to 9 million customers and wastewater services to 14 million. On average, each day the company

supplies 2.6 billion litres of drinking water and removes and treats more than 4 billion litres of sewage. For its wastewater services, total assets across London include 351 sewage treatment works, 100,000 km of sewer and 4,780 pumping stations<sup>14</sup>.

4.5.1.2 Table 14 shows the existing quantities of wastewater treated and volume of sludge produced, and projections for 2035. Wastewater quantities are expected to increase from 52.9 million m<sup>3</sup>/yr to 55.7 million m<sup>3</sup>/yr.

*Table 14: Wastewater quantities generated by each borough now and in 2035*

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Current quantity of wastewater treated (m<sup>3</sup>/yr)</b>	<b>Current volume of sludge (Total dissolved solids - tDS/yr)</b>	<b>Quantity of wastewater treated by 2035 (m<sup>3</sup>/yr)</b>	<b>Volume of sludge by 2035 (tDS/yr)</b>
Croydon	11,179,842	6,309	11,570,942	6,552
Kingston	10,938,459	5,429	11,378,691	5,666
Merton	9,657,944	5,685	10,240,412	6,059
Sutton	21,113,960	11,547	22,545,500	12,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,890,205</b>	<b>28,970</b>	<b>55,735,545</b>	<b>30,643</b>

Source: Thames Water

4.5.1.3 The four boroughs are served across Beddington (LB Sutton), Crossness (LB Bexley), Hogsmill (RB Kingston) and Long Reach (Dartford BC) sewage treatment works (STW). Thames Water have informed us that these all have adequate capacity to manage the incoming sewage and have all had major capacity increases during Asset Management Plan (AMP) 5 (2010 to 2015) and/or AMP6 (2015 to 2020).

<sup>14</sup> <https://corporate.thameswater.co.uk/Media/Facts-and-figures>

4.5.1.4 AMP7 will cover the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, for which the plan will be agreed by summer 2019<sup>15</sup>. Some of the activities currently planned are:

- Capital maintenance;
- Hogsmill STW biodiversity enhancements;
- Crossness (STW) increased flow to full treatment capacity;
- Crossness (STW) growth capacity (to 2026);
- Hogsmill STW CHP plant replacement;
- Long Reach STW CHP replacement; and
- Long Reach STW flow to treatment capacity.

---

<sup>15</sup> <https://corporate.thameswater.co.uk/About-us/our-strategies-and-plans/our-5-year-plan-for-2020-to-2025>

## 5 Waste Capacity Assessment

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1.1 This chapter of the report addresses the waste facilities within each of the SLWP area boroughs, and determines which facilities are considered relevant to count towards to the GLA's draft London Plan apportionment figures, or those facilities which accept other waste types.

### 5.2 Apportionment Criteria

5.2.1.1 In assessing what available waste management capacity counts towards SLWP boroughs' apportionment targets, the assumptions reported in the draft London Plan have been used as detailed in Table 15, showing London Plan criteria and examples of facility types these could include.

*Table 15: Assumptions – capacity applicable to achieving apportionment targets*

London Plan Criteria	Waste Management Facilities
Used in London for energy recovery	Energy recovery facility, energy from waste facility, anaerobic digestion
Materials sorted or bulked in London facilities for reuse (including repair and re-manufacture), reprocessing or recycling	Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) or other materials sorting facility, transfer stations
Material reused, recycled or reprocessed in London	Material reprocessor, reuse facility, composting facility (permitted and exempt), anaerobic digestion facility
Produced as a solid recovered fuel (SRF) or a high-quality refuse-derived fuel (RDF) meeting the Defra RDF definition <sup>16</sup> as a minimum	Refuse derived fuel (RDF) or Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) production facilities (if Renewable Obligation Order requirements are met)

<sup>16</sup> Refuse derived fuel (RDF) consists of residual waste that complies with the specifications in a written contract between the producer of the RDF and a permitted end-user for the thermal treatment of the waste in an energy from waste facility or a facility undertaking co-incineration such as cement and lime kilns. The written contract must include the end-user's technical specifications relating as a minimum to the calorific value, the moisture content, the form and quantity of the RDF.

## 5.2.2 Transfer Stations

- 5.2.2.1 Transfer stations operated by waste management contractors tend to bulk collected wastes before transporting to other facilities for, for instance, landfilling, energy recovery or separation for recycling. As such this capacity does not count towards the London apportionment. However, many transfer stations do practise basic separation of recyclates from input waste materials before they are bulked for onward transport, and this recycling can be counted towards the apportionment targets. To assess the level of recycling at individual transfer stations, the outputs of these facilities were examined using data from the Environment Agency's WDI dataset over the last five years (to 2017) to produce an average recycling rate. Applying this figure to the operational transfer capacity of the facility gave the recycling capacity relevant to the London apportionment targets. This approach has been agreed and discussed with the EA.
- 5.2.2.2 T4 exempt<sup>17</sup> sites (preparatory treatments, such as, baling, sorting, shredding – see notes following) tend to be small scale sorting or baling facilities of mainly recyclates, operated often at the site the waste is produced e.g. retail complexes, hospitals, rail operators, small waste operators, or are akin to small scale materials recycling facilities, and therefore for this study are considered relevant capacity to the apportionment targets.
- 5.2.2.3 While no specific criteria has been outlined as to what constitutes 'waste management' for C&D waste sites, the same assumptions have been used as the apportionment i.e. average recycling rate has been applied.
- 5.2.2.4 Also, it should be noted that many sites do not only receive household, industrial and commercial (HIC) or C&D waste. Instead they are likely to receive both. Therefore, capacities between HIC and C&D have been based on average inputs over the last five years, as reported in the EA's WDI.

## 5.2.3 Environmental Permitted and Exempt Sites

- 5.2.3.1 Environmental permits are required for activities that could pollute the air, water or land, increase flood risk or adversely affect land drainage. Permits are usually required for operations that manufacture potentially harmful substances, and for waste operations such as landfills,

---

<sup>17</sup> These are sites exempt from environmental permitting, either because of the low pollution risk of their operation.

incineration plants and sites where waste is recycled, stored, treated or disposed of. As well as operations which do present a pollution risk, and therefore need to apply for a permit, some activities can be excluded from permitting altogether (i.e. they represent no pollution risk and therefore need no permit) or exempted from permitting (i.e. represent a low pollution risk).

- 5.2.3.2 Using Environment Agency permitted capacity data to assess overall capacity of individual sites can be problematic. This is because permitted capacities are based on capacity bands into which permits are divided rather than the operating annual capacity of the site, and, therefore, the capacity detailed in the licence tends to be at the top end of the charging bands. Therefore, many sites give permitted capacities of 74,999 tonnes, 24,999 tonnes and 4,999 tonnes and it is likely that such figures used are over estimates of actual operational capacities.
- 5.2.3.3 Similarly, planning permissions do not always accurately reflect what throughput a facility can actually achieve on a practical level. This is because a planning application presents a theoretical throughput before the facility is built. Often this is the maximum capacity allowed by the Environment Agency Permit. Once the site is operational other influences can come into play over time, like locational constraints, market conditions or viability issues. The draft new London Plan says 'when assessing the throughput of a site, the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years should be used.' Therefore, additional datasets, predominantly WDI, have been used to estimate actual operational capacity using this methodology.
- 5.2.3.4 Exempted sites still need to register their operations with the Environment Agency but have a much lower reporting requirement than permitted sites.
- 5.2.3.5 Exemptions are classified under a range of 57 paragraph descriptions categorised as U (use of waste), T (treatment of waste), D (disposal of waste and S (storage of waste). Each exemption has associated with it a number of conditions which have to be met before an exemption can be issued.
- 5.2.3.6 For example: Waste exemption: T4 preparatory treatments, such as, baling, sorting, shredding covers activities such as baling loose paper and cardboard before transporting it to another site for recycling; baling and shredding aluminium cans and sorting different types of plastic bottles. It cannot cover the treatment of hazardous waste or the baling of waste before it is sent to landfill or incineration. Throughput limits set for T4 operations depending upon which material are handled.

5.2.3.7 A list of exemptions registered within each of the boroughs has been provided by the Environment Agency. Those exemptions relevant to this study are summarised in Table 16. Similarly to permits, exemptions are limited up to a tonnage which is not necessarily reflective of the operational capacity. Therefore, an assumed capacity (sourced from Defra guidance<sup>18</sup>) for each exemption type has been used to estimate the operational capacity of each of the sites operating under exemptions. This is not a standard percentage assumption but instead is based on data gathered by the Defra study with regards to the likely size of these exempt operations.

*Table 16: Assumed exemptions relevant to London apportionment targets*

Exemption Description	Maximum Capacity (tpa)	Assumed Capacity (tpa)
D6 disposal by incineration (wood waste)	5	5
T1 cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste	15,600	1,200
T10 sorting mixed waste	520	520
T2 recovering textiles	5,000	2,000
T11 repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	1,000	500
T12 manually treating waste for reuse e.g. bric-a-brac, furniture, clothing	60	60
T23 aerobic composting and associated prior treatment	400	400

<sup>18</sup> Defra's "New Methodology to Estimate Waste Generation by the Commercial and Industrial Sector in England", 2014

Exemption Description	Maximum Capacity (tpa)	Assumed Capacity (tpa)
T25 anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning resulting biogas	1,000	1,000
T4 preparatory treatments, such as, baling, sorting, shredding (typical capacity given)	150,000	5,000

Source: Assumed capacities were taken from Defra's "New Methodology to Estimate Waste Generation by the Commercial and Industrial Sector in England" (2014)

- 5.2.3.8 Details regarding the size of these sites are not kept by the Environment Agency. It should also be noted, that these sites are unlikely to become available for other waste uses, should the existing waste activity cease, as often the main activity on these sites is not waste management which is often ancillary to the main activity.
- 5.2.3.9 There are also additional sites which are permitted by local authorities e.g. small-scale incinerators treating less than 3 tonnes a day. Information of this nature was sought from each of the environmental health teams, but no relevant sites were found to exist within SLWP area.

### 5.3 London Borough of Croydon

#### 5.3.1 Permitted Capacity

- 5.3.1.1 LB Croydon has ten permitted waste sites (see Table 17). Only two of these sites are considered as waste management, and therefore can be taken in their entirety to count towards meeting capacity targets for either apportioned or C&D waste.
- 5.3.1.2 These are the two metal recycling sites, and together have an operational capacity of ~4,500 tpa.
- 5.3.1.3 The remaining eight sites are transfer stations, and as such, some of capacity has been identified as relevant to count towards either apportioned or C&D waste, based on the proportion of outputs recovered (as described in section 5.2.2).
- 5.3.1.4 Two of these sites are household waste amenity sites. These are facilities for the public to drop off both residual and recyclable materials, and the recyclable portion of these are relevant to the apportionment, contributing ~16,300 tpa of capacity. Along with an additional transfer station, a total of ~25,300 tpa of the 343,000 tpa of operational transfer capacity has

been counted as capacity contributing towards meeting the apportionment.

- 5.3.1.5 In addition, the Factory Lane waste transfer station accepts C&D waste, which is sent for recovery, and therefore ~5,200 tpa is considered to manage C&D waste. However, in total there is at least ~238,600 tpa of dedicated transfer capacity for CD&E waste, along with some additional at sites which accept both HIC and C&D wastes.

Table 17: Permitted waste sites in LB Croydon

Operator	Site Name / Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
Croydon Car Spares Ltd	Croydon Car Spares, 111 Aurelia Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 3BF	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	HIC / Hazardous	0.05	572	241	241	0
New Era Assets Limited	New Era Metals, 51 Imperial Way, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4RR,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	HIC / Hazardous		4,999	4,213	4,213	0
Veolia E S ( U K) Limited	Fishers Farm, North Downs Road, New Addington, Croydon,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	HIC	0.2	15,125	6,895	4,542	0

Operator	Site Name / Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
	Surrey, CR0 0LF							
Veolia E S ( U K) Limited	Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site, Brighton Road, Purely, CR8 2BG	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	HIC	0.22	12,535	9,099	6,684	0
Mr John Oliver Curley	Curley Skip Hire, 64 Northwood Rd, Thornton Heath	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	HIC / C&D	0.07	10,920	9,294	0	0
Veolia E S ( U K) Limited	Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station, Factory Lane, Croydon, CR0 3RL	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	HIC / C&D	1.79	200,000	19,736	9,623	5,206

Operator	Site Name / Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
Mr Samuel Smith	Peartree Farm, Featherbed Lane, Addington, Croydon, CR0 9AA	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	HIC / C&D	0.21	37,500	59,282	0	0
Able Waste Services Limited	Able Waste Services Ltd, 43 Imperial Way, Croydon, CR0 4RR	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	C&D		74,999	46,463	0	43,268
Day Group Ltd	Day Aggregates Purley Depot, Station Yard, Approach Road, Purley, CR8 2AL	S0906: Inert and excavation WTS with treatment	C&D		249,999	179,300	0	0

Operator	Site Name / Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
Henry Woods Waste Management Ltd	Henry Woods Waste Management Ltd, Land Adjacent to Unit 9, Mill Lane Trading Est., Croydon, CR0 0PL	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	C&D		74,999	12,885	0	0
Total transfer capacity					676,077	342,954	20,849	48,474
Total Reuse & Recycling capacity					5,571	4,454	4,454	0
Total					681,648	347,408	25,303	48,474

### 5.3.2 Exempt Capacity

5.3.2.1 According to the EA, there are a number of sites which manage waste under an exemption, as opposed to requiring full permits. Table 18 presents the information regarding the relevant sites which are considered to count towards meeting the GLA apportionment target (see Appendix 1 for full details). These have been determined as described in section 5.2.3.

5.3.2.2 The total approximate waste treatment capacity operating under exemptions is 7,580 tpa. The majority of this is the preparation of dry recyclates for onward transport direct to reprocessors and recovery of scrap metal.

*Table 18: Sites operating under exemptions in LB Croydon*

Type of exemption	No. of sites operating under this exemption	Total capacity (tpa)
T4	1	5,000
T10	1	520
T11	4	2,000
T12	1	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7,580</b>

Source: EA Register of waste exemptions

### 5.3.3 Capacity Gap Conclusions

5.3.3.1 Table 19 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within LB Croydon which meets the apportionment criteria, the capacity gap will be ~219,000 tpa in 2021, which will increase to 231,000 tpa by 2036, due to increases in the apportionment target over that period.

*Table 19: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for LB Croydon by waste management type (tonnes per annum)*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	20,849	20,849	20,849	20,849
Recycling and Reuse	4,454	4,454	4,454	4,454
Exemptions	7,580	7,580	7,580	7,580
Total Management Capacity	32,883	32,883	32,883	32,883
Apportionment targets	252,000	256,000	260,000	264,000
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>219,117</b>	<b>223,117</b>	<b>227,117</b>	<b>231,117</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.3.3.2 Table 20 shows that the capacity gap for what is considered management of C&D waste, is ~244,500 tpa in 2021, rising to ~256,200 tpa by 2036, due to an anticipated increased in C&D waste.

*Table 20: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	48,474	48,474	48,474	48,474
C&D waste arisings	292,970	295,009	300,929	304,696
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>244,496</b>	<b>246,534</b>	<b>252,455</b>	<b>256,221</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.3.3.3 Table 21 shows that the total capacity gap is 501,800 tpa increasing to ~525,500 tpa in 2036. The estimated land requirement to meet this capacity gap is 8.76 hectares<sup>19</sup>.

---

<sup>19</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

Table 21: Summary of capacity gaps for LB Croydon

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	544,970	551,009	560,929	568,696
Capacity	81,357	81,357	81,357	81,357
Capacity gap	463,613	469,651	479,572	487,338
Land requirement (ha)	7.73	7.83	7.99	8.12

Source: Anthesis

## 5.4 Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames

### 5.4.1 Permitted Capacity

- 5.4.1.1 RB Kingston has four permitted waste sites (see Table 22), one of which is considered to be waste management of apportioned waste. This site is a WEEE recycling facility, which has an operational capacity of ~1,600 tpa.
- 5.4.1.2 The two others sites accepting HIC waste are transfer stations, and as such, some of its capacity has been identified as relevant to count towards either apportioned or C&D waste, based on the proportion of outputs recovered (as described in section 5.2.2).
- 5.4.1.3 One of these sites is a household waste amenity site. Of the outputs from this site, ~9,400 tpa of the 14,400 tpa operational capacity are recycled. Another transfer station contributes ~19,600 tpa towards the apportionment.
- 5.4.1.4 The Chessington Equestrian Centre has a permit to accept waste to land as a recovery operation. On average it has accepted ~44,300 tpa over the last three years (the site did not have the permit prior to 2015). However, it accepts excavation waste, rather than C&D, and therefore is not included in the capacity gap calculations for RB Kingston.

Table 22: Permitted waste sites in RB of Kingston-upon-Thames

Operator	Site Name / Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
Genuine Solutions Group Limited	Genuine Solutions Group Ltd., Solutions House, Unit 1 H Q3, 223 Hook Rise South, Surbiton, KT6 7LD	S0823 : WEEE treatment facility	HIC		74,999	1,630	1,630	0
Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited	Kingston Civic Amenity Site, Chapel Mill Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 3GZ	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	HIC		25,000	14,363	9,392	0
Viridor Waste Management Ltd	Kingston Waste Transfer Station, Chapel Mill Road, Off Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 3GZ	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	HIC	2.03	200,500	68,883	19,620	0

Operator	Site Name / Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
B L Penwarden Haulage & Demolition Contractors Limited	Chessington Equestrian Centre, Clayton Road, Chessington, KT9 1NN	A25 : Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	Inert/C&D		99,999	44,285	0	0
Total transfer capacity					225,500	83,246	29,011	0
Total Land reclamation					99,999	44,285	0	0
Total Reuse & Recycling capacity					74,999	1,630	1,630	0
Total					400,498	129,160	30,641	0

## 5.4.2 Exempt Capacity

5.4.2.1 According to the EA, there is only one site which manages waste under an exemption, as opposed to requiring full permits. Table 23 shows that it is a T4 exemption at Kingston Hospital, which has an estimated capacity of 5,000 tpa, which is considered to count towards meeting the GLA apportionment target (see Appendix 1 for full details). These have been determined as described in section 5.2.3.

*Table 23: Sites operating under exemptions in RB of Kingston-upon-Thames*

Type of exemption	No. of sites operating under this exemption
T4	1

Source: EA Register of waste exemptions

## 5.4.3 Capacity Gap Conclusions

5.4.3.1 Table 19 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within RB Kingston which meets the apportionment criteria, the capacity gap will be ~151,400 tpa in 2021, which will increase to ~160,400 tpa by 2036, due to increases in the apportionment target over that period.

*Table 24: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for RB of Kingston-upon-Thames by waste management type (tonnes per annum)*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	29,011	29,011	29,011	29,011
Recycling and Reuse	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630
Exemptions	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Management Capacity	35,641	35,641	35,641	35,641
Apportionment targets	187,000	190,000	193,000	196,000
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>151,359</b>	<b>154,359</b>	<b>157,359</b>	<b>160,359</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.4.3.2 Table 20 shows that the capacity gap for what is considered management of C&D waste, is ~37,900 tpa in 2021, rising to ~39,000 tpa by 2036, due to an anticipated increase in C&D waste. The capacity gap represents the whole C&D waste arisings, as there are no C&D waste management sites.

*Table 25: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Capacity	0	0	0	0
C&D waste arisings	37,887	38,279	39,040	39,040
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>37,887</b>	<b>38,279</b>	<b>39,040</b>	<b>39,040</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.4.3.3 Table 21 shows that the total capacity gap is ~189,200 tpa increasing to ~199,400 tpa in 2036. The estimated land requirement to meet this capacity gap is 3.32 hectares<sup>20</sup>.

*Table 26: Summary of capacity gaps for RB of Kingston-upon-Thames*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	224,887	228,279	232,040	235,040
Capacity	35,641	35,641	35,641	35,641
Capacity gap	189,246	192,638	196,399	199,399
Land requirement (ha)	3.15	3.21	3.27	3.32

Source: Anthesis

## 5.5 London Borough of Merton

### 5.5.1 Permitted Capacity

5.5.1.1 LB Merton has 17 permitted waste sites (see Table 27), three of which are considered to be waste management of apportioned waste.

<sup>20</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

- 5.5.1.2 One site is a metals recycling site which recycles 70,100 tpa. Two sites treat organic wastes (one composting, one anaerobic digestion), and between them they treat ~98,100tpa.
- 5.5.1.3 In addition, four transfer stations accepting HIC waste are deemed to contribute towards the apportionment. One of these is a household waste amenity site. Of the outputs from this site, ~9,900 tpa of the 14,600 tpa operational capacity are recycled.
- 5.5.1.4 Suez runs two transfer stations within the borough, which both accept a combination of household, C&I and C&D wastes. Benedict Wharf is the larger of the two sites, and as well as sorting and bulking materials for onward recycling, they produce an RDF on-site which goes to energy recovery. Under the Draft London Plan, this is included in the definition of waste management, and as such, can be counted towards the apportionment. Therefore 106,800 tpa of the 275,000 tpa capacity is included towards the apportionment.
- 5.5.1.5 However, Merton's Stage 2 Local Plan included a proposed allocation for this site as residential use, but this is subject to the acceptance of planning permission for another site to provide compensatory capacity at Beddington Lane (see section 6.3.2). This site is within LB Sutton.
- 5.5.1.6 Another transfer station operated by One Waste Clearance has very recently (mid-April 2019) started operating. Therefore, there is no data available regarding actual throughputs as the latest is from 2017. Discussions were had with the operator who estimates that 90% of the waste inputs are recycled. It has an operational capacity of 20,000 tpa, and so 18,000 tpa is assumed to be deemed as waste management. The split between treating apportioned waste and C&D waste was assumed to be 75%:25%.<sup>21</sup>
- 5.5.1.7 There is also a small hazardous waste transfer station within LB Merton, which has a permitted capacity of 24,999 tpa, has accepted a maximum of ~140 tonnes over the last five years.
- 5.5.1.8 There are nine sites which accept exclusively CD&E wastes. One recycles soil and the outputs are predominantly sent to landfill. The remaining sites are transfer stations. Together they provide ~369,900 tpa of transfer capacity for CD&E wastes. Of the proportion of the inputs which are C&D wastes and that are recovered, ~145,600 tpa of the capacity of these sites

---

<sup>21</sup> Based on the proportions of split of other similar sites across the SLWP area.

are considered to manage C&D wastes. Together with an additional 4,400 tpa from the Benedict Wharf site, the total management capacity of C&D wastes in LB Merton is ~150,100 tpa.

Table 27: Permitted waste sites in LB Merton

Operator	Site Name / Site Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
European Metal Recycling Limited	B Nebbett & Son, Ellis Road, Willow Lane Ind. Estate, Mitcham, CR4 4HX	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	HIC	1.03	109,500	70,100	70,100	0
Riverside Bio Limited	Mitcham Waste Treatment Centre, 43 Willow Lane, CR4 4NA	Composting installation	HIC	0.88	100,000	51,715	51,715	0
Riverside AD Limited	Riverside AD Facility, 43 Willow Lane, CR4 4NA	Other Biological Treatment installation	HIC		999,999	46,341	46,341	0
Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited	Garth Road Civic Amenity Site, 63-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	HIC	2.05	25,000	14,594	9,866	0

Operator	Site Name / Site Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
	Morden, SM4 4AX							
Veolia E S ( U K) Limited	Garth Road Transfer Station, 63-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road, Morden, SM4 4AX	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	HIC /hazardous		22,281	18,839	15,704	0
Suez Recycling & Recovery South East Ltd	Benedict Wharf (Mitcham Transfer Station), Benedict Road, Mitcham, CR4 3BQ	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	HIC/ C&D	3.6	275,000	275,000	106,826	4,435
Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Ltd	Morden Transfer Station, Amenity Way, Garth Road, Morden, SM4 4AX	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	HIC/ C&D	0.79	74,999	39,950	0	0

Operator	Site Name / Site Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
One Waste Clearance	One Waste Clearance, Unit 2, Abbey Industrial Est., 24 Willow Lane, Mitcham, CR4 4NA	SR2015 No6: 75kte HCI Waste	HIC / C&D	0.1	75,000	20,000	13,453	4,547
Wandle Waste Management Limited	Unit 7, Abbey Industrial Estate, 24 Willow Lane, CR4 8NA	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	Hazardous		24,999	141	0	0
U K And European Construction Limited	Unit 5, Willow Lane Industrial Estate, 39a Willow Lane, Mitcham, CR4 8NA	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	C&D		75,000	804	0	0
L M D Waste Management Ltd	32 Willow Lane, Mitcham, CR4 4NA	A14 : Transfer Station taking Non-	C&D	0.06	50,000	38,738	0	33,845

Operator	Site Name / Site Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
		Biodegradable Wastes						
N J B Recycling Limited	77 Weir Road, Wimbledon, SW19 8UG	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	C&D		75,000	48,687	0	18,030
Penfold Thomas	B & T @ Work, Abbey Industrial Estate, Unit 5c Willow Lane, Mitcham, CR4 4NA	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	C&D		5,000	3,729	0	0
George Killoughery Limited	George Killoughery Limited (Mitcham), 43a Willow Lane, Mitcham, CR4 4NA	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	C&D		74,999	71,253	0	0

Operator	Site Name / Site Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
L M D Waste Management Limited	L M D Waste Management Limited, Yard 7, Wandle Way, Mitcham, CR4 4NA	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	C&D		74,999	24,444	0	20,774
Maguire Skips Ltd	Maguire Skips, Storage Lane Wandle Way, Willow Lane Industrial Estate, Mitcham, CR4 4NS	S0810 : Inert & Excavation Waste TS	C&D		74,999	58,150	0	0
Reston Waste Management Ltd	Waste Transfer And Recovery Facility, Unit 4-6, Weir Road, Wimbledon, CR4 4NB	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	C&D		74,999	71,595	0	30,131

Operator	Site Name / Site Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
Maguire Skips Limited	Weir Road Waste Transfer Station, 36 Weir Court, Wimbledon, SW19 8UG	S0803 : HCl Waste TS + treatment	C&D		74,999	53,313	0	42,856
Total transfer capacity					1,002,274	738,435	145,850	154,618
Total Reuse & Recycling capacity					109,500	70,100	70,100	-
Total Composting & Anaerobic Digestion (AD)					1,099,999	98,056	98,056	-
Other Treatment					75,000	804	-	-
Total					2,286,773	907,395	314,006	154,618

## 5.5.2 Exempt Capacity

5.5.2.1 According to the EA, there are three sites which manage waste under an exemption, as opposed to requiring full permits, two of which repair or refurbish WEEE (Table 28) and have a total anticipated capacity of 1,000 tpa, which is considered to count towards meeting the GLA apportionment target (see Appendix 1 for full details). The third site is operated by Deadman Confidential and is a T4 exemption, assumed to be of 5,000 tpa. These have been determined as described in section 5.2.3.

*Table 28: Sites operating under exemptions in LB Merton*

Type of exemption	No. of sites operating under this exemption	Total capacity (tpa)
T4	1	5,000
T11	2	1,000

Source: EA Register of waste exemptions

## 5.5.3 Capacity Gap Conclusions

5.5.3.1 Table 29 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within LB Merton which meets the apportionment criteria, there will be more capacity than required to meet the apportionment targets, up until 2036. The surplus decreases from ~82,000 tpa to ~70,800 tpa due to increasing apportionment target over the period.

5.5.3.2 However, if Benedict Wharf is lost to housing, and the replacement capacity is to be sited in LB Sutton and therefore would increase Merton's capacity gap (see Section 6).

*Table 29: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for LB Merton by waste management type (tonnes per annum)*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	145,850	145,850	145,850	145,850
Recycling and Reuse	70,100	70,100	70,100	70,100
Composting and AD	98,056	98,056	98,056	98,056
Exemptions	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total Management Capacity	320,006	320,006	320,006	320,006
Apportionment targets	238,000	241,750	245,500	249,250
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>-82,006</b>	<b>-78,256</b>	<b>-74,506</b>	<b>-70,756</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.5.3.3 Table 30 shows that there is also a surplus in capacity gap for management of C&D waste. A surplus of ~106,600 tpa is expected to decrease to ~100,600 tpa due to an anticipated increase in C&D waste. However, Benedict Wharf does also accept a small quantity of C&D waste, and therefore the potential loss of this site will also mean a small reduction in the surplus. However, LB Merton is still expected to maintain a surplus of waste management sites for C&D waste despite the loss of Benedict Wharf.

*Table 30: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Capacity	154,618	154,618	154,618	154,618
C&D waste arisings	47,975	50,071	52,102	54,037
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>-106,643</b>	<b>-104,547</b>	<b>-102,517</b>	<b>-100,581</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.5.3.4 Table 31 shows that there is a total surplus capacity of ~188,600 tpa decreasing to ~171,300 tpa in 2036.

Table 31: Summary of capacity gaps for LB Merton

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	285,975	291,821	297,602	303,287
Capacity	474,624	474,624	474,624	474,624
Capacity gap	-188,649	-182,802	-177,022	-171,337
Land requirement (ha) <sup>22</sup>	-3.14	-3.05	-2.95	-2.86

Source: Anthesis

## 5.6 London Borough of Sutton

### 5.6.1 Permitted Capacities

- 5.6.1.1 LB Sutton has twelve permitted waste sites (see Table 32). The Beddington Farmlands Landfill site receives ~308,700 tpa, of household, C&I and CD&E wastes each year. Although landfill is a final destination for waste, it does not meet the GLA's London Plan apportionment criteria. Therefore, it has not been counted towards the apportionment. The site has planning permission until 2023, after which is expected to close and the land will be incorporated into the Wandle Valley Regional Park.
- 5.6.1.2 The Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) is due to become fully operational imminently, and will accept 200,000 tpa of residual waste from the SLWP, allowing for the treatment of an additional 75,000 tpa of commercial waste. The intended capacity of the facility is therefore 275,000 tpa, however it has been permitted up to 302,500 tpa, to allow for a drop in the calorific value of the waste. If there is a calorific value drop (due to a change in composition), in order to maintain the energy output of the facility, the maximum throughput is allowed to go up to 302,500 tpa. However, as the intended capacity is 275,000 tpa, this has been taken as the value contributing to the apportionment.
- 5.6.1.3 Viridor Recycling & Composting Centre is permitted as a transfer station, and input/output data is not definitive in enabling the capacity between the transfer and composting operations to be split. Therefore, only a relatively small proportion of this site has been determined as meeting apportionment criteria, based on the proportion of outputs going for

---

<sup>22</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

recycling. This site is also subject to temporary planning permissions, which is due to expire in 2023, and so this site has not been included in the longer-term capacity calculations.

- 5.6.1.4 The 777 Recycling Centre operates as a material recovery facility and accepts various types of wastes including separately collected materials, as well as mixed waste streams from household, C&I and C&D sources. The existing capacity of the site is 56,900 tpa and has been split between treating apportioned waste and C&D waste. This site has also been identified as having the opportunity for expansion, with the potential to treat up to 250,000 tpa (see Section 6).
- 5.6.1.5 In addition, five transfer stations accepting HIC waste are deemed to contribute towards the apportionment. One of these is a household waste amenity site. Of the outputs from this site, ~8,600 tpa of the 14,800 tpa operational capacity are recycled.
- 5.6.1.6 For two of these sites, no data was available from WDI as they've started operating relatively recently. Discussions with the operators have indicated that both sites on average recycle 90% of their inputs. The split between treating apportioned waste and C&D waste was assumed to be 75%.25%.<sup>23</sup>
- 5.6.1.7 There are three additional sites, which have not been included in waste management capacity calculations. One site accepts and processes water containing non-hazardous soils and stones to enable the recovery and re-use of those materials. The King Concrete site operates purely as a transfer facility for C&D materials.
- 5.6.1.8 There is also a clinical waste transfer station, which has accepted a maximum of ~9,600 tpa over the last five years.
- 5.6.1.9 In addition to these existing sites, there is a transfer station with planning permission to become operational by 2021. This site will be operated by TGM (previously Deadman Confidential) and will bulk and bale predominantly paper, but some plastics, for onward reprocessing. Therefore, the whole site capacity of 15,000 tpa is considered to count towards the apportionment.

---

<sup>23</sup> Based on the proportions of split of other similar sites across the SLWP area.

Table 32: Permitted waste sites in LB Sutton

Operator	Site Name	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
Viridor Waste Management Limited	Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site, 105 Beddington Lane, CR0 4TD	L04 : Non Hazardous Landfill	HIC/ C&D		990,000	308,661	0	0
Viridor Waste Management Limited	Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility (ERF), 105 Beddington Lane, CR0 4TD	Energy from Waste	HIC	97.2	302,500	275,000	275,000	0
Viridor Waste (Thames) Ltd	Viridor Recycling & Composting Centre, 105	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	HIC	5.02	240,000	103,751	22,074	0

Operator	Site Name	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
	Beddington Lane, CR0 4TD							
777 Recycling Centre Ltd	777 Recycling Centre Ltd, 158 Beddington Lane, CR0 4TE	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	HIC/ C&D	0.97	372,600	56,912	20,625	32,972
Veolia E S Cleanaway ( U K ) Ltd	Croydon Transfer Station, Lane/premises at Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, CR0 4XB	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	HIC	0.74	75,000	27,799	21,113	0
Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited	Kimpton Park Way H R R C,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	HIC	0.44	24,999	14,799	8,640	0

Operator	Site Name	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
	Kimpton Road, SM3 9QP							
TGM (previously Deadman Confidential)	112 Beddington Lane, CR0 4TD	Transfer	HIC	1.7	Not known	15,000	15,000	0
Raven Waste Paper Company Ltd	Raven Recycling, Unit 8-9 Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, CR0 4TR	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	HIC/ C&D		74,999	15,224	5,310	5,506
Hinton Skips	Hinton Skips UK Ltd, Rear or 112 Beddington Lane, CR0 4TD	S1506 No6: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	HIC / C&D	0.6	74,999	8,000	5,381	1,819

Operator	Site Name	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
Premier Skip Hire	Premier Skip Hire, 12 Sandiford Road, Kimpton Industrial Estate, SM3 9RD	S0803 No3: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	HIC / C&D	0.1	75,000	12,000	8,072	2,728
Hydro Cleansing Limited	H C L House, Beddington Farm Road, CR0 4XB	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	HIC/ C&D		100,000	13,912	0	0
King Concrete Limited	124 Beddington Lane, CR0 4YZ	S1506: 75kte HCI Waste TS + Treatment	C&D		74,999	1,060	0	0
Cannon Hygiene Limited	Mitcham Site, Beddington Lane Industrial Estate, Unit 4	S0824 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Hazardous		75,000	9,601	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Permit type	Input waste types	Site area (ha)	Permitted capacity (tpa)	Operational capacity (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for C&D waste
	Beddington Lane, CR0 4TG							
Total transfer capacity					714,996	2017,234	85,589	10,053
Total Reuse & Recycling capacity					372,600	56,912	20,625	32,972
Other Treatment					100,000	13,912	0	0
Non-hazardous Landfill					990,000	308,661	0	0
Energy from Waste					302,500	275,000	275,000	0
Total					2,480,096	861,719	381,214	43,026

## 5.6.2 Pipeline Capacity

- 5.6.2.1 In addition to these existing sites, Suez has a live planning application in with LB Sutton for a new facility at Beddington Lane, which would include the following waste processing operations:
- Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) preparation operations (240,000tpa);
  - Recyclable bulking operations (25,000tpa);
  - Wood bulking and transfer operations (40,000tpa); and
  - Waste segregation and transfer operations (45,000tpa).
- 5.6.2.2 Confirmation has been received from Suez that all capacity meets the criteria for ‘managed waste’ and can be counted towards apportioned waste capacity, with the exception of 45,000 ‘waste segregation and transfer operations’ which is fed into other parts of the process. The RDF and wood product will not be used in another South London facility so there is no risk of double-counting capacity.
- 5.6.2.3 New Yard Services have a live planning application in for Brook House, 5 Kimpton Road, Sutton, SM3 9QL. The application is for the demolition of existing office and industrial warehouse to form a new waste recycling centre and office block. The application states that the facility will recycle up to 52,000 tonnes of CD&E waste per annum but given the site is 0.2 ha, it has been assumed this may realistically be lower at around 20,000 tpa, so this more conservative figure has been used. The application is currently pending consideration with a decision due by 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019.
- 5.6.2.4 How these two sites may contribute to both apportionment and CD&E waste management capacity is considered in Section 6.

## 5.6.3 Exempt Capacity

- 5.6.3.1 According to the EA, there is only one site which manages waste under a T11 exemption (see Table 33) and have a total anticipated capacity of 500 tpa, which is considered to count towards meeting the GLA apportionment target (see Appendix 1 for full details). These have been determined as described in section 5.2.3.

*Table 33: Sites operating under exemptions in LB Sutton*

Type of exemption	No. of sites operating under this exemption	Total capacity (tpa)
T11	1	500

Source: EA Register of waste exemptions

### 5.6.4 Capacity Gap Conclusions

5.6.4.1 Table 34 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within LB Sutton which meets the apportionment criteria there will more capacity than required to meet the apportionment targets, up until 2036. The surplus decreases from ~171,700 tpa to ~139,100 tpa due to increasing apportionment target, and the assumed loss of the Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre.

5.6.4.2 However, with the additional potential capacity, the surplus could be as much as ~509,800 tpa by 2036.

*Table 34: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for LB Sutton by waste management type (tonnes per annum)*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	85,589	63,515	63,515	63,515
Recycling and Reuse	20,625	20,625	20,625	20,625
Energy from Waste	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Exemptions	500	500	500	500
Total Management Capacity	381,714	359,641	359,641	359,641
Apportionment targets	210,000	213,500	217,000	220,500
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>-171,714</b>	<b>-146,141</b>	<b>-142,641</b>	<b>-139,141</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.6.4.3 Table 35 shows that there is also a surplus in capacity gap for management of C&D waste. A small surplus of ~27,400 tpa is expected to decrease to ~26,400 tpa due to an anticipated increase in C&D waste.

*Table 35: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Capacity	43,026	43,026	43,026	43,026
C&D waste arisings	15,667	15,864	16,244	16,607
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>-27,358</b>	<b>-27,162</b>	<b>-26,781</b>	<b>-26,418</b>

Source: Anthesis

5.6.4.4 Table 36 shows that there is a total surplus capacity of ~199,100 tpa decreasing to ~165,600 tpa in 2036.

*Table 36: Summary of capacity gaps for LB Sutton*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	225,667	229,364	233,244	237,107
Capacity	424,740	402,666	402,666	402,666
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>-199,073</b>	<b>-173,302</b>	<b>-169,422</b>	<b>-165,559</b>
Land requirement (ha) <sup>24</sup>	-3.32	-2.89	-2.82	-2.76

Source: Anthesis

## 5.7 South London Summary

5.7.1.1 The SLWP authorities have agreed to pool their apportionment targets and as such, a summary of total capacity against the aggregated apportionment targets and C&D waste arisings has been presented in Table 37.

5.7.1.2 It shows that based on the existing sites, the capacity gap will increase from ~116,800 tpa in 2021 to ~181,600 tpa, resulting in a land requirement of between 1.95 and 3.03 hectares.

---

<sup>24</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

*Table 37: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for SLWP (tonnes per annum)*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	281,299	259,225	259,225	259,225
Recycling and Reuse	96,809	96,809	96,809	96,809
Composting, AD and Land spread	98,056	98,056	98,056	98,056
Energy from waste	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
Exemptions	19,080	19,080	19,080	19,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,244</b>	<b>748,170</b>	<b>748,170</b>	<b>748,170</b>
Apportionment	887,000	901,250	915,500	929,750
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>116,756</b>	<b>153,080</b>	<b>167,330</b>	<b>181,580</b>
Land requirement (ha) <sup>25</sup>	1.95	2.55	2.79	3.03

Source: Anthesis

5.7.1.3 The aggregated C&D capacity gap increases from ~148,400 tpa in 2021 to 168,300 tpa by 2036, requiring 2.80 additional hectares of land (see Table 38).

---

<sup>25</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare.

*Table 38: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap (tonnes per annum)*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Transfer	213,146	213,146	213,146	213,146
Recycling and Reuse	32,972	32,972	32,972	32,972
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>246,118</b>	<b>246,118</b>	<b>246,118</b>	<b>246,118</b>
C&D waste arisings	394,499	399,223	408,315	414,380
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>148,381</b>	<b>153,105</b>	<b>162,197</b>	<b>168,262</b>
Land requirement (ha) <sup>26</sup>	2.47	2.55	2.70	2.80

Source: Anthesis

5.7.1.4 Table 39 shows that the overall waste management capacity gap for the SLWP authorities will be ~265,100 tpa by 2021, increasing to 349,800 tpa by 2036. The total additional land requirement is estimated to be 4.42 hectares, increasing to 5.83 hectares by 2036.

*Table 39: Summary of capacity gaps for SLWP (tonnes per annum)*

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	1,281,499	1,300,473	1,323,815	1,344,130
Capacity	1,016,362	994,288	994,288	994,288
<b>Capacity gap</b>	<b>265,137</b>	<b>306,185</b>	<b>329,527</b>	<b>349,842</b>
Land requirement (ha) <sup>27</sup>	4.42	5.10	5.49	5.83

Source: Anthesis

<sup>26</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare.

<sup>27</sup> Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare. See Appendix 3.

## 6 Sites and Areas

6.1.1.1 An assessment has been completed for each existing waste site in South London. These site profiles can be found in Appendix 4.

6.1.1.2 The waste management need (capacity gap) for South London 2021 - 2036 is summarised in Table 40 below.

*Table 40: Summary of waste capacity gaps in South London 2021-2036 (tonnes and hectares)<sup>28</sup>*

Waste stream	Capacity gap	2021	2026	2031	2036
LACW / C&I	Tonnes of waste	116,756	153,080	167,330	181,580
	Land required (ha)	1.95	2.55	2.79	3.03
C&D	Tonnes of waste	148,381	153,105	162,197	168,262
	Land required (ha)	2.47	2.55	2.70	2.80
Total	Tonnes of waste	265,137	306,185	329,527	349,842
	Land required (ha)	4.42	5.10	5.49	5.83

Source: Anthesis

6.1.1.3 The table shows that by 2036 there will be a total waste management capacity shortfall of just under 350,000 tonnes per annum, comprising around 182,000 tonnes per annum for LACW and C&I waste streams (apportioned waste) and 168,000 for C&D waste streams.

6.1.1.4 The NPPW requires Local Plans to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams. The London Plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in the Plan. The London Plan requires boroughs to provide capacity through facilitating the maximum use of existing facilities. Both the NPPW and London Plan direct new waste facilities towards industrial locations.

6.1.1.5 With this in mind, the following sequential approach to identifying capacity and land to meet South London's waste needs was developed:

---

<sup>28</sup> Not including Suez facility or other facilities in the planning pipeline.

- 1) Opportunities for intensification of existing waste sites;
- 2) Deliverable individual sites, including pipeline facilities and any identified through a call for sites;
- 3) Areas identified in Schedule 2 of the SLWP; and
- 4) Other industrial land.

6.1.1.6 Locations suitable for waste use under each of these categories are set out below.

## **6.2 Opportunities for intensification of existing waste sites**

There are five sites in South London that are considered to have potential for intensification. These are assessed below.

### **6.2.1 777 Recycling Centre, 154a Beddington Lane, Sutton, CR0 4TE**

6.2.1.1 This site has a current maximum recent throughput of just under 57,000 tonnes per annum, but the operator states they could manage 250,000 tonnes of waste per annum if it were financially viable. Therefore intensification of throughput of around 190,000 tonnes per annum at this facility is possible, although some intervention may be necessary to make this financially viable for the operator. The owner of this site also owns the adjacent site at 156 Beddington Lane (see section 6.3.6). He is interested in releasing 156 Beddington Lane from its safeguarded waste use and can provide compensatory capacity at 154a Beddington Lane.

### **6.2.2 UK and European Construction / Ranns Construction**

6.2.2.1 The current planning status of this site is unclear. The exact size of the site is not known, but it is estimated to be approximately 0.5ha. It has a maximum recent throughput of 804tpa which is well below its potential as a waste management site. There is an opportunity to intensify operations and increase throughput on the site to around 18,000tpa based on a throughput of 60,000 tonnes per hectare.

### **6.2.3 Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station**

6.2.3.1 This site is owner occupied by Croydon Borough Council and is in use as a household recycling and reuse centre and waste transfer station operated by Veolia. The site is 1.79ha and lies within a wider industrial area with access from Factory Lane. The SLWP notes that together with Garth Road Civic Amenity Site and Villiers Road, the South London Waste Partnership offered this site to potential operators as part of their ongoing work to procure a contract to treat the partner boroughs' residual municipal waste. The SLWP notes that there is potential for one or more of these transfer stations to be developed during the plan period, however

it has not been possible to contact Veolia to confirm any plans for the site. While HRRCs have a low throughput per hectare, the site is large and there may be an opportunity to co-locate other waste uses on the site. It is understood that when Purley Oaks HRRC is redeveloped as a gypsy and traveller site, compensatory capacity will be relocated to this site. However, there are a number of site constraints including flood risk and therefore it is not possible to draw a conclusion at this stage about how much additional capacity the site could achieve to 2036.

#### **6.2.4 Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre, 105 Beddington Lane, Sutton, CR0 4TD**

6.2.4.1 This site is within the Beddington Waste Management Facility along with Viridor's ERF and landfill site. The facility has temporary permission until 2022 as part of a contract with the South London Waste Partnership. The current waste operator (Viridor) has a licence for the site until 2023. Its proximity to the Viridor ERF makes this site potentially suitable for a complementary facility. However, the site is designated as Metropolitan Open Land, Metropolitan Green Chain, and the section 106 agreement for the site means the site will become part of the Wandle Valley Regional Park by 2023. This site is therefore not considered suitable for intensification.

#### **6.2.5 Deadman Confidential, 35 Willow Lane, Merton, CR4 4NA**

6.2.5.1 This is an exempt site within the Willow Lane SIL which sorts and bales paper for recycling. There is no throughput data for the facility. The most recent planning application (08/P2523) was for a metals recycling site stated that the throughput would be 1,500 tonnes per week which is 78,000 tonnes per annum. It is not clear when the current paper baling operation started. There could be an opportunity to intensify throughput on the site with agreement from the operator, but this would need intervention from the London Borough of Merton. The site is in Flood Zone 2 which could affect the type and amount of throughput on the site.

#### **6.2.6 Summary**

6.2.6.1 Of the five existing facilities assessed for the potential for intensification of operations, 777 Recycling and UK and European Construction / Ranns Construction have a good prospect of delivering additional waste management capacity in the short term. This could be in the regional of 190,000 and 18,000 tonnes per annum respectively, For 777 Recycling this uplift would probably on the provision that the safeguarded waste site at 156 Beddington Lane is released for other uses. The Deadman Confidential site is under-performing in capacity terms but would need

greater intervention from the Boroughs to intensify operations and the deliverability of this is as yet unknown.

### 6.3 Deliverable individual sites

6.3.1.1 Four sites safeguarded for waste uses through the SLWP are now vacant. As these are already safeguarded for waste use, it is recommended that these are put forward to meet South London's capacity gap.

#### 6.3.2 Safeguarded waste site 17: Country Waste Recycling Ltd, 79-85 Beddington Lane, Sutton (2.5ha)

6.3.2.1 This site is the subject of an application by Suez (DM2018/01865) for an integrated Resource Recovery Facility with an overall processing capacity of up to 350,000tpa. The facility would provide compensatory capacity for the existing Suez operations at Benedict Wharf in Mitcham. The proposed facility would handle mainly commercial and industrial waste and the primary activity would be the preparation of a refuse derived fuel (RDF).

6.3.2.2 The current Suez transfer facility in Benedict Wharf, Mitcham has a maximum throughput of 275,000 tonnes per annum, of which around 105,000tpa contributes toward "managing" apportioned waste as defined in the London Plan (see Table 27). Merton's Stage 2 Local Plan (October 2018) included a proposed allocation for Benedict Wharf site (Site Mi1) as follows:

6.3.2.3 "Residential with some non-residential uses that are commensurate with a residential setting (for example small workshops, community uses etc.) and deliverable."

6.3.2.4 "Reallocation is dependent on there being no loss of waste management capacity within the South London Waste Plan area. The council will only support reallocation where the waste management capacity and function is moved within the South London Waste Plan area."

6.3.2.5 The proposed new facility at Beddington Lane would include four main waste process operations, comprising:

- Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) preparation operations (240,000tpa);
- Recyclable bulking operations (25,000tpa);
- Wood bulking and transfer operations (40,000tpa); and
- Waste segregation and transfer operations (45,000tpa).

6.3.2.6 Confirmation has been received from Suez that all capacity meets the criteria for 'managed waste' and can be counted towards apportioned waste capacity with the exception of 45,000 tonnes per annum of 'waste segregation and transfer operations' which is fed into other parts of the

process. The RDF and wood product will not be used in another South London facility so there is no risk of double-counting capacity.

- 6.3.2.7 Off-setting the loss of around 105,000tpa from the closure of the Suez facility at Benedict Wharf in Mitcham, means that if the facility is given permission there could be a maximum net increase of capacity for apportioned waste of around 200,000 tonnes per annum for South London.

### **6.3.3 Brook House 5 Kimpton Road Sutton SM3 9QL**

- 6.3.3.1 This site is the subject of an application by New Yard Services (DM2019/00399) for the demolition of existing office & industrial warehouse to form a new waste recycling centre and office block B2/B8 at 5 Kimpton Road, Sutton. The site is 0.2ha. The application states that the facility will recycle up to 52,000 tonnes of CD&E waste per annum, but realistically this is likely to be lower at around 20,000. The application is currently pending consideration with a decision due by 5th June 2019.

### **6.3.4 Safeguarded waste site 100: European Metal Recycling, Therapia Lane, Sutton (1.04)**

- 6.3.4.1 This site has been vacant for a number of years. It lies within the Beddington industrial estate and is safeguarded for waste uses through the South London Waste Plan and in Sutton's Policies Map. This site was assessed in Sutton's Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in December 2016 and found to be deliverable for industrial use, however this was not progressed any further due to the safeguarding for waste use. However, there is no mention of the existing waste use safeguarding in the assessment, nor the requirement to provide compensatory capacity if the site is developed for other uses.
- 6.3.4.2 It is recommended that safeguarding for waste use for this site is maintained, in line with London Plan policy, and that it is allocated in the revised SLWP as a site suitable for waste uses. Depending on the type of facility brought forward, this site could provide a capacity of around 60,000 tonnes (based on the equivalent of 60,000 tonnes of throughput per hectare).

### **6.3.5 SafetyKleen site, Coulsden, Unit 6b, Redlands, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 2HT**

- 6.3.5.1 Safety Kleen still own this 0.3ha site but are no longer using it as a waste facility. It is a safeguarded waste site and it estimated that the site has the potential to achieve a throughput of around 17,000 tonnes per annum.

### **6.3.6 156 Beddington Lane, 156 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4TE**

- 6.3.6.1 This is a vacant site safeguarded for waste uses with a five year permission for temporary B8 uses. The owner of this site also owns the adjacent site 777 Recycling at 154a Beddington Lane. He is interested in releasing this site from waste uses and providing compensatory capacity at 154a Beddington Lane (see section 6.1 above). As there is no recent waste operation on this site, compensatory capacity should be assumed to be 54,000 tonnes per annum based on a potential throughput of 60,000 tonnes per hectare.
- 6.3.6.2 Of the four deliverable individual sites assessed for the potential for new waste facilities, three of these could deliver additional waste management capacity in the short term. This could be in the regional of 277,000 tonnes per annum. 156 Beddington Lane has a five year temporary permission for other uses and so is unlikely to be redeveloped before February 2023 when the permission expires. In addition, the owner would like to release the site permanently for other uses and provide compensatory capacity at the neighbouring 777 Recycling site.

### **6.3.7 Individual sites identified through Local Plan 'Call for Sites' exercise**

- 6.3.7.1 Croydon 'Call for Sites' took place in spring 2012 and again in spring 2014 as part of the Croydon Local Plan development process. The "Call for Sites" was when the Council asked developers, landowners and other interested parties to send in sites that they wished to see developed or safeguarded to be assessed by the Council. No industrial or waste sites were submitted or proposed.
- 6.3.7.2 Kingston launched a call for sites in autumn 2017 – January 2018 as part of the preparation for the Local Plan. The invitation was extended to all individuals, developers, landowners, agents and other interested parties to submit details of sites within the borough that may be available for redevelopment over the lifetime of the plan. No industrial or waste sites were submitted or proposed.
- 6.3.7.3 Merton undertook a call for sites exercise took place as part of their Local Plan Stage 1 Public Consultation in Oct 2017- Jan 2018. No new waste sites or industrial sites were submitted as part of the Call for Sites.
- 6.3.7.4 Sutton carried out a 'Call for Sites' exercise between January and March 2015 to identify sites within the borough that may have potential for development over the plan period. As part of the Call for Sites, the Council invited landowners, agents or potential developers, to put forward sites for consideration which might have potential for contributing towards Sutton's future needs for housing, employment, retail, education, health, and other uses between 2016-17 and 2031-32.

6.3.7.5 Sites were submitted through the call for sites for industry/employment use, including:

- Land at Jessops Way, Beddington;
- Land west of Beddington Lane / Coomber Way roundabout Beddington; and
- Land west of Beddington Lane.

6.3.7.6 None of these sites were considered developable after assessment.

6.3.7.7 No individual sites were submitted to any of the South London Boroughs for waste uses during the most recent call for sites exercise.

### 6.3.8 Summary of sites to meet capacity gaps

6.3.8.1 Table 41 summarises the opportunities identified by stage 1) and 2) set out above to identify sites to meet the capacity gaps for South London over the plan period. The new capacity at 777 Recycling has been assumed to continue the current split between HIC and CD&E management. Brackets denote potential new capacity if 156 Beddington Lane is safeguarded as a waste site but 777 Recycling is not intensified as these two options are linked (see section 6.2.1).

Table 41: Opportunities to identify land to meet capacity gaps for SLWP area over the plan period (000 tonnes)

Opportunity		Type of waste	Location	Potential new capacity (ktpa)			
				2021	2026	2031	2036
Intensify existing site		HIC	Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station	Not known			
Intensify existing site		C&D	UK And European Construction / Ranns	18	18	18	18
Either / Or	Intensify existing site	HIC	777 Recycling Centre	70	70	70	70
		C&D		120	120	120	120
		Total		190	190	190	190
(New facility)		(Any)	(156 Beddington Lane)	(0)	(54)	(54)	(54)
New facility		HIC	Suez, 79-85 Beddington Lane	200	200	200	200

Opportunity	Type of waste	Location	Potential new capacity (ktpa)			
			2021	2026	2031	2036
New facility	Any	SafetyKleen site	17	17	17	17
New facility	Any	Therapia Lane, Sutton	60	60	60	60
New facility	C&D	Brook House 5 Kimpton Road	20	20	20	20
Total			505 (315)	505 (369)	505 (369)	505 (369)

Source: Anthesis

6.3.8.2 Table 42 below compares this potential new capacity with the capacity gap identified in Table 37 above.

*Table 42: Capacity gap & potential new capacity*

	Waste	2021	2026	2031	2036
Capacity gap	HIC	116,756	153,080	167,330	181,580
Potential new capacity	HIC	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Capacity gap	C&D	148,381	153,105	162,197	168,262
Potential new capacity	C&D	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000
Potential new capacity	Any*	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000

\* Does not include 156 Beddington Lane as the increase at 777 Recycling is greater and reflected in the HIC figure

Source: Anthesis

6.3.8.3 Table 42 shows that intensification of existing facilities and developing vacant safeguarded waste sites for new facilities provides sufficient opportunities to meet the identified capacity gap for apportioned (HIC) waste in South London to 2036. This would be through intensifying the operation at 777 Recycling and granting permission for the proposed Suez facility at 79-85 Beddington Lane which could contribute 270,000 tonnes of capacity per annum.

- 6.3.8.4 Intensification of existing facilities and developing vacant safeguarded waste sites for new facilities could also provide sufficient opportunities to meet the capacity gap for C&D waste. This would be achieved through granting permission for the CD&E recycling centre at 5 Kimpton Road, intensifying the operation at 777 Recycling and UK And European Construction / Ranns, and developing the vacant site at Therapia Lane for C&D recycling. This could contribute a total of 218,000 tonnes of capacity per annum. The non-operational SafetyKleen site could also potentially contribute towards C&D management, although this site is less suitable for C&D waste management.
- 6.3.8.5 As sufficient opportunities can be identified to meet South London's capacity gap, it is not necessary to identify any areas for new waste facilities. Whether to remove Schedule 2 Areas from each policies map will be a consideration for the South London Boroughs as they prepare a new SLWP.
- 6.3.8.6 In addition, there have been a number of changes to the Schedule 2 Areas identified in the SLWP as suitable for new waste facilities. Section 6.3 sets out these changes.

## 6.4 Areas identified in Schedule 2 of the SLWP

- 6.4.1.1 The SLWP identifies Industrial Areas with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities in Policy WP4. These are shown in the table below.

*Table 43: Scheduled 2 of the existing SLWP*

Site Name	Borough
Croydon Purley Oaks Highways Depot	Croydon
Purley Way, Lysander Road and Imperial Way Industrial Area	Croydon Sutton
Factory Lane Industrial Estate	Croydon
Croydon Factory Lane (South Side)	Croydon
Chessington Industrial Area	Kingston
Durnsford Road Industrial Area	Merton

Site Name	Borough
Garth Road Industrial Area	Merton
Willow Lane Industrial Area	Merton
Beddington Industrial Area (parts of)	Sutton
Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land north of Minden Road	Sutton
The Wandle Valley Trading Estate (part of)	Sutton

6.4.1.2 Since the publication of the SLWP in 2012 a number of changes have taken place to the locations identified in Schedule 2 as suitable for waste facilities:

- Factory Lane Industrial Estate: 3.33ha of land within this area has been designated for redevelopment (Proposal Sites 430 and 946). Therefore the area suitable for waste facilities will reduce in size.
- Purley Oaks Highways Depot has been allocated as a Gypsy and Traveller site. Therefore, it is no longer suitable for new waste facilities.
- Durnsford Road Industrial Area has had office buildings converted to residential accommodation under Prior Approval (Vantage House, Weir Road). The Area is now subject to an Article 4 direction which has removed the permitted development rights., however the residential accommodation already within the Area will affect the suitability of the south of the area for new waste uses. Durnsford Road industrial estate was identified in the Cross Rail 2 consultation in 2015 as the “proposed site for stabling, depot, shaft and tunnelling works”, however Cross Rail 2 works are likely to begin beyond the plan period for the new SLWP.
- Garth Road Industrial Area has had office buildings converted to residential accommodation under Prior Approval (Enterprise House). The Area is now subject to an Article 4 direction which has removed the permitted development rights., however the residential accommodation already within the Area will affect the suitability of parts of the Area for waste uses.
- Willow Lane Industrial Area has had office buildings converted to residential accommodation under Prior Approval (Connect House). The Area is now subject to an Article 4 direction which has

removed the permitted development rights, however the residential accommodation already in the middle of the Area will affect the suitability of parts of the Area for waste uses. Willow Lane is a Business Improvement District and is currently subject to a BID vote.

- Wandle Valley Trading Estate has been redeveloped for other uses and it is an integral part of the Wandle Valley Trail. Therefore, it is no longer suitable for new waste facilities.
- Kimpton Industrial Estate, Land north of Minden Road has been redeveloped for other uses. Therefore, it is no longer suitable for new waste facilities.

## 7 Exports & Imports

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1.1 Waste is a strategic cross-boundary issue and is subject to the duty to co-operate. The Duty to Co-operate came into effect in November 2011 through the Localism Act. The duty to co-operate requires the South London Boroughs to “to engage, constructively, actively and on an on-going basis” with prescribed public bodies<sup>29</sup> in the preparation of development plan documents “so far as relating to a strategic matter”. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes making “specific provision for ... waste management”<sup>30</sup> as one of the strategic priority areas. Meeting the requirements of the duty to co-operate is a key part of the plan making process.

7.1.1.2 The London Plan policy is for London as a whole to plan for net self-sufficiency. Net self-sufficiency means managing the equivalent of your waste arisings (including apportionment targets) while recognising that some imports and exports will continue. This is because where waste is actually treated is dependent on market forces and contracts, rather than solely where facilities are located. Net self-sufficiency does not mean South London will deal solely with its own waste because different types

---

<sup>29</sup> Prescribed in Regulation 4. of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations

<sup>30</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (2019) paragraph 20

of waste require different forms of management and facilities often serve a wider than local catchment area in order to be viable.

- 7.1.1.3 Therefore there is recognition that waste moves across authority boundaries and the duty to cooperate is a mechanism for WPAs to engage with each other on waste movements between their areas to establish if there are any planning reasons why these exports and imports cannot continue. Engagement with recipients of South London's waste exports should take place throughout the plan making process and this will need to be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Inspector when the new SLWP is submitted for examination. The following sections present data that can be used during Duty to Cooperate engagement.
- 7.1.1.4 It should be noted that destinations of waste changes regularly and therefore the list of authorities for engagement should be reviewed regularly through annual monitoring reports. Data from the last five years has been presented in this report.
- 7.1.1.5 For the duty to co-operate it is important to establish the destination of 'significant' movements of waste exports from South London. South London's waste exports which leave London are mostly received in the wider south east (WSE) region. It is therefore appropriate to use the wider south east (WSE) thresholds to indicate 'significant' waste movements. These thresholds were agreed at the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) meeting of 10th April 2014 and the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Board (EoEWTAB) meeting of meeting of 3rd April 2014. The thresholds are:
- 2,500 tpa non-hazardous waste (LACW and C&I)
  - 5,000 tpa inert waste (CD&E)
  - 100 tpa hazardous waste

## **7.2 Exports from SLWP boroughs**

### **7.2.1 Apportioned Waste**

- 7.2.1.1 In 2017, approximately 310,000 tonnes of apportioned waste was exported from the SLWP area. Table 44 shows the destination WPAs receiving greater than 2,500 tonnes per year of household and C&I waste. These authorities received 96% of the exports of apportioned waste in 2017. This threshold is consistent with those used by other authorities in London and the wider south east.
- 7.2.1.2 Slough WPA received the greatest quantity of waste in 2017, with the majority going to the Lakeside EfW facility. In fact, this facility received

over a third of the SLWP area's exports of apportioned waste in 2017. It has represented a significant proportion of the exports over the last five years, as demonstrated in Table 44. In 2017, approximately 50% of this was LACW, which will now be going to the Beddington ERF.

Table 44: Destinations of SLWP borough's apportioned waste

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slough WPA	Colnbrook Landfill Restoration Site	Land Reclamation	-	-	10,720	7,278	794
	Lakeside EfW Facility	Energy Recovery	58,979	19,344	66,824	97,642	107,952
	Other sites	-	30	56	321	274	564
Surrey WPA	Other sites	-	602	824	731	471	2,311
	Redhill Landfill (NEQ) EPR/BU81261Y	Landfill	1,746	1,230	499	34,613	40,520
	West London AD Facility	Composting, AD and Land spread	-	17,158	17,335	-	20,961
Buckinghamshire WPA	Gerrards Cross Landfill	Landfill	762	17,100	14,774	23,193	30,413
	Other sites	-	-	0	-	2	2
	Springfield Farm Landfill	Landfill	-	-	-	-	4,938
Bexley WPA	Crayfords Materials Recycling Facility	Recycling and Reuse	-	7,855	31,980	30,293	20,873
	Other sites	-	-	-	29	-	-
Havering WPA	Other sites	-	29	2	66	102	97
	Rainham M R F	Recycling and Reuse	4,415	4,603	9,037	14,910	18,047
Southwark WPA	Southwark Integrated Waste Management Facility	Other Treatment	4,041	3,945	4,164	8,167	8,350
Hampshire WPA	Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works And Sludge Treatment Centre	Composting, AD and Land spread	-	-	-	-	2,559
	Other sites	-	594	242	447	396	587
	Sims Group U K Limited	Recycling and Reuse	-	600	5,725	8,279	3,878
West Sussex WPA	Olus Biomass	Other Treatment	17	246	543	482	5,158
	Other sites	-	295	212	74	1,497	767

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Sweeptech Recycling Park	Other Treatment	-	-	-	755	2,638
Lewisham WPA	Hinkcroft Transport Ltd	Transfer	-	-	5,629	-	-
	SELCHP Energy Recovery Facility	Energy Recovery	1,629	1,116	462	203	1,038
	Other sites	-	-	-	-	-	2,046
Solihull WPA	Meriden Quarry	Other Treatment	-	-	288	4,849	6,869
Kent WPA	Other sites	-	1,751	951	178	156	5,596
Bristol City WPA	Other sites	-	1,022	1,494	1,048	0	131
	Units A, B & C Estuary Park	Recycling and Reuse	-	-	-	-	3,571
	Avonmouth Drum Incinerator	Energy Recovery	54	16	-	-	-
Thurrock WPA	Fort Road Biomass Processing Plant	Other Treatment	-	-	-	-	3,365
	Tilbury Green Power	Energy Recovery	-	-	-	-	2,312
	Other sites	-	821	84	71	148	114
<b>Totals</b>			<b>76,785</b>	<b>77,077</b>	<b>170,945</b>	<b>233,709</b>	<b>296,452</b>

Source: Waste Data Interrogator and ORATS database, EA, 2017

## **7.2.2 Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste**

- 7.2.2.1 In 2017, 238,000 tonnes of CD&E waste generated within the SLWP area was exported to other WPAs. Table 45 shows the destination WPAs receiving greater than 5,000 tonnes per year of inert/C&D waste. These authorities represent 92% of the exported inert / C&D waste (for 2017). This threshold is consistent with those used by other authorities in London and the wider south east.
- 7.2.2.2 Surrey WPA receives the greatest proportion of the exported waste (~41% of all exports). A third of the waste received by Surrey goes to Redhill Landfill. This facility has received a fairly consistent high quantity of waste for the last five years (ranging from 58,000 in 2013 to 31,000 in 2017).
- 7.2.2.3 The single facility receiving the most waste is the Willows Materials Recycling Facility in Wandsworth WPA, for recycling and/or reuse, which received 40,000 tonnes in 2017.

Table 45: Destinations of SLWP borough's inert/C&amp;D waste

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Surrey WPA	Redhill Landfill (NEQ) EPR/BU8126IY	Landfill	58,430	40,173	47,976	39,739	30,960
	Addlestone Quarry	Landfill	-	-	2,810	23,800	11,322
	D & E Roberts, Kingston Rd, Kt22	Transfer	7,601	7,009	6,144	4,452	4,571
	Stanwell 111 Aggregate Recycling Facility	Other Treatment	6,162	4,467	5,100	1,080	8,820
	Ellerton Yard	Other Treatment	-	-	-	7,921	15,680
	Egap Recycling Centre	Transfer	-	2,867	3,376	3,401	4,214
	Land At Cranleigh Brick & Tile Co Ltd	Land Reclamation	-	-	-	-	11,253
	Lomond Equestrian Centre	Land Reclamation	-	-	-	-	6,428
	Other sites	-	35,047	43,447	64,985	15,710	3,752
Greenwich WPA	Other sites	-	-	-	-	6,178	
	Victoria Deep Water Terminal	Other Treatment	41,452	41,110	39,757	45,391	20,932
Wandsworth WPA	The Willows Materials Recycling Facility	Recycling and Reuse	15,137	16,803	18,121	25,888	40,105
West Sussex WPA	Other sites	-	32,001	49,297	9,646	9,557	1,842
Milton Keynes WPA	BLETCHLEY LANDFILL SITE	Landfill	346	568	25,655	23,685	12,557
Brighton and Hove WPA	Other sites	-	-	-	-	134	
	West Hove Golf Club	Land Reclamation	-	-	4,125	37,620	3,344
Havering WPA	Other sites	-	4	-	2	3,425	2,550
	Rainham Landfill EPR/EP3136GK	Landfill	-	-	4,382	10,800	2,350
Buckinghamshire WPA	Calvert Landfill Site	Landfill	-	-	-	-	7,460
	Gerrards Cross Landfill	Landfill	-	330	2,649	108	5,133
	Other sites	-	889	266	-	7	21
Kent WPA	Borough Green Landfill	Landfill	-	2,898	10,136	5,076	3,744

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Other sites	-	1,601	753	9,577	429	763
Oxfordshire WPA	Other sites	-	-	6	-	-	-
	SUTTON COURTENAY LANDFILL EPR/BV7001IK	Landfill	77	202	243	2,436	3,856
	Sutton Courtenay Landfill - Phase 3	Landfill	-	-	-	-	5,921
Slough WPA	Horton Brook Quarry	Landfill	-	375	-	150	4,875
	Other sites	-	816	654	640	1,288	800
<b>Total</b>			<b>199,563</b>	<b>211,224</b>	<b>255,324</b>	<b>261,963</b>	<b>219,564</b>

Source: Waste Data Interrogator and ORATS database, EA, 2017

### 7.2.3 Hazardous Waste

- 7.2.3.1 In 2017, 20,200 tonnes of hazardous waste was exported from the SLWP area. Table 46 shows the destinations of WPAs receiving greater than 100 tonnes per year of hazardous waste. These authorities receive over 86% (for 2017) of the total hazardous waste arisings generated within the SLWP area. This threshold is consistent with those used by other authorities in London and the wider south east.
- 7.2.3.2 Kent WPA receives the greatest quantity of hazardous waste from the SLWP area, at 4,000 tonnes, and 20% of overall exports of this type of waste. Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator does not report specific facilities receiving waste, but instead by general waste fate, so it not possible to draw out specific facilities of significance in this analysis. However, given the specialist nature of these facilities, the WPA in which they are located are usually able to identify the key facilities through this information, for the duty to cooperate process.
- 7.2.3.3 The data shows that hazardous waste tends to travel further than other types of wastes, due to the specialist nature and requirements for specialist treatment. It also shows that there are few specific facilities being utilised; rather that waste is being dispersed fairly disparately.

Table 46: Destinations of SLWP borough's hazardous waste

Recipient WPA	Waste fate	Type of waste	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kent	Incineration without energy recovery	Healthcare	465	338	262	436	194
	Landfill	C&D Waste and Asbestos	1,259	1,002	1,214	473	115
	Recovery	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	24	92	106	321	349
	Recovery	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	919	712	938	2,159	1,576
	Recovery	Healthcare	-	31	25	539	380
	Transfer	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	17	34	271	327	293
	Transfer	Healthcare	182	124	26	136	96
	Treatment	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	1,368	991	1,094	1,060	688
	Other	Other	1,060	759	238	519	303
East London Boroughs	Treatment	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	238	107	212	130	82
	Recovery	C&D Waste and Asbestos	1,329	436	938	197	1,168
	Other	Other	376	174	203	416	350
Surrey	Landfill	C&D Waste and Asbestos	405	1,136	1,020	843	959
	Treatment	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	166	278	171	120	72
	Treatment	C&D Waste and Asbestos	1,302	1,377	1,102	3	1,446
	Other	Other	67	60	102	80	136
Cambs & Peterborough	Landfill	C&D Waste and Asbestos	789	655	81	748	630
	Recovery	C&D Waste and Asbestos	-	-	-	-	194
	Other	Other	396	952	123	145	93
Hammersmith and Fulham	Recovery	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	-	-	-	195	669
Hammersmith and Fulham	Transfer	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	166	614	713	651	195
	Other	Other	0	2	1	0	1

Recipient WPA	Waste fate	Type of waste	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Medway	Transfer	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	351	285	232	627	703
	Treatment	Healthcare	177	373	314	214	19
	Other	Other	523	531	379	112	97
Windsor and Maidenhead	Transfer	Healthcare	14	19	35	98	152
	Treatment	Healthcare	5	5	141	554	638
	Other	Other	-	-	0	0	0
Telford and Wrekin	Recovery	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	-	-	-	460	751
Derbyshire	Other	Other	1,118	618	824	994	699
Walsall	Other	Other	222	316	336	395	602
East Sussex	Recovery	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	6	8	11	56	473
	Other	Other	5	1	1	6	46
Hertfordshire	Transfer	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	167	170	195	97	63
	Treatment	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	127	104	115	142	211
	Other	Other	188	118	156	194	218
Nottinghamshire	Recovery	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	282	1,167	227	267	323
	Other	Other	111	122	121	112	148
Greenwich	Transfer	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	216	259	286	362	343
	Other	Other	216	70	95	70	70
West London Boroughs	Combustion without energy recovery	Healthcare	0	0	0	-	364
	Recovery	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	123	71	29	185	158
	Other	Other	290	220	179	187	166
Essex	Transfer	C&D Waste and Asbestos	40	226	243	243	254
	Other	Other	104	200	191	82	49

Recipient WPA	Waste fate	Type of waste	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cheshire West and Chester	Other	Other	157	337	457	336	200
Leicestershire	Other	Other	7	11	33	198	188
Wakefield	Other	Other	249	196	184	100	172
Hampshire	Other	Other	209	433	110	119	153
Bexley	Combustion without energy recovery	Healthcare	203	271	172	138	70
	Other	Other	135	245	126	108	57
Oxfordshire	Other	Other	78	216	159	127	112
Sefton	Other	Other	101	119	191	99	111
Wirral	Combustion without energy recovery	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	-	-	51	0	0
	Other	Other	-	1	254	184	108
Wiltshire	Landfill	C&D Waste and Asbestos	365	655	77	126	76
	Other	Other	70	2	5	3	2
Rotherham	Other	Other	207	192	291	252	54
Sheffield	Other	Other	134	37	18	220	41
Northamptonshire	Landfill	C&D Waste and Asbestos	4	3	236	300	-
	Transfer	C&D Waste and Asbestos	15	684	116	3,056	1
	Other	Other	29	121	104	10	14
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,775</b>	<b>18,281</b>	<b>15,534</b>	<b>20,333</b>	<b>17,898</b>

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator and ORATS database, EA, 2017

### **7.3 Imports to SLWP boroughs**

#### **7.3.1 Apportioned Waste (LACW and C&I)**

- 7.3.1.1 In 2017, the SLWP area received ~620,000 tonnes of apportioned waste which wasn't identified as being generated within the four boroughs (see Table 47). However only 69,500 tonnes of this was directly attributable to specific WPAs, with the remainder being 'non-codeable', and attributed to wider regions such as London, South East or South London.
- 7.3.1.2 The most utilised site is the Beddington Farmlands landfill, which is only operational until 2023. Benedict Wharf (Mitcham Transfer Station) is also heavily used, having received 197,000 tonnes in 2017. However this site is up for potential reallocation for residential use, subject to the acceptance of planning permission for another site to provide compensatory capacity at Beddington Lane (see section 6.3.2).
- 7.3.1.3 Surrey and Kent WPAs both import approximately 30,000 tonnes per year into the SLWP area, and are therefore the most significant users of SLWP waste facilities external to the four boroughs.

Table 47: LACW and C&amp;I (Apportioned) waste received by SLWP boroughs

Origin WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Surrey	Mitcham Transfer Station	Transfer	75,046	48,411	69,438	35,740	21,817
	B Nebbett & Son Limited	Recycling and Reuse	38,400	21,100	-	-	-
	Sam Smith, Peartree Fm, Addington, Cr0	Transfer	5,877	31,405	7,050	610	7,420
	H C L House	Other Treatment	-	-	-	4,444	1,413
	Other sites	-	12,703	3,252	396	146	183
Kent	Sam Smith, Peartree Fm, Addington, Cr0	Transfer	-	-	-	11,050	17,040
	Mitcham Transfer Station	Transfer	-	-	2,245	10,208	8,690
	Mitcham Waste Treatment Centre EPR/JB3737WE	Composting, AD and Land spread	-	-	-	-	2,604
	Other sites	-	2,516	3,033	3,171	1,171	1,295
Essex	Other sites	-	3,700	3,586	3,394	91	98
East Sussex	Mitcham Transfer Station	Transfer	-	-	1,265	631	7,629
	Other sites	-	-	-	-	0	7
West Sussex	Other sites	-	3,830	3,011	735	101	1,338

Origin WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
WPA not codeable (London)	Mitcham Transfer Station	Transfer	195,722	212,587	137,959	135,173	158,718
	Riverside Bio Limited	Composting, AD and Land spread	12,071	34,109	34,541	21,042	-
	Riverside AD Facility EPR/AB3307LK	Composting, AD and Land spread	-	-	7,360	44,585	46,341
	Mitcham Waste Treatment Centre EPR/JB3737WE	Composting, AD and Land spread	-	-	-	21,179	40,790
	Morden Transfer Station	Transfer	-	300	10,632	14,965	5,009
	Croydon Transfer Station	Transfer	5,979	-	-	2,447	3,035
	H C L House	Other Treatment	-	-	-	1,541	3,132
	Other sites	-	6,450	-	-	472	658
WPA Not Codeable (Not Codeable)	Other sites	-	27,058	-	-	-	-
WPA not codeable (South East)	Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site	Landfill	192,177	217,709	233,097	216,757	229,455
	B Nebbett & Son Limited	Recycling and Reuse	-	-	9,383	56,433	56,857
	64 Northwood Rd, Thornton Heath, Cr7	Transfer	528	2,496	1,735	1,864	675

Origin WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Other sites	-	4,858	26,885	23,760	13,042	-
	B Nebbett & Son Limited	Recycling and Reuse	24,600	36,950	-	-	-
	Raven Recycling	Transfer	565	1,363	1,688	3,276	5,197
	Other sites	-	31,569	7,312	596	528	25
<b>Total</b>			<b>643,647</b>	<b>653,507</b>	<b>548,444</b>	<b>597,496</b>	<b>619,427</b>

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, EA, 2017

### **7.3.2 Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste**

- 7.3.2.1 In 2017, the SLWP area received 393,000 tonnes of CD&E waste which wasn't identified as being generated within the four boroughs. However, as Table 48 shows, 302,000 tonnes of this was not directly attributable to specific WPAs, with only 91,000 tonnes being attributed.
- 7.3.2.2 Surrey WPA is the most significant authority utilising facilities within the SLWP area, with 43,000 tonnes in 2017. A significant proportion (44% in 2017) of this was sent to the Chessington Equestrian Centre for land reclamation. This is not a permanent waste site.
- 7.3.2.3 Reston Waste Management (Waste Transfer and Recovery Facility) has been consistently used by Wandsworth, Kensington & Chelsea, Hammersmith & Fulham, City of Westminster and Lambeth WPAs over the last five years. In 2017 it received 31,700 tonnes of imported waste from these WPAs.
- 7.3.2.4 Other significant facilities receiving waste were Beddington Farmlands Landfill (79,200 tonnes), Maguire Skips Wandle Way (58,200 tonnes) and Maguire Skips Weir Road (53,300 tonnes), although the originating WPAs were all non-codeable.

Table 48: Inert / C&D waste received by SLWP boroughs

Origin WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Surrey	Chessington Equestrian Centre	Land Reclamation	-	11,628	44,285	14,450	18,989
	Henry Woods Waste Management Ltd	Transfer	12,885	15,183	11,658	8,150	9,815
	L M D Waste Management Limited	Transfer	-	-	1,364	1,619	9,914
	Other sites	-	30,514	37,582	9,392	2,611	4,384
City of London	77 Weir Road	Transfer	-	13,681	48,687	40,625	13,309
	Other sites	-	652	818	924	1,079	843
Wandsworth	Other sites	-	-	-	-	128	34
	Waste Transfer And Recovery Facility	Transfer	10,742	10,187	5,136	6,577	10,526
Kensington & Chelsea	Waste Transfer And Recovery Facility	Transfer	6,656	6,822	6,462	6,855	11,551
Hammersmith & Fulham	Waste Transfer And Recovery Facility	Transfer	7,726	7,925	6,401	4,221	2,780
City of Westminster	Waste Transfer And Recovery Facility	Transfer	3,060	5,911	7,925	4,730	3,860
Lambeth	Other sites	-	-	-	-	-	310
	Waste Transfer And Recovery Facility	Transfer	987	4,984	7,760	5,493	3,020
Bromley	Other sites	-	18,007	40	50	246	1,454
Hackney	Other sites	-	7,703	-	-	-	-
WPA not codeable (London)	32 Willow Lane	Transfer	-	-	-	2,018	6,786
	Able Waste Services Ltd	Transfer	-	289	5,280	13,310	4,565
	Day Group Ltd	Transfer	57,611	160,198	145,380	55,810	-
	L M D Waste Management Limited	Transfer	-	-	749	1,945	5,612
	Mitcham Transfer Station	Transfer	29,714	23,743	10,056	7,306	7,427
	Morden Transfer Station	Transfer	-	7,203	19,708	24,985	34,807
	Other sites	-	4,445	10,000	105	3,089	1,343
WPA not codeable (South East)	Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site	Landfill	81,745	110,425	69,040	80,917	79,206

Origin WPA	Site	Type of facility	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Other sites	-	34,659	3,808	3,792	12,417	2,698
WPA not codeable (South London)	George Killoughery Limited ( Mitcham)	Transfer	71,244	37,318	7,767	33,360	32,845
	Maguire Skips	Transfer	17,330	25,369	16,624	29,718	58,150
	Other sites	-	29,927	22,044	32,220	9,029	5,018
	Raven Recycling	Transfer	455	3,298	3,051	6,325	10,027
	Weir Road Waste Transfer Station	Transfer	-	31,770	49,221	45,415	53,313
<b>Total</b>			<b>426,061</b>	<b>550,226</b>	<b>513,035</b>	<b>422,428</b>	<b>392,589</b>

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, EA, 2017

### 7.3.3 Hazardous Waste

7.3.3.1 In 2017, the SLWP area received over 800 tonnes of hazardous waste not originating from within the four boroughs. Around two thirds of this was sent from locations in Surrey WPA. (see Table 49).

7.3.3.2 Although not directly attributable to any specific waste sites within the area, the vast majority (97% in 2017) is going to transfer stations.

*Table 49: Hazardous waste received by SLWP boroughs*

Origin WPA	Waste fate	Type of waste	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Surrey	Transfer	Healthcare	-	-	-	190	254
	Transfer	C&D Waste and Asbestos	0	95	34	129	130
	Transfer	Not Otherwise Specified	10	23	28	80	77
	Transfer	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	10	15	42	47	47
	Transfer	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	18	17	42	46	9
	Transfer	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	36	20	28	27	17
	Transfer	Other	20	21	6	2	4
	Recovery	Other	20	3	-	-	-
	Rejected	Other	-	-	-	-	20
Bracknell Forest	Transfer	Solvents	84	128	84	61	67
	Transfer	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	28	2	29	54	32
	Transfer	Other	0	3	26	10	14
Kent	Transfer	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	46	30	25	28	29
	Transfer	Not Otherwise Specified	17	11	28	42	37
	Transfer	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	30	20	10	26	26
	Transfer	Other	68	28	26	37	29
	Rejected	Other	-	-	-	-	5
Hampshire	Transfer	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	13	31	29	17	13
	Transfer	Other	53	69	61	29	24
	Recovery	Other	0	27	-	-	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>455</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>835</b>

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator, EA, 2017

## 7.4 Summary

- 7.4.1.1 In total for LACW and C&I (apportioned) waste streams, for 2017, the SLWP area exported 309,700 tonnes but 'received' ~620,000 tonnes of apportioned waste which wasn't identified as being generated within the four boroughs. This would suggest that the SLWP area is a net importer of waste. However, a very large proportion of the imports were non-codeable, and therefore some of this waste is likely to have been generated within the SLWP area boroughs themselves. There is no way of attributing this tonnage to specific WPAs. In addition, 235,000 tonnes of waste received (38% of the total) was received by transfer stations, rather than final destination waste treatment facilities.
- 7.4.1.2 Similarly, 238,000 tonnes of CD&E waste has been exported from the SLWP area to other WPAs. However, again although the figure for imports is higher at 393,000 tonnes, only 91,000 tonnes were attributable to specific WPAs, and the remaining origins are unknown. And 71% of the waste imported (278,300 tonnes) was received by transfer stations, rather than final destination waste treatment facilities.
- 7.4.1.3 For hazardous waste, as the data source is different, there is less uncertainty with regards to origins. In this case, SLWP area exported 20,200 tonnes in 2017, with 20% of this going to Kent. South London received 800 tonnes in 2017, and so is a net exporter of hazardous waste.

## 8 Conclusions and recommendations

### 8.1 Comparison of the capacity gaps and potential new capacity

8.1.1.1 Section 6 of this report summarises the capacity gap for South London 2021 - 2036 and proposes the intensification of existing sites and development of vacant and non-operational sites to meet the capacity gap. Table 50 compares the capacity gaps identified in Section 5 with the potential new capacity identified in Section 6, and calculates the balance of capacity.

8.1.1.2 The figures are based on the assumption that 777 Recycling Centre at 154a Beddington Lane maximises its throughput for HIC waste and that 156 Beddington Lane is released for other uses. It also uses the assumption that Therapia Lane, UK And European Construction / Ranns and the non-operational SatefyKleen site contribute towards CD&E capacity rather than HIC.

Table 50: Summary of waste capacity gaps in South London 2021-2036 (tonnes and hectares)

Waste stream		2021	2026	2031	2036
LACW / C&I	Capacity gap	116,756	153,080	167,330	181,580
	Potential new capacity	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
	Balance	+153,244	+116,920	+102,670	+88,420
C&D	Capacity gap	148,381	153,105	162,197	168,262
	Potential new capacity	218,000*	218,000*	218,000*	218,000*
	Balance	<b>+69,619</b>	<b>+64,895</b>	<b>+55,803</b>	<b>+49,738</b>

\* This figure includes intensification of sites already managing CD&E waste, granting permission for the CD&E recycling centre at 5 Kimpton Road, and developing the site at Therapia Lane for CD&E recycling.

Source: Anthesis

8.1.1.3 Table 50 shows that the sites identified for intensification and development in Section 6 represent sufficient opportunity to meet the capacity gaps for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams. If all potential new capacity identified in section 6 was brought forward there would be a capacity surplus for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams which decreases

over the plan period but still remains as a surplus. This means there is some flexibility in bringing this capacity forward.

## **8.2 Policy recommendations**

8.2.1.1 The recommended strategy for each waste stream is set out below.

### **8.2.2 LACW and C&I (apportioned waste)**

8.2.2.1 Continue to safeguard existing waste sites including the safeguarding of waste sites not currently identified on borough policies maps.

8.2.2.2 Engage with the operators of sites which have the potential to intensify their operations, namely 777 Recycling in Sutton and Veolia for Factory Lane Waste Transfer Station in Croydon.

8.2.2.3 Identify vacant sites suitable for new waste facilities, namely 156 Beddington Lane (subject to discussions with 777 Recycling), vacant SafetyKleen site and Therapia Lane.

8.2.2.4 The South London Boroughs will need to carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of LACW and C&I waste exports from South London. These WPAs are identified in Section 7 of this report. For LACW and C&I waste “significant” is generally considered to be over 2,500 tonnes.

### **8.2.3 CD&E waste**

8.2.3.1 Continue to safeguard existing waste sites including the safeguarding of waste sites not currently identified on borough policies maps.

8.2.3.2 Engage with the operators of sites which have the potential to intensify their operations, namely 777 Recycling in Sutton and UK and European Construction / Ranns Construction in Merton.

8.2.3.3 Identify vacant sites suitable for new waste facilities, namely 156 Beddington Lane (subject to discussions with 777 Recycling), vacant SafetyKleen site and Therapia Lane.

8.2.3.4 The South London Boroughs will need to carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of CD&E waste exports from South London. These WPAs are identified in Section 7 of this report. For CD&E waste “significant” is generally considered to be over 5,000 tonnes.

### **8.2.4 Hazardous waste**

8.2.4.1 Hazardous waste is a subset of the other main waste streams and therefore is included in the modelling for LACW, C&I and CD&E. Planning for hazardous waste facilities can only really be done at a regional and

inter-regional level and the South London Boroughs will need to co-operate with the London Waste Planning Forum and the wider south east on this issue.

- 8.2.4.2 The South London Boroughs will need to carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of hazardous waste exports from South London. These WPAs are identified in Section 7 of this report. For hazardous waste “significant” is generally considered to be over 100 tonnes.

### **8.2.5 Low Level Radioactive Waste**

- 8.2.5.1 This waste places no requirement on the SLWP solid waste management infrastructure and it is not necessary to provide additional facilities for this waste stream.

### **8.2.6 Agricultural waste**

- 8.2.6.1 Only a very small amount of agricultural waste is generated in South London and it is not considered necessary to provide additional facilities for this waste stream.

### **8.2.7 Waste water**

- 8.2.7.1 Thames Water have informed us that these all have adequate capacity to manage the incoming sewage and there is no need to plan for any new facilities.

South London Waste Planning Authorities

# **South London Waste Technical Paper: Appendices**

Report prepared by: Hannah Dick & Victoria Manning

Report Approved by: Peter Scholes

Date: 21<sup>st</sup> June 2019

## Disclaimer

Anthesis Consulting Group PLC has prepared this report for the sole use of the client and for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement between Anthesis and the client under which this report was completed. Anthesis has exercised due and customary care in preparing this report but has not, save as specifically stated, independently verified information provided by others. No other warranty, express or implied, is made in relation to the contents of this report. The use of this report, or reliance on its content, by unauthorised third parties without written permission from Anthesis shall be at their own risk, and Anthesis accepts no duty of care to such third parties. Any recommendations, opinions or findings stated in this report are based on facts and circumstances as they existed at the time the report was prepared. Any changes in such facts and circumstances may adversely affect the recommendations, opinions or findings contained in this report.

# South London Waste Technical Paper

Client: South London Waste Plan Boroughs

<b>Prepared for:</b>	<b>Prepared by:</b>
Duncan Clarke	Hannah Dick
London Borough of Sutton	Anthesis (UK) Ltd.
Planning Policy: Environment, Housing & Regeneration, London Borough of Sutton	Unit 3.G.1, 11-13 The Leathermarket
24 Denmark Road	Weston Street
Carshalton	London
Surrey, SM5 2JG	SE1 3ER, UK
<b>Report written by:</b>	<b>Email: <a href="mailto:Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com">Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com</a></b>
Hannah Dick, Principal Consultant	<b>Website: <a href="http://www.anthesisgroup.com">www.anthesisgroup.com</a></b>
07865 250818	<b>Tel: 01865 250818</b>
<a href="mailto:Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com">Hannah.dick@anthesisgroup.com</a>	<b>Company Registration: 08425819</b>
<b>Analysts:</b>	
Klas Wetterberg, Junior Consultant	
<b>Quality Assurance</b>	
<b>Report checked by:</b>	
Peter Scholes, Principal Consultant, 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	
<b>Report approved by:</b>	
Peter Scholes, Principal Consultant, 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	
07852 589762	
<a href="mailto:Peter.scholes@anthesisgroup.com">Peter.scholes@anthesisgroup.com</a>	

## **Anthesis Consulting Group**

Anthesis is a specialist global sustainability services and solutions provider founded on the belief that sustainable business practices are at the heart of long-term commercial success.

We develop value-driven sustainability strategy which is underpinned by technical experience and delivered by innovative, collaborative teams across the world. We not only develop solutions for clients, but act as a delivery partner too.

We combine the reach of big consultancies with the deep expertise of our practice leaders from across the globe.

## Table of contents

Disclaimer .....	2
Anthesis Consulting Group .....	4
Table of contents.....	5
Table of Tables .....	7
1 Inputs & Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites.....	8
1.1 Croydon.....	8
1.2 Kingston.....	11
1.3 Merton.....	13
1.4 Sutton.....	18
2 Exemptions.....	22
3 Applied Waste Management Land Take Factors (as t/ha) .....	25
3.1 Methodology .....	25
3.2 C&D waste site.....	28
3.3 Conclusion.....	29
4 Site Profiles.....	30
4.1 South London waste sites - Croydon .....	30
Able Waste Services .....	31
Croydon Car Spares.....	34
Curley Skip Hire.....	36
Day Aggregates Purley Depot .....	39
Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station (HRRC).....	42
Fishers Farm Household reuse and Recovery Centre.....	45
Henry Woods Waste Management.....	48
New Era Metals.....	51
Pear Tree Farm .....	53
Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site .....	56
SafetyKleen Coulsden .....	59
Stubbs Mead Depot .....	61
4.2 South London waste sites - Kingston .....	64
Chessington Equestrian Centre.....	64
Genuine Solutions Group.....	67
Kingston Civic Amenity Centre and Transfer Station .....	70
Kingston Waste Transfer Station.....	73

4.3	South London waste sites - Merton.....	76
	B&T @ Work .....	77
	B Nebbett & Son (European Metal Recycling).....	80
	Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (Suez) .....	83
	Deadman Confidential.....	86
	Garth Road Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station.....	89
	Killoughery .....	91
	LMD Waste Management, Wandle Way .....	95
	LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane.....	98
	Maguire Skips, Wandle Way .....	100
	Maguire Skips, Weir Road .....	103
	Morden Transfer Station (Suez) .....	105
	NJB Recycling.....	107
	One Waste Clearance .....	111
	Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery.....	114
	Riverside AD Facility and Bio Waste Treatment Centre .....	117
	UK and European Construction/Ranns Construction .....	121
	Wandle Waste Management.....	124
4.4	South London waste sites - Sutton.....	126
	156 Beddington Lane (formerly Severnside Waste Paper) .....	127
	777 Recycling Centre.....	130
	Beddington Farmlands ERF (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility) .....	135
	Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site.....	138
	Cannon Hygiene, Mitcham .....	141
	Croydon Transfer Station (Beddington Farm Transfer Station).....	144
	Hinton Skips .....	147
	Hydro Cleansing, HCL House (wastewater).....	150
	Kimpton Park Way HRRC.....	153
	King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane .....	156
	Premier Skip Hire.....	159
	Raven Recycling .....	162
	TGM Environmental.....	165
	Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre.....	168
	(part of Beddington Waste Management Facility).....	168

## Table of Tables

Table 1: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in LB Croydon.....	8
Table 2: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in RB Kingston .....	11
Table 3: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in LB Merton .....	13
Table 4: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in LB Sutton .....	18
Table 5: Exempt sites relevant to the apportionment in the SLWP area.....	22
Table 6: Summary totals for each borough for exempt sites relevant to apportionment .....	24
Table 7: Land take (as tonnes per hectare) for selected waste management facility types, listing reviewed facilities .....	27
Table 8: Land take requirements based upon achieving London Plan target.....	28
Table 9: C&D waste management sites and calculated land take (as tonnes per hectare).....	29

## 1 Inputs & Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites

### 1.1 Croydon

Table 1: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in LB Croydon

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016			2018
Croydon Car Spares	241	222	176	157	128	Recovery	163	127	112	114	-	N/A – 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 0
						Unknown	-	-	-	-	76		
New Era Metals	2,240	2,528	2,355	3,041	4,213	Recovery	2,161	2,509	2,355	3,026	4,185	N/A – 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 0
						Transfer	-	-	-	15	21		
						Treatment	-	-	-	5	7		
Fishers Farm HRRC	6,171	5,330	6,572	6,895	6,466	Landfill	1,422	1,532	1,229	1,529	1,643	Average: 66% Maximum: 75%	N/A - 0
						Recovery	3,888	3,799	5,343	5,366	4,823		
						Treatment	861	-	-	-	-		
	7,319	6,661	7,698	9,099	9,028	Landfill	1,323	1,217	1,498	1,588	1,832	Average: 73%	N/A - 0
						Recovery	5,275	5,437	6,200	7,511	7,196		

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs						Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018		
Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site						Transfer	721	-	-	-	-	Maximum: 77%	
						Unknown	-	7	-	-	-		
Curley Skip Hire	2,473	4,563	6,795	8,206	9,294	Transfer	3,381	7,629	8,025	8,155	4,441	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
						Unknown	-	-	-	-	4,657		
Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station	13,894	14,589	17,383	19,736	16,614	Landfill	3,090	2,149	3,591	4,662	3,148	Average: 69% Maximum: 79%	Average: 100% Maximum: 100%
						Recovery	9,241	12,441	13,793	15,072	13,368		
						Transfer	1,563	-	-	-	-		
						Treatment	-	-	-	2	94		
Pear tree Farm	23,651	35,305	48,799	59,282	33,360	Transfer	22,089	44,470	49,205	62,895	43,740	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
Able Waste Services	0	0	15,317	32,503	46,463	Recovery	-	511	15,653	31,676	34,746	N/A - 0	Average: 93% Maximum: 100%
						Transfer	-	-	-	-	13,184		

Site Name	Inputs					Fate	Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018		2013	2014	2015	2016	2018		
Day Aggregates Purley Depot	146,701	131,675	179,300	118,650	113,171	Recovery	536	793	483	387	1,474	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
Henry Woods Waste Management	12,885	0	11,658	8,150	9,815	Transfer	12,883	15,432	11,437	7,978	9,781	N/A - 0	N/A - 0

## 1.2 Kingston

Table 2: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in RB Kingston

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs						Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Genuine Solutions Group	1,630	682	342	235	317	Incinerator	132	28	25	11	34	N/A – 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 0
						Recovery	585	64	108	107	68		
						Transfer	2	-	-	-	-		
Kingston Civic Amenity Site	13,288	14,363	13,443	13,437	13,401	Landfill	2,102	3,104	3,366	2,858	1,887	Average: 65% Maximum: 80%	N/A - 0
						Recovery	6,645	11,259	10,076	10,579	11,323		
						Transfer	1,947	-	-	-	189		
						Treatment	2,594	-	-	-	2		
Kingston Waste Transfer Station	61,190	68,883	67,484	66,473	68,297	Incinerator	26,042	33,408	35,793	29,445	31,069	Average: 29% Maximum: 37%	N/A - 0
						Landfill	8,561	12,127	8,885	10,327	11,877		
						Recovery	15,424	18,034	22,694	25,241	22,168		
						Transfer	-	-	15	-	-		
						Treatment	8,512	4,199	-	-	-		

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016			2017
Chessington Equestrian Centre	0	0	44,285	14,450	18,989	Incinerator	-	-	-	-	-	N/A - 0	N/A - 0 (all excavation waste)
						Landfill	-	-	-	-	68		
						Recovery	-	34	-	-	-		

### 1.3 Merton

Table 3: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in LB Merton

Site Name	Inputs					Fate	Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
EMR, Willow Lane	70,100	65,200	10,333	64,375	65,050	Recovery	70,200	64,300	8,814	65,029	65,264	N/A – 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 0
Riverside Bio Limited, Mitcham Waste Treatment Facility	51,715	42,474	43,428	44,481	43,507	Incinerator	59,628	36,990	-	12,908	46,341	N/A – 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 0
						Landfill	-	-	-	137	1,415		
						Recovery	21	10,182	42,870	41,729	572		
						Treatment	14	-	-	-	1		
						Unknown	-	-	6,370	-	-		
Riverside AD Facility	0	0	7,360	44,585	46,341	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A – 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 0
Garth Road Civic Amenity Site	11,004	11,837	11,516	14,594	11,800	Landfill	1,899	2,745	2,548	3,205	2,716	Average: 68% Maximum: 73%	N/A - 0
						Recovery	7,636	12,323	8,968	11,294	9,082		
						Transfer	1,469	-	-	0	-		

Site Name	Inputs					Fate	Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
						Treatment					2		
Garth Road Transfer Station	10,603	11,146	8,278	13,628	18,839	Landfill	2,630	1,239	1,030	1,428	1,984	Average: 84% Maximum: 89%	N/A - 0
						Recovery	7,519	9,803	7,217	12,259	15,434		
						Transfer					9		
Benedict Wharf (Mitcham Transfer Station)	301,998	265,610	234,541	190,320	205,945	Incinerator	0	33,233	140,896	35,093	27,361	Average: 41% Maximum: 100%	Average: 35% Maximum: 100%
						Landfill	0	4,745	1,140	-	8,569		
						Recovery	296,222	233,295	4,128	6,751	38,827		
						Transfer	0	15,073	79,612	146,800	139,876		
Morden Transfer Station	33,994	3,643	30,340	39,950	39,817	Recovery	1,132	1,150	-	-	-	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
						Transfer	-	8,109	22,571	42,403	39,994		
						Treatment	30,066	25,624					
						Unknown	2,097	-					
One Waste Clearance					Site was not operational	N/A					Site was not operational	90% assumed (on basis of	90% assumed (on basis of

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs						Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
												discussion with operator)	discussion with operator)
Wandle Waste Management, 24 Willow Lane	0	5	51	62	141	Recovery			2	5		N/A - 0	N/A - 0
						Transfer			4	30	159		
UK and European Construction Ltd, Willow Lane	0	0	688	804	651	Landfill	0	15	870	60	41	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane	30,160	978	No data	19,146	38,738	Landfill	4,236	2,764	No data			N/A - 0	Average: 89% Maximum: 100%
						Recovery	28,675	7,849	No data	18,699	38,357		
						Unknown		853	No data				
N J B Recycling, 77 Weir Road	0	7,045	48,687	43,151	18,654	Recovery	0	11,943	25,316	38,647	15,073	N/A - 0	Average: 61% Maximum: 78%
						Treatment	0	6,403	9,344	4,477	3,180		

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs						Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
B & T @ Work, Abbey Industrial Estate	No data	424	2,455	2,833	3,729	Transfer	0	1,035	2,566	1,788	0	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
						Unknown	0	0	0	1,084	3,817		
George Killoughery Limited ( Mitcham),	71,253	10,745	7,774	33,360	32,853	Landfill	0	0	0	273	1,146	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
						Recovery	0	0	609	15	51		
						Transfer	4,554	1,286	926	974	0		
L M D Waste Management Limited, Yard 7, Wandle Way	0	0	3,692	14,503	24,444	Recovery	0	0	3,593	10,071	23,632	N/A - 0	Average / maximum: 100%
Maguire Skips, Storage Lane Wandle Way	32,275	12,067	16,626	29,718	58,150	Transfer	33,460	37,587	15,655	29,718	14,437	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
						Unknown					43,713		
Reston Waste Management Ltd	55,474	No data	71,595	70,661	65,055	Landfill	16,164	13,732	2,335	2,981	9,349	N/A - 0	Average: 42% Maximum: 65%
						Recovery	37,959	60,160	15,426	16,009	55,547		
						Unknown			54,701	50,632			

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016			2017
Maguire Skips Limited, Weir Road Waste Transfer Station	0	0	49,221	45,415	53,313	Recovery	0	0	58,883	45,415	13,078	N/A - 0	Average: 80%  Maximum: 100%
						Unknown					40,236		

### 1.4 Sutton

Table 4: Inputs and Outputs of Permitted Waste Sites in LB Sutton

Site Name	Inputs					Fate	Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site	273,922	59,175	302,137	297,674	308,661	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
Beddington Farmlands Energy Recovery Facility (ERF)	Site was not operational	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A - 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 0
Viridor Recycling & Composting Centre	99,029	99,959	-	19,529	103,751	Incinerator	33,869	19,011	15,143	17,054	No data	Average: 21% Maximum: 41%	N/A - 0
						Landfill	2,694	2,905	1,859	1,438	No data		
						Recovery	32,279	31,709	52,683	57,408	No data		
						Transfer					No data		
						Treatment	9,151	8,578	236		No data		
						Unknown	186	17,910	17,362		No data		
	56,912	11,635	28,507	28,041	26,846	Incinerator	-	-	-	732	4,426		

Site Name	Inputs					Fate	Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
777 Recycling Centre						Landfill	761	2,703	435	357	325	N/A - 100% capacity assumed	N/A - 100% capacity assumed
						Recovery	54,204	43,653	27,701	14,172	3,321		
						Transfer	-	-		5,616	18,523		
						Treatment	-	14		-			
						Unknown	-			6,541			
Croydon Transfer Station	5,979	641	12,400	9,566	27,799	Recovery	6,179		11,983	19,571	27,099	Average: 80% Maximum: 100%	N/A - 0
						Unknown		607					
Kimpton Park Way HRRC	11,496	13,377	13,052	741	14,799	Landfill	2,565	4,367	4,701	3,189	3,808	Average: 58% Maximum: 70%	N/A - 0
						Recovery	7,002	8,909	8,350	10,723	10,991		
						Transfer	1,931				0		
Raven Recycling	1,020	1,363	4,739	9,601	15,224	Landfill		2,528	4,166	2,576	1,857	Average: 67% Maximum: 100%	Average: 75% Maximum: 100%
						Recovery	836	3,660	3,519	4,504	11,943		

Site Name	Inputs					Fate	Outputs					Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Hinton Skips					Site was not operational	N/A	Site was not operational				Site was not operational	90% assumed (on basis of discussion with operator)	90% assumed (on basis of discussion with operator)
Premier Skip Hire					Site was not operational	N/A	Site was not operational				Site was not operational	90% assumed (on basis of discussion with operator)	90% assumed (on basis of discussion with operator)
Hydro Cleansing, HCL House			485	13,912	8,255	Transfer			60	5,135	2,043	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
King Concrete Ltd, 124 Beddington Lane		-	-	-	1,060	N/A					No data	N/A - 0	N/A - 0
			0	9,601	916	Incinerator				103	103	N/A - 0	N/A - 0

Site Name	Inputs					Outputs						Recovery rate (for apportionment waste)	Recovery rate (C&D)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Fate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Cannon Hygiene, Mitcham						Landfill				434	529		
						Recovery				2	0		
						Transfer				16	30		
						Treatment				185	255		

## 2 Exemptions

Table 5: Exempt sites relevant to the apportionment in the SLWP area

Permit Holder	Grid Ref	Site Address	Local Authority District	Paragraph No	Exemption type	Assumed annual tonnage
Treasure Box Scrap Ltd	TQ 38645 63053	Goldcrest Youth Centre Goldcrest Way Croydon, CR0 0PL	Croydon	T10	Sorting mixed waste	520
Green Eagle Limited	TQ 31019 63885	Unit F, 12 Imperial Way, Croydon, CR0 4RR	Croydon	T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment	500
New Era Assets Ltd	TQ 309946 3657	51 Imperial Way, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4RR	Croydon	T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment	500
Technimove Ltd	TQ 31059 63862	Technimove House, Spitfire Bus Park, Hawker Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4WD	Croydon	T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment	500
Zassr Ltd	TQ 34434 68002	Unit 6, Central Place, Portland Road, London, SE25 4PR	Croydon	T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment	500
Treasure Box Scrap Ltd	TQ 38645 63053	Goldcrest Youth Centre Goldcrest Way Croydon Croydon CR0 0PL	Croydon	T12	Manually treating waste for reuse eg. bric-a-brac, furniture, clothing	60
Croydon Wood Recycling Ltd	TQ 31449 65923	43 Factory Lane Croydon UK CR0 3RL	Croydon	T4	Preparatory treatments, such as, bailing, sorting, shredding (typical capacity given)	5,000

Permit Holder	Grid Ref	Site Address	Local Authority District	Paragraph No	Exemption type	Assumed annual tonnage
Kingston Hospital NHS Trust	TQ 19495 69761	Kingston Hospital Galsworthy Road Kingston upon Thames Surrey KT2 7QB	Kingston	T4	Preparatory treatments, such as, bailing, sorting, shredding (typical capacity given)	5,000
New Leaf Recycling Ltd	TQ 257857 2663	1 Rufus Business Centre, Ravensbury Terrace, London, SW18 4RL	Merton	T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment	500
Secondbyte Micros Limited	TQ 25414 72675	391 Durnsford Road, London, SW19 8EE	Merton	T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment	500
It Trader Ltd	TQ 246756 5638	92 Old Fields Road, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 2NU	Sutton	T11	Repairing or refurbishing waste electrical and electronic equipment	500
Deadman Confidential Ltd	TQ 27739 67511	35, Willow lane, Mitcham, CR4 4UH	Merton	T4	Preparatory treatments, such as, bailing, sorting, shredding (typical capacity given)	5,000

Source: Environment Agency, Simple Waste Registrations (Exemptions) in England: End of September 2018

Table 6: Summary totals for each borough for exempt sites relevant to apportionment

Borough	Exempt waste throughput
Croydon	7,580
Kingston	5,000
Merton	6,000
Sutton	500
<b>SLWP Total</b>	<b>19,080</b>

### 3 Applied Waste Management Land Take Factors (as t/ha)

#### 3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1.1 For land take calculations presented in this report, a figure of 60,000 tonnes throughput per hectare has been used. This conversion figure has been based upon a number of data sources and conversion factors used for other adopted waste plans. The rationale behind selecting this estimate is explained in this appendix.
- 3.1.1.2 The NPPG states that Local plans should not generally prescribe waste management technologies to deal with specific waste streams. Rather, the Plan should identify the type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or in the allocated area. Therefore in order to calculate the amount of land needed in South London to meet the identified capacity gap, an average throughput per hectare to encompass a range of technologies must be used. Producing a robust figure for the amount of waste which can be processed on a given area of development land is not straight forward. A number of factors can have a significant impact on this figure, such as the type of waste management facility employed and the type of waste being processed. Similarly the range of technologies used for particular waste management process types can impact on the amount of land required to establish that technology.
- 3.1.1.3 Land take estimates for waste facilities used in the current London Plan were based upon the "Babtie Formula". This formula is reported in "London Waste Apportionment Part A" Jacobs Babtie (2006), as an approximate measure of the potential waste management capacity deliverable per hectare of development land. In this document (para 4.30) it is stated that "following an evaluation of data in "Planning for Waste Management Facilities" an ODPM 2004 research report and data provided by the GLA, Jacobs has determined a factor of 80,000 tonnes per hectare (t/ha) to convert hectares available into potential capacity". Although this figure has been the basis of land take calculations in London for some time, this estimate has been considered by various stakeholders, in particular the Environment Agency, to be an over-estimate. In more recent evidence base studies in London a figure of 60-65,000 t/ha has been used.
- 3.1.1.4 The last SLWP also converted capacity gap to a land take using an average throughput per hectare rate of around 60,000 t/ha. The "South London Waste Plan DPD Evidence Base Study 4: Technical Report" (October 2010) explains the source of this assumption. In paras 3.22 to 3.29 "Typical Footprints for modern waste management facilities" including evidence cited in Table 3.7, a number of data sources were used to produce updated average throughput per hectare for recycling facilities (MRF, IVC, AD, MBT/MHT/MPT) of 59,245 t/ha and average

throughput across all waste facilities (i.e. including gasification, pyrolysis and modern EfW) of 61,951 t/ha.

- 3.1.1.5 Similarly the West London Waste Plan (adopted July 2015), paragraph 4.2.4 states that “to determine what area of land will be required to provide this additional capacity, an average capacity of 65,000 tonnes per annum per hectare was used to calculate the amount based on the range of possible processes and their processing intensity.” This revised figure was based upon “Table 4A.7 - throughput and land take of different types of facilities’ from the London Plan (2008) and further discussions and agreement with the GLA in 2013.” Table 4A.7, using data sourced from the GLA, uses land take per facility type ranging from 15,200 tonnes per hectare for composting facilities to 71,429 t/ha for MBT. The figure used is noted in the Planning Inspectorate examination report (March 2015) without comment.
- 3.1.1.6 It would appear that estimates of land take requirement in the current London Plan, used to calculate the 80ktpa, have not taken into sufficient account:
- The particular land take requirements of waste management facilities in London, where land availability is severely restricted and therefore sites are likely to be more productive in terms of tonnes throughput per hectare than in other parts of the UK;
  - Balancing land take requirements with the proportionate need for dry recycling, organic recycling and residual waste facilities needed to achieve the London Plan targets.
- 3.1.1.7 In an updated review we have addressed both these issues.
- 3.1.1.8 A variety of published data sources were collated and reviewed on specific London based waste management facilities, noting in particular site capacity and area occupied. Data sources included the Environment Agency, various London Borough planning portals and operator websites. In cases where published site sizes were not available, these were estimated using Google Maps.
- 3.1.1.9 A range of tonnage throughput per hectare has been evidenced from existing facilities, as summarised in Table 7.

*Table 7: Land take (as tonnes per hectare) for selected waste management facility types, listing reviewed facilities*

Waste facility Type (t/ha)	High (t/ha)	Low (t/ha)	Facilities Reviewed plus other data sources
Average MRF	63,324	50,567	Smugglers Way, Bywater Bow, Crayford, Edmonton, Southwark, Suez Barking, Holloway Lane
Average EfW	132,945	129,872	Belvedere, Edmonton, SELCHP, Beddington, Lakeside
Average Organic	32,300	16,667	"Planning for Waste Management Facilities" an ODPM 2004, Cookham Road Swanley, Biogen Westwood, Biogen Twinwoods, Riverside Bio (Merton), Biffa Wanlip
Average MBT	96,000	48,489	Shanks Jenkins Lane, Shanks Frog Island, North Manchester, Biffa Brookhurst Wood, NES Avonmouth, new proposed RDF production facility in South London

3.1.1.10 In calculating overall land take requirements, some facility types will be required more than others. For instance, with the focus on increased recycling of both dry recyclates and organic waste, the number of facilities required to achieve London Plan recycling targets may mean more land will be required for these types of facilities compared to that required for residual waste treatment and disposal. Given the Mayor has expressed that London does not require any additional EfW capacity, this has also been removed from the calculation, so as not to overestimate an achievable throughput per hectare. Therefore, rather than take direct averages upon which to base land take factors as has been used in previous studies, two methods of weighting land take requirements to London Plan targets were modelled, as summarised in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Land take requirements based upon achieving London Plan target

t/ha averages applied	Relative Level of Dry Recycling <sup>1</sup>	T/ha Weighted Average <sup>2</sup>	T/ha Total Area Based Average <sup>3</sup>
High	Low DR	63,902	52,031
	High DR	70,107	61,783
Low	Low DR	37,975	29,282
	High DR	44,755	38,305
Average		54,185	45,350

3.1.1.11 This modelling gave a high end land take factor of 55kt per hectare, low end of 45kt/ha.

### 3.2 C&D waste site

3.2.1.1 The above analysis focuses on waste sites which manage household and C&I wastes specifically but does not consider the throughput per hectare of C&D waste management sites. Analysis has been done on throughputs of sites located within the SLWP area (see Table 9), managing specifically C&D waste. The average for this type of site has been calculated to be an average of approximately 100ktph.

<sup>1</sup> Assumed proportions of waste arisings required by each waste management route to achieve London Waste Targets (as % of total waste arising):

Waste Type	DR Scenario	Dry Recycling (range)	Organic Recycling (range)	Residual waste	Residual Waste to MBT	Residual Waste to Incineration
Household	Low DR	30%	35%	35%	15%	20%
C&I	High DR	50%	15%	35%	0%	35%

<sup>2</sup> Weighted Average as t/ha = (%DR x Factor DR)+ (%Org x Factor Org)+ (%Residual x Factor Residual) where % is proportion of total waste required to achieve London Plan Targets, Factor is t/ha average per relevant waste facility type.

<sup>3</sup> Total Area based average as t/ha = Total London Plan tonnage/(ha DR + ha Org + ha Residual) where ha is the area required to accommodate facilities to achieve the relevant London Plan target (i.e. for DR, Org, Residual)

*Table 9: C&D waste management sites and calculated land take (as tonnes per hectare)*

Operator	Site area (ha)	Capacity applicable for management of C&D waste	T/ha
Able Waste Services Limited	0.45	43,268	6,151
N J B Recycling Limited	0.35	18,030	51,513
Reston Waste Management Ltd	0.28	30,131	107,612
Maguire Skips Limited	0.3	42,856	142,852
		<b>Average</b>	<b>99,532</b>

3.2.1.2 On the basis that SLWP area's capacity gap is on average 51% of the total gap between existing waste management facilities and the estimated need, it is considered that the average land take of C&D waste sites should also be taken into consideration.

3.2.1.3 Taking this ratio into account (i.e. 51% C&D waste, versus 49% household and C&I waste), the overall average throughput has been calculated as 75kt/ha.

### 3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1.1 Based upon the review of available data, land take requirements for household and commercial waste were based upon an average throughput assumption of 50kt/ha, as an average of the two methods of calculation. C&D waste management sites were also considered and an overall average based on the ratio of the specific capacity gap calculated for the SLWP area, is estimated as 75kt/ha.

3.3.1.2 However, a conservative 60kt/ha has been used to estimate land requirements going forward for new waste sites. This is consistent with other land take estimates used in other adopted waste plans and the views of stakeholders such as the GLA and EA.

## 4 Site Profiles

### 4.1 South London waste sites - Croydon

Sites profiled:

Able Waste Services

Croydon Car Spares

Curley Skip Hire

Day Aggregates Purley Depot

Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer (HRRC)

Fishers Farm HRRC

Henry Woods Waste Management

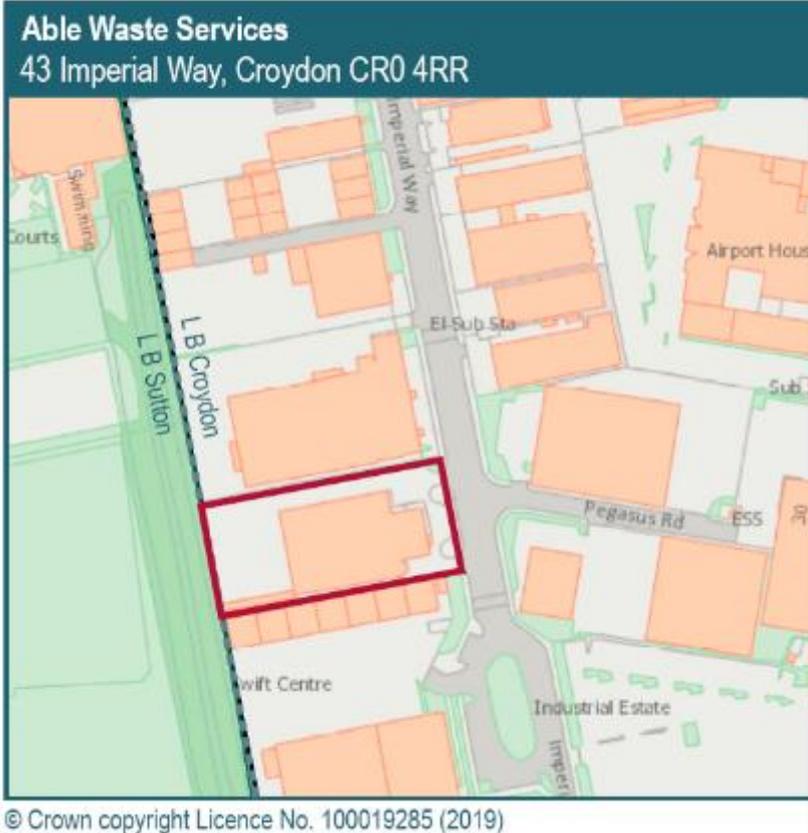
New Era Metals

Pear Tree Farm

Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site

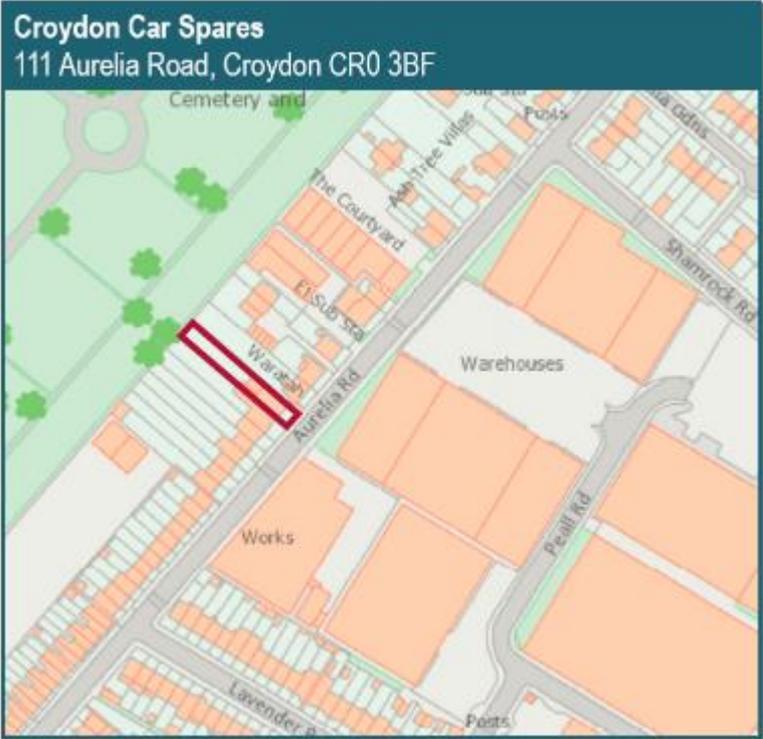
SafetyKleen Coulsden

Stubbs Mead Depot

Site Name	<b>Able Waste Services</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	43 Imperial Way, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4RR,
OS grid reference	TQ 310 635
Site size (ha)	0.45ha
Location map	
Site operator	Able Waste Services Limited
Site owner	LB Croydon
Type of facility	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
Max throughput	46,463
Licensed capacity	74,999
Permit number	LB3739AQ/V002
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site lies within the Imperial Way Industrial Estate which comprises a mix of new and 1970s warehouses, mostly two-storey.

Site Name	Able Waste Services	
Nature and scale of the facility	Two storey office block fronting Imperial Way with modern two double-height storey warehouse to rear.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access from Imperial Way. Good access to the strategic road network.	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is another waste operator in this area: New Era Metals.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Purley Way SIL
	SLWP	Within Schedule 2 location
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area Locally listed Historic Parks and Garden 250m south
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL 250m south and east SINC 250m south Croydon Panorama 250m east
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
Planning history	<u>16/05806/LP</u>   Erection of single storey rear extension   43 Imperial Way Croydon CR0 4RR	

Site Name	Able Waste Services
	<p>Certificate Refused (Lawful Dev. Cert.) 12 Jan 2017</p> <p><u>14/04243/P</u>   Use as waste transfer and recycling station; construction of roof extension and erection of security fence (without compliance with condition 7 - hours of use - attached to planning permission 13/00555/P)   43 Imperial Way, Croydon, CR0 4RR Permission Granted 10 Dec 2014</p> <p><u>13/00455/P</u>   Use as waste transfer and recycling station; construction of roof extension and erection of security fence   43 Imperial Way, Croydon, CR0 4RR Permission Granted 16 Apr 2013</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This site is not safeguarded in Croydon’s policies map and there is an opportunity to do so through the new SLWP. The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Site Name	<b>Croydon Car Spares</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	111 Aurelia Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 3BF,
OS grid reference	TQ 306 673
Site size (ha)	0.05
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Croydon Car Spares Ltd
Site owner	Unknown
Type of facility	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)
Max throughput	241
Licensed capacity	572
Permit number	YP3993EA/V002
Type of waste accepted	HIC / Hazardous
Management type	Recycling and Reuse
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site is located within a mixed use area. The site has residential properties either side and an industrial area / retail park opposite.

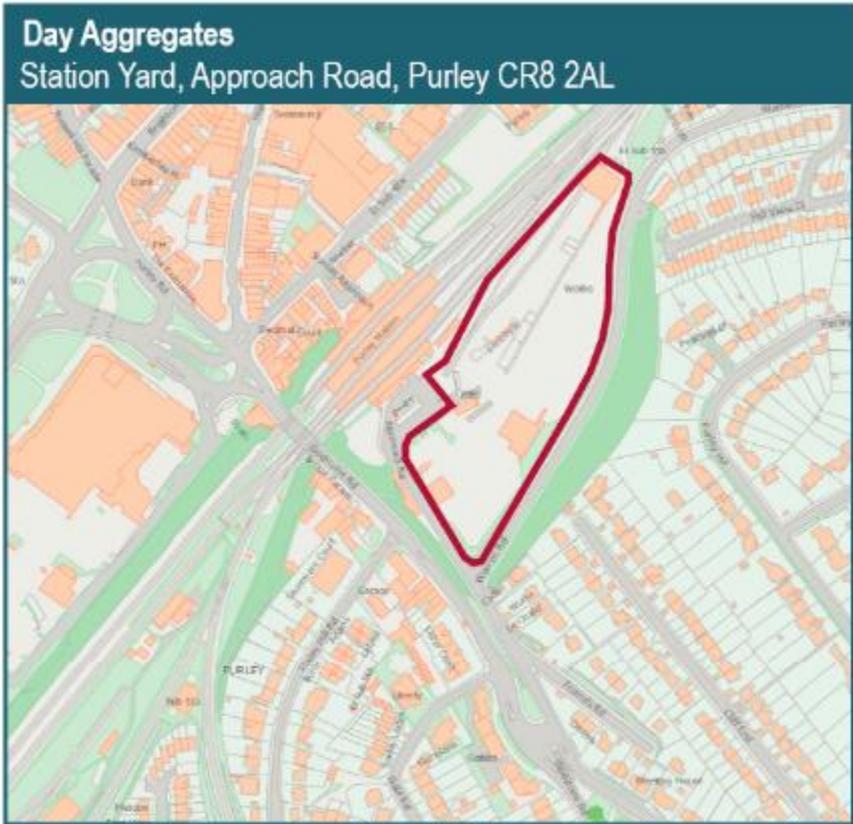
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Croydon Car Spares</b>	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Small double-storey interwar workshop.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Narrow residential street.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are no other waste uses nearby.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Opposite Thornton Road Integrated Industrial Location
	SLWP	No designations
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area Locally Listed Historic Parks & Gardens to rear of property
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL and SINC to rear of property
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Croydon Car Spares</b>
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>92/02337/E</u>   Use as car breakers and for the sale of spare parts   111 Aurelia Road Croydon Status unknown 09 Dec 1992</p> <p><u>85/02041/P</u>   Erection of single storey workshop and boundary fence   111 Aurelia Road Croydon Permission Granted 29 Nov 1985</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This is not a safeguarded waste site. The site is very constrained site and there is no opportunity to expand.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Curley Skip Hire</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Croydon
<b>Site address</b>	Land to the rear of 64 Northwood Road, Croydon CR7 8HQ
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 321 693
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.07
<b>Location map</b>	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Curley Skip Hire</b>	
Site operator	Mr John Oliver Curley	
Site owner	Not known	
Type of facility	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	
Max throughput	9,294	
Licensed capacity	10,920	
Permit number	YP3293EM/V003	
Type of waste accepted	HIC / C&D	
Management type	Transfer	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site lies within a small industrial site located in a predominantly residential area. The units are mainly 2-3 storey inter-war sheds.	
Nature and scale of the facility	The site is mainly open skip storage and hardstanding with some single-storey covered areas for sorting of waste.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access is from Northwood Road which is predominantly residential.	
Opportunity to use rail or waste to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There are no other waste sites nearby.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	No
	SLWP	No designations
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	No
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No

Site Name	Curley Skip Hire	
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	16/01679/P   Use of part of driveway as open storage area   64 Northwood Road, Thornton Heath, CR7 8HQ Permission Granted 08 Jun 2016	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This is not a safeguarded waste site. The site is adjacent to Proposal Sites 284 for residential use including replacement community facility and 286 for residential use which is currently being redeveloped. The site is therefore not considered suitable for intensification or expansion.	

Site Name	<b>Day Aggregates Purley Depot</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	Station Yard, Approach Road, Purley, Surrey, CR8 2AL,
OS grid reference	TQ 316 615
Site size (ha)	2ha
Location map	 <p>Day Aggregates Station Yard, Approach Road, Purley CR8 2AL</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Day Group Ltd
Site owner	Not known
Type of facility	S0906: Inert and excavation WTS with treatment
Max throughput	179,300
Licensed capacity	249,999
Permit number	CB3630RF/A001
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Transfer

Site Name	<b>Day Aggregates Purley Depot</b>	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site lies adjacent to Purley rail station and is reasonably isolated from nearby residential properties.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Open aggregates sorting, treatment, recycling and storage facility with associated two-storey mid-century office block and enclosed sheds.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access via Approach Road which is a no through road serving Purley Station, Day Aggregates and London Concrete.	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	Yes: Purley rail aggregate terminal.	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	No other waste uses nearby.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	No
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Purley Cross and Russell Hill AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	Flood Zone 2 and 3 50m west
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	District Centre 50m north
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No

Site Name	<b>Day Aggregates Purley Depot</b>
Planning history	<u>03/03681/P   Erection of first floor to provide additional office space and alterations to include main entrance disabled persons access ramp   Day Aggregates, Approach Road, Purley, CR8</u> Permission Granted Tue 13 Apr 2004
Contact with operator	No
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	This site is not safeguarded in Croydon’s policies map and there is an opportunity to do so in the new SLWP. The rail-head makes this site well-suited to its current use. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.

Site Name	<b>Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station (HRRC)</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	Factory Lane SWTS, Factory Lane, Croydon CR0 3RL
OS grid reference	TQ 313 660
Site size (ha)	1.79
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited
Site owner	Croydon Borough Council
Type of facility	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn
Max throughput	19,736
Licensed capacity	200,000
Permit number	DB3403GP/T001
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land	The site is part of a larger industrial area. At present, the site accommodates a household reuse and recycling centre and waste

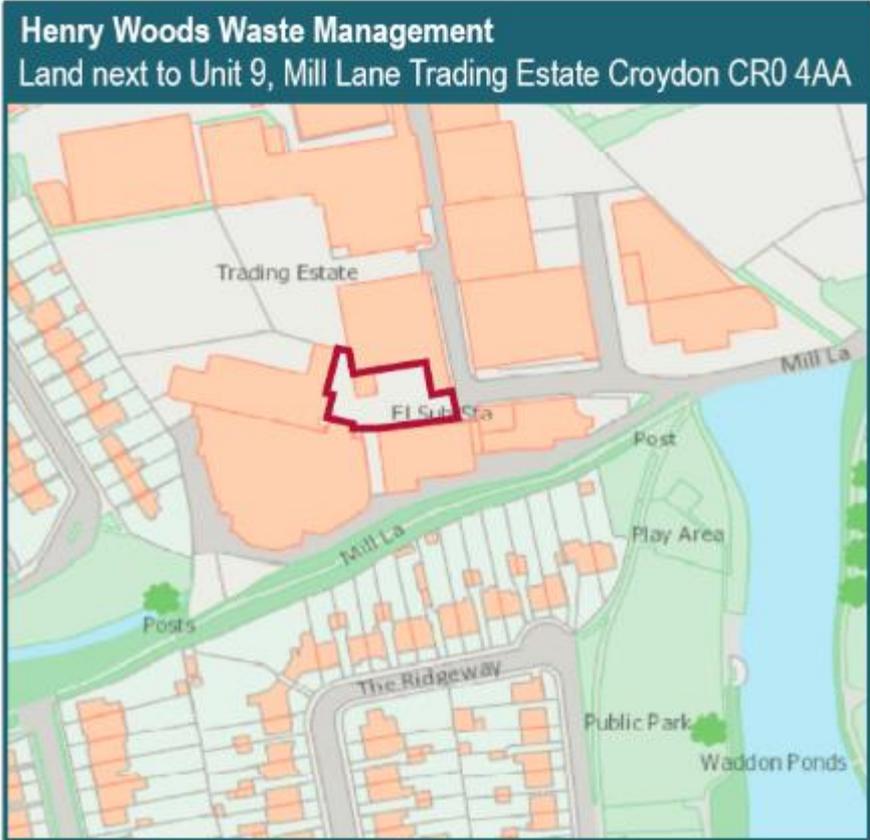
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station (HRRC)</b>	
<b>uses (existing and proposed)</b>	transfer station. Active gas holders lie to the north-west of the site and power lines are overhead.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Large triple-storey building surrounded by hardstanding.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from the site is via Factory Lane to the trunk road network, A235/A236. Access suitable for large vehicles.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are a number of waste facilities in this area. However these facilities are located away from residential neighbourhoods.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Purley Way SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Schedule 2 location
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	Whole site is in Flood Zone 2, with Flood Zone 3 to the south east of the site.
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Wandle Park lies to the south-east of the site.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Factory Lane Special Waste Transfer Station (HRRC)</b>	
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>Demolition of the existing building; erection of replacement salt barn</u> Ref. No: 18/01650/FUL   Status: Permission Granted</p> <p><u>Replacement of a modular building for office and welfare use</u> Ref. No: 15/04193/P   Status: Permission Granted</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>This site is identified in the SLWP as anticipated for development during the plan period. There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site. It has not been possible to contact the operator Veolia. While HRRCs have a low throughput per hectare, the site is large and there may be an opportunity to co-locate other waste uses on the site. However there are a number of site constraints including flood risk.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Fishers Farm Household reuse and Recovery Centre</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	Fishers Farm RRC, North Downs Road, New Addington, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 0LF,
OS grid reference	TQ 380 622
Site size (ha)	0.2
Location map	 <p><b>Fishers Farm</b> North Downs Road, New Addington, Croydon CR0 0LF</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited
Site owner	LB Croydon
Type of facility	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site
Max throughput	6,895
Licensed capacity	15,125
Permit number	DB3403TZ/T001
Type of waste accepted	HIC

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Fishers Farm Household reuse and Recovery Centre</b>	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Located on the edge of the residential settlement adjacent to farmland.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Open local authority household reuse and recycling centre	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from North Downs Road	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are no other waste uses nearby.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	No
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area

Site Name	<b>Fishers Farm Household reuse and Recovery Centre</b>	
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL and SINC to west of site and 100m north of site
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>06/04860/P</u>   Use as temporary car park and storage of plant and machinery   Fishers Farm Civic Amenity Site, North Downs Road, Croydon, CR0 Permission Granted 07 Feb 2007</p> <p><u>92/02607/P</u>   Use of land as civic amenity and neighbourhood recycling site with associated ground works and landscaping measures; provision of site office; erection of 3m high boundary fencing; alterations to access to north downs road and widening of existing access road   Fishers Farm Depot North Downs Road Croydon Permission Granted 16 Feb 1994</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	There are no plans to intensify or upgrade operations at this site.	

Site Name	<b>Henry Woods Waste Management</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	Land Adj To Unit 9, Mill Lane Trading Est, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4AA,
OS grid reference	TQ 308 653
Site size (ha)	0.7
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Henry Woods Waste Management Ltd
Site owner	Maguire Skips
Type of facility	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
Max throughput	12,885
Licensed capacity	74,999
Permit number	DB3936AZ/A001
Type of waste accepted	HIC and C&D

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Henry Woods Waste Management</b>	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site lies within an existing strategic industrial area. Beyond the SIL to the south lies residential housing and a SINC. To the east of the SIL is a proposal site (48) for Mixed use development comprising retail store, commercial space and residential units.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Open skip storage and waste sorting	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Mill Lane within industrial estate	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or water to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are no safeguarded waste sites in Purley Way North and it is not identified as an area suitable for new waste sites in Schedule 2 of the SLWP.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Purley Way SIL
	SLWP	No
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>Henry Woods Waste Management</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	Other undesignated open space and SINC to south
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning History</b>	<p><u>07/01691/P</u>   Use for the recovery of waste resources involving the placing of moveable storage skips and containers, the use of mobile plant, erection of a canopy tin roof and the laying out of two fixed storage bays   Land Adjacent 9 Mill Lane Trading Estate, Mill Lane, Croydon, CR0 4AA</p> <p>Permission Refused 05 Nov 2007 - Allowed on Appeal 18 June 2008</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This is a very constrained site, with no opportunity for expansion or intensification.	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>New Era Metals</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Croydon
<b>Site address</b>	51 Imperial Way, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4RR,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 310 637
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.37ha
<b>Location map</b>	
<b>Site operator</b>	New Era Assets Limited
<b>Site owner</b>	Croydon Corporation / SAS Waste Ltd
<b>Type of facility</b>	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)
<b>Max throughput</b>	4,213
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	4,999
<b>Permit number</b>	GB3104XV/T001
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	HIC / Hazardous
<b>Management type</b>	Recycling and Reuse
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site lies within the Imperial Way Industrial Estate which comprises a mix of new and mid-century warehouses, mostly two-storey.

Site Name	New Era Metals	
Nature and scale of the facility	Modern double-storey warehouse with adjacent hardstanding area for metal sorting.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access from Imperial Way. Good access to the strategic road network.	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There are two waste operators in this area: Able Waste Services and New Era Metals.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Purley Way SIL
	SLWP	SLWP Schedule 2 location
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	Croydon Panorama to south east of site
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL 300m to south east of site
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
	Planning history	<p><u>12/02077/P</u>   Continued use as scrap metal and breakers yard and for recycling; formation of hard surfacing; erection of pre-cast concrete panel barriers; provision of drainage installations   51 Imperial Way, Croydon, CR0 4RR</p> <p>Permission Granted 07 Dec 2012</p>
Contact with operator	No	

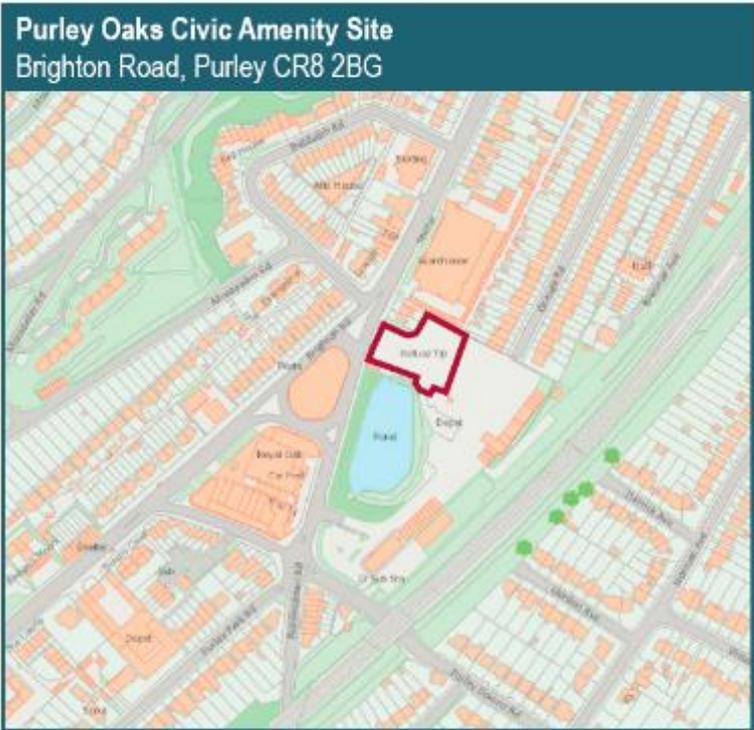
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>New Era Metals</b>
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This is not safeguarded as a waste site in Croydon's policies map and there is an opportunity to do so in the new SLWP. The site is achieving near its permitted capacity so it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify the site in its current form.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pear Tree Farm</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Croydon
<b>Site address</b>	Pear Tree Farm, Featherbed Lane, Addington, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 9AA,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 383 612
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.21
<b>Location map</b>	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
<b>Site operator</b>	Mr Samuel Smith
<b>Site owner</b>	Mr Samuel Smith
<b>Type of facility</b>	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pear Tree Farm</b>	
<b>Max throughput</b>	59,282	
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	37,500	
<b>Permit number</b>	YP3793EN/A001	
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	HIC / C&D	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Site is within the green belt surrounded by farmland.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Uncovered sorting facility, skip storage area along with vehicle storage and repair.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Featherbed Lane	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	No other waste uses nearby.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	No
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	/ MOL	Yes Metropolitan Green Belt
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area

Site Name	<b>Pear Tree Farm</b>	
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MGB
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning History</b>	<p><u>Retention of car port</u> Ref. No: 14/03404/P   Status: Permission Refused</p> <p><u>Continued use as waste transfer station, storage and parking of vehicles, repair and servicing of vehicles, storage of scaffolding and storage of skips; construction of soil bund</u> Ref. No: 08/01750/P   Status: Permission Refused</p> <p><u>Continued use as waste transfer station and scaffold storage yard</u> Ref. No: 06/02826/LE   Status: Lawful Development Certificate Refused</p> <p><u>Reduction in height and retention of open fronted shed for storage and servicing of moving equipment vehicle associated with the use of part of the site as a Waste Transfer Station</u> Ref. No: 06/01537/P   Status: Permission Refused</p> <p><u>Reduction in height and retention of open fronted shed for storage and servicing of moving equipment vehicle associated with the use of part of the site as a Waste Transfer Station</u> Ref. No: 05/05364/P   Status: Permission Refused</p> <p><u>Continued use of part of site as scaffold storage yard; reduction in height of existing scaffold storage racks to a maximum height of 3.3 metres relocation of one of the racks</u> Ref. No: 03/03454/P   Status: Permission Refused</p> <p><u>Retention of open fronted shed for storage and servicing of moving equipment vehicle associated with the use of part of the site as a Waste Transfer Station</u> Ref. No: 03/03452/P   Status: Permission Refused</p> <p>81/20/980E: Lawful development certificate was granted on 20th October 1981 for use of part of the land for the dumping</p>	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Pear Tree Farm</b>
	and transfer of waste building materials, top soil and manure and for the parking of farm and other commercial vehicles.
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This site is within the green belt and has been refused permission to intensify operations on several occasions on the basis of harm to the Metropolitan Green Belt and the character and appearance of the area. Therefore this site is not suitable for intensification.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Croydon
<b>Site address</b>	Purley Oaks C A Site, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey, CR8 2BG,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 321 624
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.22
<b>Location map</b>	
<b>Site operator</b>	Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited

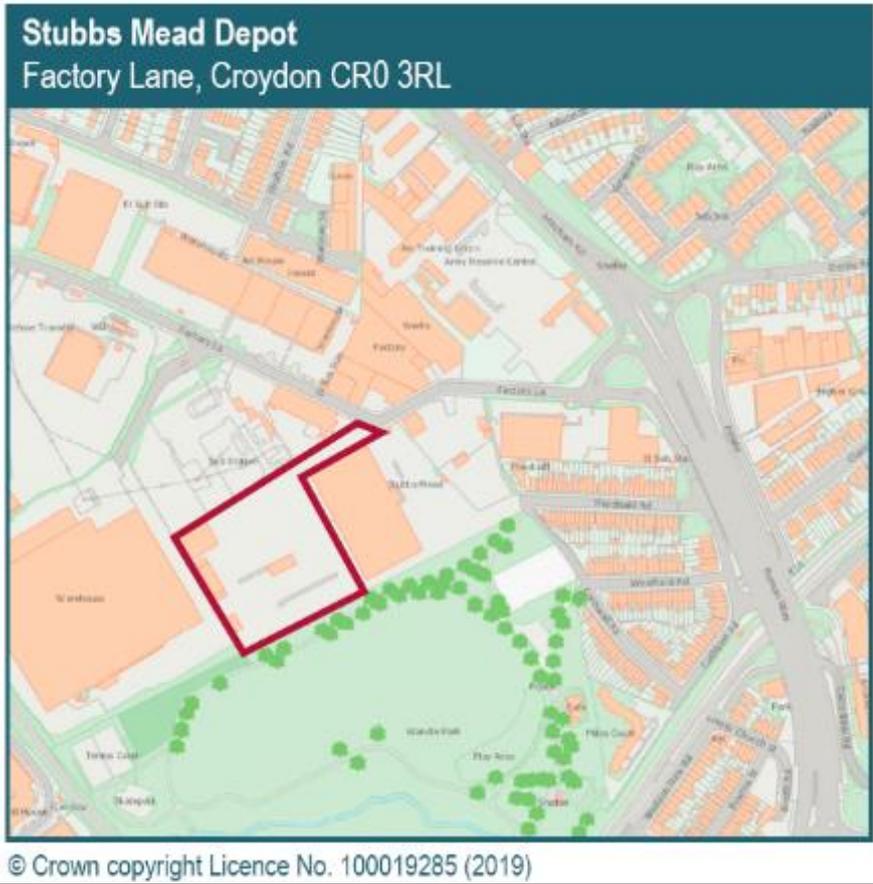
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site</b>	
Site owner	LB Croydon	
Type of facility	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	
Max throughput	9,099	
Licensed capacity	12,535	
Permit number	DB3403LU/T001	
Type of waste accepted	HIC	
Management type	Transfer	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	Located within a local centre and surrounding residential neighbourhood. Purley Oaks Depot is adjacent.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Open local authority reuse and recycling centre.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access from Brighton Road	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	Adjacent to SLWP Schedule 2 location	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	No
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	Place Specific Policy Area Adjacent to Proposal Site DM42.3 for Gypsy and Traveller pitches
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No

Site Name	<b>Purley Oaks Civic Amenity Site</b>	
	Flood Affected	The majority of the site falls within Flood Zone 3 with Flood Zone 2 on the periphery
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	None
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><a href="#">14/03850/P</a>   Siting of replacement staff welfare facilities   Purley Oaks Recycling Centre, Brighton Road, Purley, CR8 2BG                      Permission Granted 01 Dec 2014</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The site is adjacent to proposal Site DM42.3 for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and therefore there is no capacity to expand.	

Site Name	<b>SafetyKleen Coulsden</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	Unit 6b, Redlands, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 2HT,
OS grid reference	TQ 301 593
Site size (ha)	0.28
Location map	
Site operator	Safety Kleen UK Ltd
Site owner	Safety Kleen UK Ltd
Type of facility	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station
Max throughput	Not operational
Licensed capacity	12,782
Permit number	BP3899EU/V005
Type of waste accepted	Hazardous
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site lies within an industrial area with similar adjacent uses. To the east of the site is residential housing with a buffer of green space and trees.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>SafetyKleen Coulsden</b>	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Large two- and three-storey mid-century office and warehouse block with some hardstanding for vehicles at rear.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Redlands	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	Railway lines to the west.	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	No other waste uses nearby	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Marlpit Lane SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	SINC 50m to east
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>Use for storage of clean kerosene and general waste products</u> Ref. No: 06/00814/LP   Status: Lawful Dev.Cert. Granted (proposed)</p> <p><u>Provision of eight parking spaces at front</u> Ref. No: 97/01879/P   Status: Permission Granted</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes	

Site Name	<b>SafetyKleen Coulsden</b>
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	

Site Name	<b>Stubbs Mead Depot</b>
Borough	Croydon
Site address	Factory Lane, Croydon, CR0 3RL
OS grid reference	Easting 531535 Northing 165822
Site size (ha)	2.71ha
Location map	
Site operator	Veolia E S Cleanaway ( U K ) Ltd
Site owner	LB Croydon
Type of facility	Vehicle depot
Max throughput	N/A
Licensed capacity	N/A

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Stubbs Mead Depot</b>	
<b>Permit number</b>	CP3491SD/A001	
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	Depot related to household waste collection	
<b>Management type</b>	N/A	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site lies within the Factory Lane industrial area surrounded on three sides by similar uses. To the south lies a locally listed historic park and garden.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Large double-storey shed with hardstanding for vehicles	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Factory Lane.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or water to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are a number of waste facilities in this area. However these facilities are located away from residential neighbourhoods.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Purley Way SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site
	Opportunity area	Proposal Site 946: Mixed residential and employment (industry and warehousing)
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA

Site Name	<b>Stubbs Mead Depot</b>	
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	The north west corner of the site falls within Flood Zone 3 and the rest of the site is Flood Zone 2.
	Heritage assets	Adjacent to locally listed historic park and garden
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Adjacent to locally listed historic park and garden and SINC
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>Erection of a two storey detached modular building</u> Ref. No: 10/03495/P   Status: Permission Granted</p> <p><u>Extending roof canopy over all of the waste transfer bays</u> Ref. No: 07/04876/P   Status: Permission Granted 01 Feb 2008</p> <p><u>Alterations to existing and construction of recycling storage bays; relocation and replacement of existing lighting/CCTV columns</u> Ref. No: 00/01267/P   Status: Permission Granted (Regulation 3) 20 Sep 2000</p> <p><u>Erection of single storey side extension to existing storage building for use as compost bagging area</u> Ref. No: 94/00380/P   Status: Permission Granted (Regulation 3) 13 Apr 1994</p> <p><u>Installation of 6000 gallon underground petrol storage tank and 12000 gallon underground derv storage tank</u> Ref. No: 89/03206/P   Status: Regulation 4 - Carry out development 21 Feb 1990</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes. Facility is used predominantly as a vehicle depot with a small amount of paper transfer.	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	Site proposed for mixed residential and employment so no opportunity to intensify. There will be no capacity loss as the facility does not manage waste.	

#### 4.2 South London waste sites - Kingston

Profiled sites:

- Chessington Equestrian centre
- Genuine Solutions Group
- Kingston Civic Amenity Centre
- Kingston Waste Transfer Station

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Chessington Equestrian Centre</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Kingston Upon Thames
<b>Site address</b>	Chessington Equestrian Centre, Clayton Road, Chessington, Surrey, KT9 1NN,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 176 652
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	9.88ha
<b>Location map</b>	 <p>Chessington Equestrian Centre Clayton Road, Chessington KT9 1NN</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
<b>Site operator</b>	B L Penwarden Haulage & Demolition Contractors Limited
<b>Site owner</b>	Mark Costello
<b>Type of facility</b>	A25 : Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation

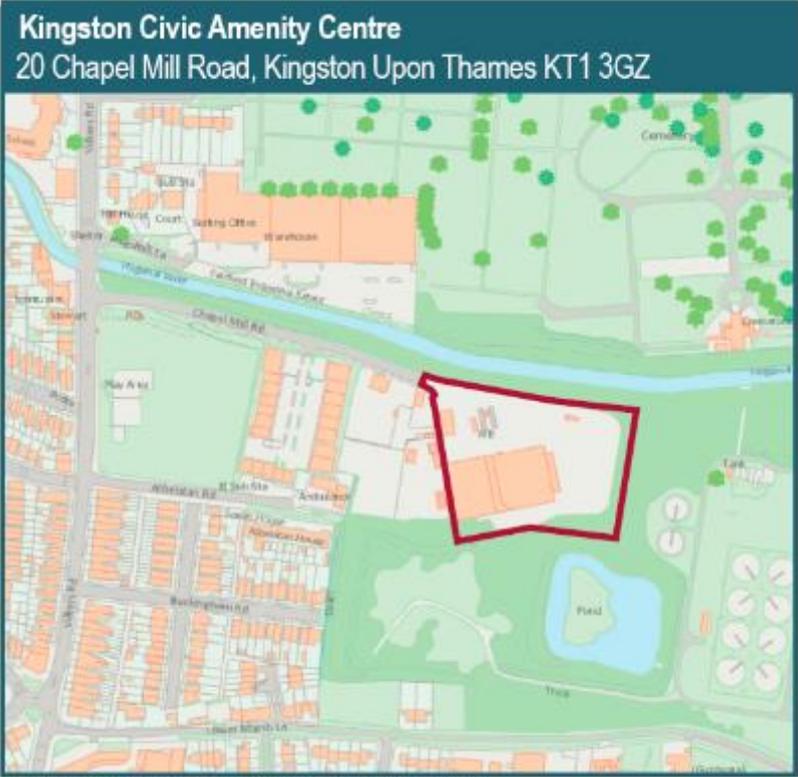
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Chessington Equestrian Centre</b>	
<b>Max throughput</b>	44,285	
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	99,999	
<b>Permit number</b>	AB3807FC/A001	
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	Excavation	
<b>Management type</b>	Land Reclamation	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site is located in Green Belt. Chessington Equestrian Centre is adjacent. There are mobile homes and an industrial area to the south of the site.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Open facility	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access along un-named road from Clayton Road	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are no other waste uses nearby	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	No
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	No
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	Green Belt
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>Chessington Equestrian Centre</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	Green Belt
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p>A permit was granted in 2015 to accept inert excavation waste to land as a recovery operation.</p> <p><u>13/10228</u> Permit with conditions 25/10/2013                      Creation of a new manege area, new drainage &amp; water abatement features &amp; new woodland, grassland and hedgerow habitats</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No.	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>The Chessington Equestrian Centre has a permit to accept inert excavation waste to land as a recovery operation. This is not a permanent waste site and therefore no opportunity to intensify uses.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Genuine Solutions Group</b>
Borough	Kingston Upon Thames
Site address	Solutions House, Unit 1 H Q3, 223 Hook Rise South, Surbiton, Surrey, KT6 7LD,
OS grid reference	TQ 191 651
Site size (ha)	0.26
Location map	
Site operator	Genuine Solutions Group Limited
Site owner	Pace Trustees Ltd
Type of facility	S0823 : WEEE treatment facility
Max throughput	1,630 (planning application 5,000)
Licensed capacity	74,999
Permit number	FB3706SS/T001
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Recycling and Reuse
Location and surrounding land	Located within an industrial area surrounded by similar large industrial sheds. Fronting on Hook Rise South beyond which is

Site Name	<b>Genuine Solutions Group</b>	
uses (existing and proposed)	the Kingston Bypass. Residential properties lie to the east and west of the industrial area. To the North of Kingston bypass is residential properties, Swallow Park Gypsy and Traveller site and to the west of this is school playing fields.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Two-storey office block fronting a large industrial shed to the rear. Hardstanding for vehicles to the rear.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access from Hook Rise South	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	No other waste uses nearby.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Chessington Industrial Area (SIL)
	SLWP	Schedule 2 Area
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	Neighbourhood Policy SB1 Tolworth Key Area of Change
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL to the east of Chessington SIL Green corridor to the south of the site.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No

Site Name	<b>Genuine Solutions Group</b>	
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
<b>Planning history</b>	12/10182 Permit with conditions 26/10/2012 Change of Use to Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment Recycling Facility	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This type of facility typically has a lower throughput per hectare, so it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations at this site in its current form.	

Site Name	<b>Kingston Civic Amenity Centre and Transfer Station</b>
Borough	Kingston Upon Thames
Site address	Chapel Mill Road, Off Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 3GZ,
OS grid reference	TQ 190 685
Site size (ha)	2.03 (including Kingston WTS)
Location map	 <p>Kingston Civic Amenity Centre 20 Chapel Mill Road, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 3GZ</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited
Site owner	London Borough of Kingston
Type of facility	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site
Max throughput	14,363
Licensed capacity	25,000
Permit number	DB3403MX/T001
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land	Site lies within an industrial area which is surrounded by open space. Kingston Waste Transfer Centre is within the same site

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kingston Civic Amenity Centre and Transfer Station</b>	
<b>uses (existing and proposed)</b>	and Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works is located nearby. The site is located away from residential areas.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Enclosed local authority reuse and recycling centre	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Chapel Mill Road. Additions to the Strategic Cycle Network are proposed along the north bank of Hogsmill River away from the site.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	Hogsmill River	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	Kingston Waste Transfer Centre and Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works is located nearby.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Fairfield Trade Park/Kingsmill Business Park LSIS
	SLWP	Safeguarded Waste Site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	Neighbourhood Policy KT1 Hogsmill Valley Key Area of Change
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Area of Archaeological Significance
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL, Green chain and SINC to the north and south of the site

Site Name	<b>Kingston Civic Amenity Centre and Transfer Station</b>	
	Town Centre Hierarchy	Kingston Town
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><b><u>13/12160/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Installation of a single storey modular office building (13m x 7m) and retention of a single storey portacabin (10m x 3m) and a single storey modular garage (11m x 8m) involving the temporary change of use from Waste Transfer Station (sui generis) to Grounds Maintenance Depot (sui generis).  <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 10/06/2013</p> <p><b><u>16/12599/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Erection of two waste storage canopy enclosures to replace existing open waste storage bays.  <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 03/08/2016</p> <p><b><u>14/12311/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Installation of 2no. stacked portable cabins to provide staff welfare accommodation.  <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 24/10/2014</p> <p><b><u>09/12104/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Erection of new building to house cardboard and paper recycling and 5 x storage bays (4m high) with associated high steel column and sleeper construction wall with 2m high litter netter on top; minor amendments to existing parking arrangements.  <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 10/08/2009</p> <p><b><u>06/12722/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Installation of first floor extension to existing welfare and site managers office.  <b>Decision:</b> Permit Conditions 22/12/2006</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Partly	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site. It has not been possible to contact the operator Veolia.	

Site Name	<b>Kingston Waste Transfer Station</b>
Borough	Kingston Upon Thames
Site address	Kingston Waste Transfer Station, Chapel Mill Road, Off Villiers Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 3GZ,
OS grid reference	TQ 188 684
Site size (ha)	2.03 (including Kingston RRC)
Location map	 <p>Kingston Waste Transfer Station 20 Chapel Mill Road, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 3GZ</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Viridor Waste Management Ltd
Site owner	London Borough of Kingston
Type of facility	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn
Max throughput	68,883
Licensed capacity	200,500
Permit number	AB3006FA/V002
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Transfer

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kingston Waste Transfer Station</b>	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Site lies within an industrial area which is surrounded by open space. Kingston RRC is within the same site and Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works is located nearby. The site is located away from residential areas.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Double-storey enclosed shed with hardstanding for vehicles.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Chapel Mill Road	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	Hogsmill River	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	Kingston RRC and Hogsmill Sewage Treatment Works is located nearby.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Fairfield Trade Park/Kingsmill Business Park LSIS
	SLWP	Safeguarded Waste Site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	Neighbourhood Policy KT1 Hogsmill Valley Key Area of Change
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Area of Archaeological Significance
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL, Green chain and SINC to the north and south of the site
	Town Centre Hierarchy	Kingston Town

Site Name	<b>Kingston Waste Transfer Station</b>	
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
Planning history	<p><b><u>16/12599/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Erection of two waste storage canopy enclosures to replace existing open waste storage bays. <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 03/08/2016</p> <p><b><u>14/12311/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Installation of 2no. stacked portable cabins to provide staff welfare accommodation. <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 24/10/2014</p> <p><b><u>13/12160/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Installation of a single storey modular office building (13m x 7m) and retention of a single storey portacabin (10m x 3m) and a single storey modular garage (11m x 8m) involving the temporary change of use from Waste Transfer Station (sui generis) to Grounds Maintenance Depot (sui generis). <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 10/06/2013</p> <p><b><u>09/12181/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Removal of 3 temporary buildings. Erection of 1 x 2-storey modular building for office/staff use. <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 14/09/2009</p> <p><b><u>09/12104/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Erection of new building to house cardboard and paper recycling and 5 x storage bays (4m high) with associated high steel column and sleeper construction wall with 2m high litter netter on top; minor amendments to existing parking arrangements. <b>Decision:</b> Permit with conditions 10/08/2009</p> <p><b><u>06/12722/FUL - Full Application</u></b> Installation of first floor extension to existing welfare and site managers office. <b>Decision:</b> Permit Conditions 22/12/2006</p>	
Contact with operator	Partly	
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site. It has not been possible to contact the operator Veolia.	

### **4.3 South London waste sites - Merton**

Sites profiled:

B&T @ Work (Penfold Thomas)  
B Nebbett (European Metal Recycling)  
Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (Suez)  
Deadman Confidential  
Garth Road Civic Amenity Site  
Garth Road Transfer Station  
Killoughery  
LMD Waste Management, Wandle Way  
LMD Waste Management, Willow Lane  
Maguire Skips, Wandle Way  
Maguire Skips, Weir Road WTS  
Morden Transfer Station (Suez)  
NJB Recycling  
One Waste Clearance  
Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery  
Riverside AD Facility and Bio Waste Treatment Centre  
UK & European Construction  
Wandle Waste Management

Site Name	<b>B&amp;T @ Work</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	Unit 5c Wandle Way, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4NA,
OS grid reference	TQ 278 677
Site size (ha)	0.06
Location map	 <p><b>B &amp; T @ Work</b> Unit 5c Wandle Way, Willow Lane Industrial Est., Mitcham CR4 4NA</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Penfold Thomas
Site owner	No known
Type of facility	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn
Max throughput	3,729
Licensed capacity	5,000
Permit number	BB3302GA/A001
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Transfer and materials recycling

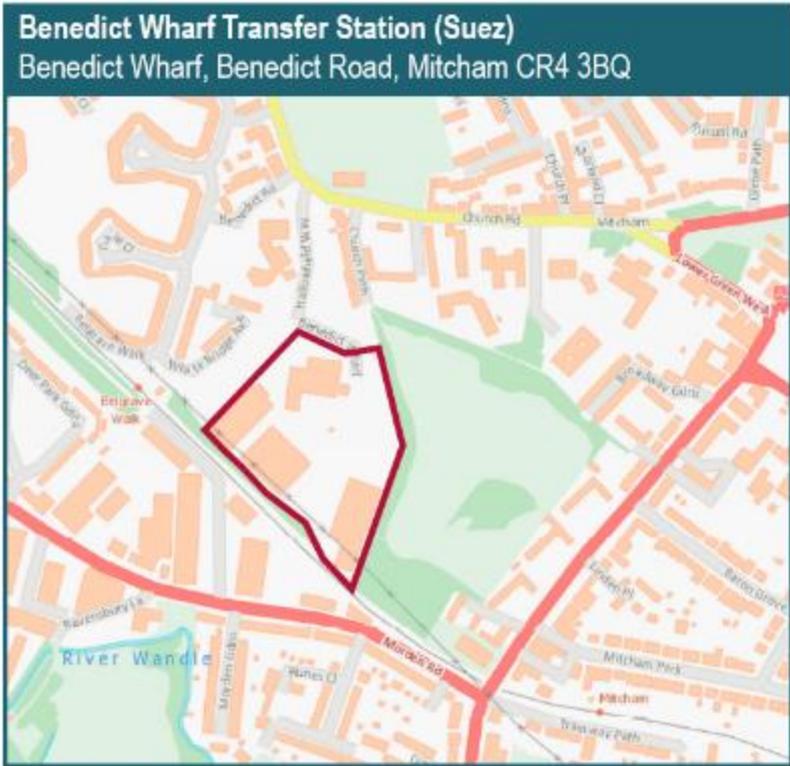
Site Name	<b>B&amp;T @ Work</b>	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	Located within an industrial area (Willow Lane Industrial Estate) surrounded by similar two storey sheds. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the south of the site.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Open area with skips	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access via Wandle Way	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the south of the site.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No

Site Name	B&T @ Work	
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>13/P3078</u> Grant Renewal of planning permission 18-02-2014 Application for the renewal of an extant planning permission LBM reference 10/P0515 for the erection of a freestanding single storey building in the existing yard for use as a cafe.</p> <p><u>12/P0232</u> Grant Permission 03-04-2013 Application for retrospective change of use of external yard from b2 &amp; b8 to waste recycling</p> <p><u>10/P0515</u> dated 08-10-2010: erection of a freestanding single storey building in the existing yard for use as a café.</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.	

Site Name	<b>B Nebbett &amp; Son (European Metal Recycling)</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	B Nebbett & Son, 23 Ellis Road, Willow Lane Ind Estate, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4HX,
OS grid reference	TQ 279 672
Site size (ha)	1.03
Location map	 <p><b>European Metal Recycling (formerly B Nebbett &amp; Son)</b> 3 Ellis Road, Willow Lane Industrial Estate, Mitcham CR4 4HX</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	European Metal Recycling Limited
Site owner	B Nebbett & Son (no other land interest declarations signed for permission 07/P3531 (2008))
Type of facility	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)
Max throughput	70,100
Licensed capacity	109500
Permit number	DB3608FZ/T001
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Recycling and Reuse

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>B Nebbett &amp; Son (European Metal Recycling)</b>	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site is located within Willow Lane industrial estate surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north west of the site.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	A collection of large double-storey warehouses and office space with hardstanding for metal sorting, vehicles and skips.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Ellis Road, suitable for large vehicles.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north west of the site.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	Safeguarded Land, Industrial Areas Policies CS12, DME1
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	The majority of the site is within Flood Zone 2
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Zone
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>B Nebbett &amp; Son (European Metal Recycling)</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
Planning history	<p><u>07/P3531</u> Permission Granted 11-02-2008 Installation of a 1000 tonne side compression shear on a 198m<sup>2</sup> concrete plinth. extension of existing concrete push wall to 8m around east &amp; south perimeter and development of associated plant area including motor unit, cooling fan, operator platform and cabin.</p> <p><u>07/P0408</u> Permission Granted 20-06-2007 Change of use of land from a plant and vehicle hire depot to provide an extension to existing metal recycling facility (currently operating from adjoining land to the north). proposals include: (a) the installation of a drainage, interceptor and attenuation tanks, (b) the erection of a 4.5m concrete wall around the western, eastern and southern perimeter of the site, (c) the laying of concrete hardstanding and (d) the installation of security lighting including associated lighting columns.</p>	
Contact with operator	No	
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.	

Site Name	<b>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (Suez)</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	Benedict Wharf, Benedict Road, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 3BQ,
OS grid reference	TQ 270 684
Site size (ha)	3.87
Location map	 <p><b>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (Suez)</b> Benedict Wharf, Benedict Road, Mitcham CR4 3BQ</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Suez Recycling & Recovery South East Ltd
Site owner	Suez Recycling & Recovery
Type of facility	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn
Max throughput	275,000
Licensed capacity	275,000
Permit number	AB3603ZD/V003
Type of waste accepted	HIC / C&D
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land uses	The site lies within an industrial area surrounded by similar industrial uses. Access route into the site is adjacent to a primary school (N). There are neighbouring houses along

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (Suez)</b>	
(existing and proposed)	Church Path (NE), parks on both sides (E&W) and car pound to the north.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Double-storey industrial shed with hard standing and open sorting area.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Benedict Wharf	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	No other waste uses nearby.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Hallowfield Way (Benedicts Wharf) SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	Industrial Areas Policies CS12/DME
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA AQFA – Mitcham London Road A216 (Cricket Green to Streatham Road Junction).
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area (eastern part of site)
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Open space and SINC to the east of the site
Town Centre Hierarchy	N/A	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Benedict Wharf Transfer Station (Suez)</b>	
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>08/P2724</u> Grant Permission 29-03-2012</p> <p>Formation of an 'eco park' comprising: an extension to existing materials recycling facility with the provision of new buildings providing a new anaerobic digestion facility; a new office building and visitor/education centre; a waste bulking/transfer facility; a new weighbridge; alteration of the access from Hallowfield Way; new service road and ancillary infrastructure.</p> <p>Conditions discharged: <u>15/P0457</u>, <u>15/P0344</u>, <u>15/P0217</u>, <u>15/P0057</u>, <u>14/P2117</u>, <u>12/P2694</u>, <u>12/P2656</u></p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>Site is proposed for mixed use redevelopment in Merton's draft Local Plan – <u>Site Mi1</u>. Suez plan to sell this site to fund the proposed new facility at Beddington Lane. Therefore there is no opportunity for expansion or intensification.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Deadman Confidential</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	35 Willow Lane, Mitcham, CR4 4NA
OS grid reference	Easting 527608 Northing 167812
Site size (ha)	0.38
Location map	
Site operator	Deadman Confidential
Site owner	B Nebbett & Sons Ltd
Type of facility	Exempt site
Max throughput	5,000
Licensed capacity	N/A
Permit number	WEX106410 (Exemption)
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Sorting and baling paper for recycling
Location and surrounding land	The site is located within Willow Lane industrial estate surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House,

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Deadman Confidential</b>	
<b>uses (existing and proposed)</b>	which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Hardstanding for material sorting, vehicles and skips. Two storey portakabin office.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Willow Lane	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	None.	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	The site falls within Flood Zone 2
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
<b>Planning history</b>	<u>08/P2523</u> Granted 26-01-2010:	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Deadman Confidential</b>
	Change of use from class B2 to class B8, to allow the storage, loading and distribution of metals for recycling, together with the provision of a weighbridge, 2 storey portakabins, container storage, container loader and the erection of new fencing, wall and new access.
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Several attempts to contact this operator but with no success.
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This is an exempt site with no throughput data and we have not been able to contact the operator to verify throughput. The most recent planning application (08/P2523) was for a metals recycling site stated that the throughput would be 1,500 tonnes per week which is 78,000 tonnes per annum. This application was made by B Nebbett (who is currently operating a metals recycling site at 23 Ellis Road in Merton) and it is not clear when the current operation started. However there could be an opportunity to intensify throughput on the site with some intervention.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Garth Road Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station</b>	
<b>Borough</b>	Merton	
<b>Site address</b>	63-69 Amenity Way, Garth Road, Morden, Surrey, SM4 4AX, SM4 4NJ	
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 234 665	TQ 235 666
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.72	
<b>Location map</b>		
<b>Site operator</b>	Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited	
<b>Site owner</b>	London Borough of Merton	
<b>Type of facility</b>	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station
<b>Max throughput</b>	14,594	18,839
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	25,000	22,281
<b>Permit number</b>	DB3403KM/T001	FB3002MJ/T001
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	LACW	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	<p>The site is within the Garth Road Industrial Estate. At present, the site accommodates a household reuse and recycling centre and Merton Council's LACW Transfer Station. To the north of the site, there is a waste transfer site, to the east are houses and to the south and west are Merton Council highways depot facilities and industrial units. From the A24 to the south of the site, access is</p>	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Garth Road Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station</b>	
	gained via Garth Road, which has houses and part of the Garth Road Industrial Estate along it.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Open local authority reuse and recycling centre and transfer station	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	From the A24 to the south of the site, access is gained via Garth Road, which has houses and part of the Garth Road Industrial Estate along it.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	Suez waste transfer station adjacent. Residential housing at Beaver Close is also adjacent to the site.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Garth Road LSIS
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	None
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No. Adjacent however.
<b>Planning history</b>	<u>15/P1952</u> Permission granted 03-08-2015	

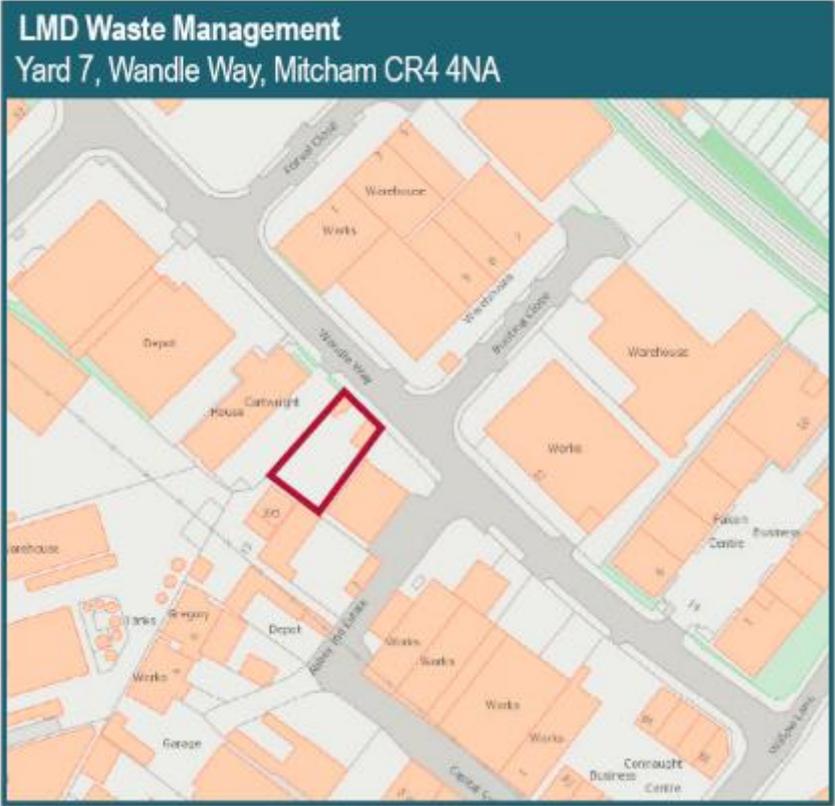
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Garth Road Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station</b>
	<p>Removal of existing metal portacabin and installation of new vandal-proof portable building for use as canteen, office, toilets and drying room for use in connection with existing use of site for waste disposal and recycling.</p> <p><u>14/P3556</u> Permission granted 18-11-2014 Removal of portable buildings and installation of one replacement larger portable building in connection with the existing use of the site for the transfer of waste.</p> <p><u>09/P0507</u> Permission granted 05-05-2009 Erection of an additional single storey building to cover part of open yard for use in connection with the use of the site as a waste transfer station.</p> <p><u>04/P1701</u> Grant Permission 27-04-2005 Provision of industrial units (class b2), incorporating a recycling centre and ancillary office building</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Partly
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site. It has not been possible to contact the operator Veolia.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Killoughery</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Merton
<b>Site address</b>	41 Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4NA,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 276 674
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.82ha

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Killoughery</b>
<b>Location map</b>	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
<b>Site operator</b>	George Killoughery Limited
<b>Site owner</b>	George Killoughery Limited
<b>Type of facility</b>	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn
<b>Max throughput</b>	71,253
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	74,999
<b>Permit number</b>	EB3633DU/V002
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	C&D
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site is located within Willow Lane industrial estate surrounded by similar industrial properties. The River Wandle lies to the west of the site. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	A large site comprising a double-storey industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, hardstanding for skips and CDE waste.
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Willow Lane.

Site Name	Killoughery	
Opportunity to use rail or water to transport waste	River Wandle nearby but there is not currently infrastructure to support transportation of waste to this site by water.	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	The northern part and the eastern edge of 41 Willow Lane falls within Flood Zone 2.  The northern half of 43a Willow Lane falls within Flood Zone 2.
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
Planning history	41 Willow Lane:	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Killoughery</b>
	<p><u>11/P3200</u> Permission Granted 15-06-2012</p> <p>Change of use from a smelter [use class B2] to a waste management facility [sui generis] processing general waste from skips and construction waste with the crushing of materials to manufacture recycled aggregates and the construction of two new buildings towards the rear of the site to house these activities.</p> <p><u>98/P0369</u> Issue Certificate of Lawfulness 24-09-1998</p> <p>Application for a certificate of lawfulness in respect of the use of the site for concrete crushing and the installation of plant associated with the proposed use.</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.

Site Name	<b>LMD Waste Management, Wandle Way</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	Yard adjacent to Unit 7, Abbey Industrial Estate, Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4NA
OS grid reference	TQ 277 677
Site size (ha)	0.06
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	L M D Waste Management Limited
Site owner	Roman Haulage
Type of facility	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
Max throughput	24,444
Licensed capacity	74,999
Permit number	CB3607SQ/A001
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Transfer

Site Name	<b>LMD Waste Management, Wandle Way</b>	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site is located within Willow Lane industrial estate surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the south of the site.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Mainly open hardstanding C&D sorting	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access from Wandle Way	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the south of the site.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes

Site Name	<b>LMD Waste Management, Wandle Way</b>
<p><b>Planning history</b></p>	<p><u>13/P2719</u> Application refused 23-12-2013:                      Lawful development certificate in respect of the continued existing use of premises for the recycling and storage of secondary aggregate materials including crushing and screening</p> <p>Insufficient evidence was presented that site had been used by Deadman Confidential since 1995 (and then subsequently Roman Haulage) for recycling. No follow-up applications have been submitted. The lawful use of the site remains undefined.</p>
<p><b>Contact with operator</b></p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b></p>	<p>Given the small scale and lack of permission for waste use for this site it is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify the operations.</p>

Site Name	<b>LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	32 Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4NA,
OS grid reference	TQ 277 674
Site size (ha)	0.07
Location map	
Site operator	L M D Waste Management Ltd
Site owner	Not known
Type of facility	A14 : Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes
Max throughput	38,738
Licensed capacity	50,000
Permit number	DB3805GC/T001
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land	The site is located within Willow Lane industrial estate surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House, which was

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane</b>	
<b>uses (existing and proposed)</b>	converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies opposite the site.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Double-storey shed with attached single-storey offices.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Willow Lane	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies opposite the site.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	The site falls within Flood Zone 2
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>LMD Waste Management, 32 Willow Lane</b>
<b>Planning history</b>	<u>02/P0938</u> Grant Permission 03-04-2003 Redevelopment of site involving erection of single storey building for the use as a waste transfer facility for construction and demolition waste.
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The proximity to Connect House makes this site unsuitable for intensification. The throughput ratio is above average for this type of facility.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Maguire Skips, Wandle Way</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Merton
<b>Site address</b>	Storage Land, Wandle Way, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4NB,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 276 678
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.19
<b>Location map</b>	
<b>Site operator</b>	Maguire Skips Ltd
<b>Site owner</b>	London Borough of Merton

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Maguire Skips, Wandle Way</b>	
<b>Type of facility</b>	S0810 : Inert & Excavation Waste TS	
<b>Max throughput</b>	58,150	
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	74,999	
<b>Permit number</b>	RP3090VM/A001	
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	C&D	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Located within an industrial area (Willow Lane Industrial Estate) surrounded by similar industrial uses.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Mainly open hardstanding for skips and sorting. Double-storey covered area.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Wandle Way	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. This facility lies on the edge of the industrial estate near residential properties and has been the subject of noise and planning enforcement investigations.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>Maguire Skips, Wandle Way</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
<b>Planning history</b>	10/P3572 Approved 24-01-2011  Application, by Mcguire Skips, for a certificate of lawfulness in respect of the use of land for storage of construction materials and the parking of associated vehicles in connection with that use.	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The plot throughput ratio is above average for this type of facility so there are unlikely to be opportunities to intensify the throughput.	

Site Name	<b>Maguire Skips, Weir Road</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	36 Weir Court, Wimbledon, London, SW19 8UG,
OS grid reference	TQ 258 721
Site size (ha)	0.3ha
Location map	
Site operator	Maguire Skips Limited
Site owner	Not known
Type of facility	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
Max throughput	53,313
Licensed capacity	74,999
Permit number	AB3004UU/A001
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land	Located within an industrial area comprising two and three storey industrial sheds and warehouses. Vantage House, which was

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Maguire Skips, Weir Road</b>	
<b>uses (existing and proposed)</b>	converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies at the southern edge of Durnsford Road SIL.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Enclosed double-storey shed with outside hardstanding space.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Weir Road to strategic road network.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	River Wandle nearby, but there is not currently infrastructure to support transportation of waste to this site by water. Railhead on opposite side of the adjacent rail tracks.	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are three waste transfer facilities within the same industrial estate: Maguire Skips, NJB Recycling and Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery. Vantage House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies at the southern edge of Durnsford Road SIL.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Durnsford Rd SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	Adjacent to Flood Zone 2/3
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Adjacent to River Wandle (SINC, Green Corridor, Open Space & MOL)
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Maguire Skips, Weir Road</b>
<b>Planning history</b>	<u>13/P1050</u> Grant Permission 29-05-2013 Change of use of the existing public access recycling facility to a use involving the segregation, processing and recovery of waste resources with the erection of a concrete and steel clad building to house a concrete crusher, mobile plant, trommel and walled storage bays.
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morden Transfer Station (Suez)</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Merton
<b>Site address</b>	Morden Transfer Station, Amenity Way, Morden, Surrey, SM4 4AX,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 234 666
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.8
<b>Location map</b>	 <p><b>Morden Transfer Station</b> Amenity Way, Garth Road, Morden SM4 4AX</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Morden Transfer Station (Suez)</b>	
<b>Site operator</b>	Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Ltd	
<b>Site owner</b>	Suez Recycling And Recovery	
<b>Type of facility</b>	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	
<b>Max throughput</b>	39,950	
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	74,999	
<b>Permit number</b>	CB3639RU/V004	
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	HIC / C&D	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site lies within an industrial location surrounded by similar activities.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Double-storey industrial shed with hardstanding.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Amenity Way.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a number of waste uses in this area, including Merton Reuse and Recycling Centre. The site is adjacent to residential properties in Beaver Close.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Garth Road LSIS
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No

Site Name	<b>Morden Transfer Station (Suez)</b>	
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	'Green Corridor' and a SINC on the north-western boundary. Cemetery designated MOL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
Planning history	04/P1701 approved 27-04-2005 Provision of industrial units (class b2), incorporating a recycling centre and ancillary office building	
Contact with operator	Yes	
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	There are no known plans to intensify operations at the facility.	

Site Name	<b>NJB Recycling</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	77 Weir Road, London, SW19 8UG,
OS grid reference	TQ 259 726
Site size (ha)	0.35

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>NJB Recycling</b>
<b>Location map</b>	 <p>NJB Recycling 77 Weir Road, London SW19 8UG</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
<b>Site operator</b>	N J B Recycling Limited
<b>Site owner</b>	London Borough of Merton
<b>Type of facility</b>	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
<b>Max throughput</b>	48,687
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	75,000
<b>Permit number</b>	AB3801TN/A001
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	C&D
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Located within an industrial area comprising two and three storey industrial sheds and warehouses. The site is adjacent to a Gypsy and Travellers site in Wandsworth.
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Enclosed triple-storey shed with outside hardstanding space for vehicles.
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Weir Road to strategic road network.
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	River Wandle nearby. Railhead on opposite side of the adjacent rail tracks.
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal</b>	There are three waste transfer facilities within the same industrial estate: Maguire Skips, NJB Recycling and

Site Name	NJB Recycling	
facilities on the well-being of the local community	Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery. Vantage House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies at the southern edge of Durnsford Road SIL.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Durnsford Rd SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	Adjacent to Flood Zone 2/3
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Adjacent to River Wandle (SINC, Green Corridor, Open Space & MOL
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
Planning history	<p><u>17/P3081</u> Grant Permission 11-01-2018 Erection Of A New 11.0 Metre High Building With Open Frontage</p> <p><u>13/P2545</u> Grant Permission 30-01-2014 Erection of two new open fronted buildings [11 metres high] constructed of steel sheeting, new storage bays [5 metres high], car parking, cycle parking and landscaping in connection with the use of the site for waste recycling and a transfer facility.</p>	
Contact with operator	No	

Site Name	NJB Recycling
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Site Name	<b>One Waste Clearance</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	Unit 2 Abbey Industrial Estate 24 Willow Lane Mitcham CR4 4NA,
OS grid reference	Easting 527785 Northing 167636
Site size (ha)	0.1ha
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	One Waste Clearance
Site owner	Simon Baines
Type of facility	Waste transfer station
Max throughput	20,000
Licensed capacity	75,000
Permit number	Information not yet available
Type of waste accepted	HIC and CD&E
Management type	Transfer and recycling
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site is located within the Abbey Industrial Estate which forms part of Willow Lane SIL. It is surrounded by other businesses on the industrial estate including waste management facilities, vehicle repairers and manufacturing industries. Connect House, which was

Site Name	One Waste Clearance	
	converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies to the south of the site.	
Nature and scale of the facility	The facility is a fully enclosed industrial unit.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	The site is accessed from Wandle Way via a purpose-built access and driveway onto the industrial estate.	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House lies nearby which has been converted from offices to residential accommodation through prior approval permitted development.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes

Site Name	One Waste Clearance
<p><b>Planning history</b></p>	<p><u>17/P0212</u> Unit 2 Abbey Industrial Estate 24 Willow Lane Mitcham CR4 4NA</p> <p>Application for change of use from motor vehicle servicing to a non-hazardous waste transfer station</p> <p>Permission granted 23 May 2018</p>
<p><b>Contact with operator</b></p>	<p>Yes. The maximum capacity is based on the two weeks of operation. 90% of throughput is recycled with some destined for other sites in South London and the remainder going to Surrey.</p>
<p><b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b></p>	<p>The throughput per hectare is based on the few weeks the facility has been operating, which is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.</p>

Site Name	<b>Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	Unit 6, Weir Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19 8UG,
OS grid reference	TQ 259 718
Site size (ha)	0.28ha
Location map	
Site operator	Reston Waste Management Ltd
Site owner	LB Merton / Robert Cooper
Type of facility	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
Max throughput	71,595
Licensed capacity	74999
Permit number	JB3735RX/V002
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land	Located within an industrial area comprising two and three storey industrial sheds and warehouses. Vantage House, which

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery</b>	
<b>uses (existing and proposed)</b>	was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies opposite the site.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Enclosed triple-storey shed with outside hardstanding space for vehicles.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Weir Road to strategic road network.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	River Wandle nearby but there is not currently infrastructure to support transportation of waste to this site by water. Railhead on opposite side of the adjacent rail tracks.	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There are three waste transfer facilities within the same industrial estate: Maguire Skips, NJB Recycling and Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery. Vantage House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies opposite the site.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Durnsford Rd SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	Adjacent to Flood Zone 2/3
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Adjacent to River Wandle (SINC, Green Corridor, Open Space & MOL
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes

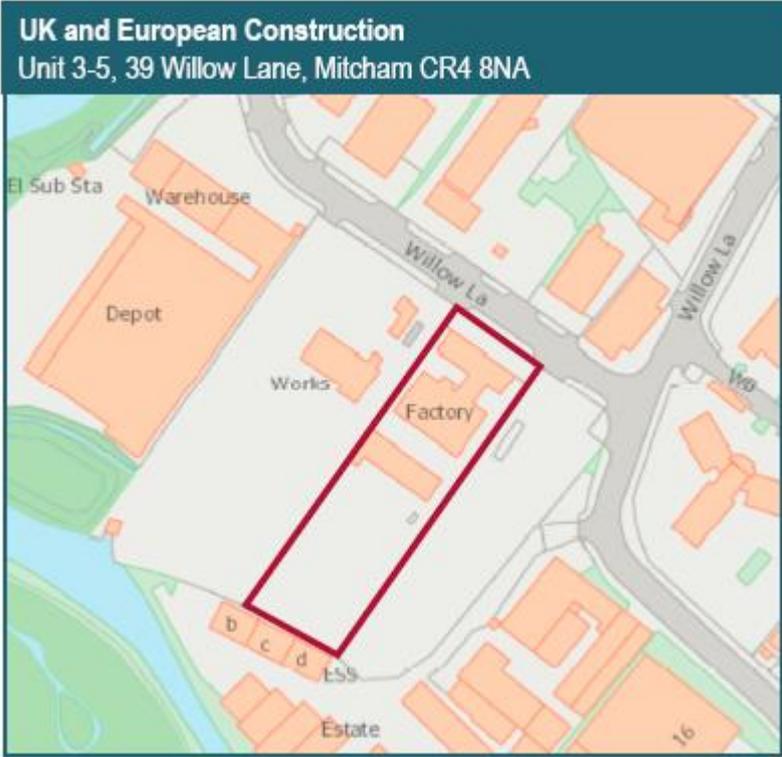
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Reston Waste Transfer and Recovery</b>
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>12/P1427</u> Grant Permission 27-07-2012                      Enlargement to building and reconfiguration of layout (amendment to LBM permission 08/P2235)                      Conditions: 15/P0540, 13/P3380</p> <p><u>08/P2235</u> Grant Permission 22-07-2011                      Redevelopment of existing waste transfer station to form an enclosed waste recycling facility containing a screening machine to reprocess existing waste types plus non hazardous waste, involving demolition of existing buildings and waste sorting area and the erection of enclosed facility with two weighbridges, an office and staff mess.</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Site Name	<b>Riverside AD Facility and Bio Waste Treatment Centre</b>	
Borough	Merton	
Site address	43, Willow Lane, Surrey, CR4 4NA,	
OS grid reference	TQ 276 674	
Site size (ha)	0.87ha	
Location map	 <p><b>Riverside A D Facility</b> 43 Willow Lane, Willow Lane Industrial Estate, Mitcham CR4 4NA</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>	
Site operator	Riverside AD Limited	
Site owner	Killoughery Properties Ltd	
Type of facility	Other Biological Treatment installation	Composting installation
Max throughput	46,341	51,715
Licensed capacity	999999	100,000
Permit number	AB3307LK/V002	JB3737WE/V003
Type of waste accepted	HIC	
Management type	Composting, AD and Land spread	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site is located to south west of Willow Lane and to the rear of buildings at 41A and 43B Willow Lane (which front Willow Lane). The site lies on the western edge of Willow Lane SIL.	

Site Name	<b>Riverside AD Facility and Bio Waste Treatment Centre</b>	
	<p>The Wandle River is located adjacent to the southeast boundary of the site. The land to the north east of the site is designated as Metropolitan Open Land, Open Space, a Green Corridor, a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and a Conservation Area. The land to the southeast comprises large areas of open space located within the London Borough of Sutton.</p> <p>Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.</p>	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	The facility uses in-vessel composting which takes mixed garden and kitchen waste, which are composted together in an enclosed vessel.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	An existing access running along the northwest boundary provides vehicle access to the site.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	While the Wandle River is located adjacent to the southeast boundary of the site, infrastructure is not currently in place to use this for transport.	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No

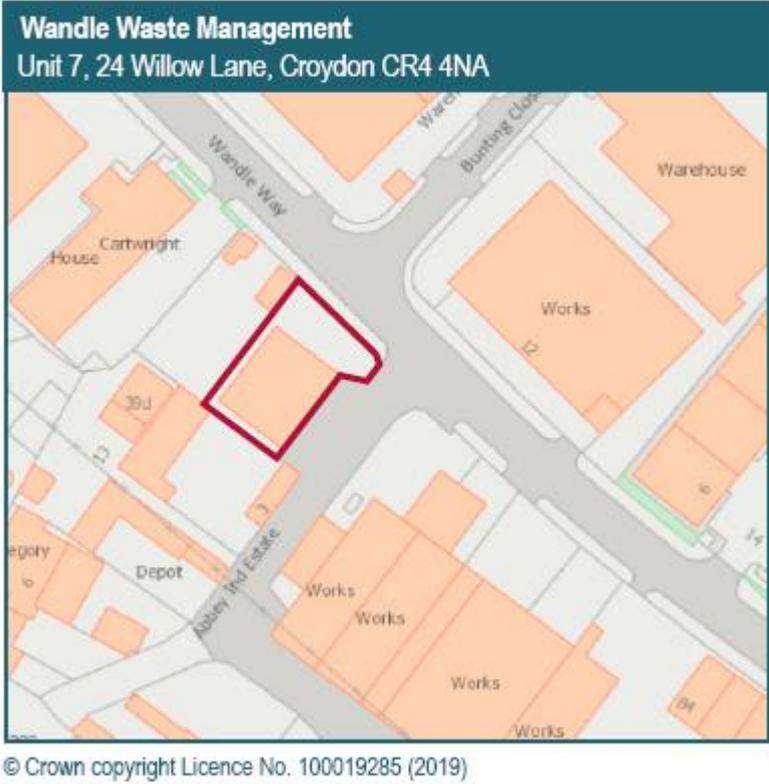
Site Name	<b>Riverside AD Facility and Bio Waste Treatment Centre</b>	
	Flood Affected	Part of the eastern and northern of edges of the site falls within Flood Zone 2.
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>08/P0713</u> Grant Permission 12-03-2009 Riverside House 43A Willow Lane Mitcham Surrey CR4 4NA Change of use from bus depot (sui generis) to a materials recycling facility. [liquid phase in-vessel accelerated composting using food &amp; other organic waste as input material] (class b2)</p> <p>12/P2936 Grant Permission 18-03-2013 Construction of a circular storage tank [7.5 metres high with diameter of 31 metres] for pasteurised food waste in the open yard of this site in connection with the existing use of this site as a food waste recycling facility</p> <p>13/P3797 Grant Permission 02-04-2015 Change of use of the existing consented storage tanks to anaerobically digest residual material from the adjacent consented food waste processing facility to include the installation of a gas engine and ancillary infrastructure to utilise bio-gas for the purpose of generating renewable energy</p> <p>15/P0903 Grant Permission 16-03-2015 Installation of a bio gas upgrading system to allow bio-gas from neighbouring food processing plant to be injected into the national grid</p>	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Riverside AD Facility and Bio Waste Treatment Centre</b>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes. Operator was not willing to provide information on the facility.
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The throughput per hectare is good for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.

Site Name	<b>UK and European Construction/Ranns Construction</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	Unit 3-5, 39 Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 8NA,
OS grid reference	TQ 276 673
Site size (ha)	0.5ha
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	U K And European Construction Limited
Site owner	Mr Pryor and Mr Manning
Type of facility	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy
Max throughput	804
Licensed capacity	75000
Permit number	BB3307GM/A001n
Type of waste accepted	C&D
Management type	Other Treatment
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site is located within Willow Lane industrial estate surrounded by similar industrial properties. The River Wandle lies to the west of the site. Connect House, which was

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>UK and European Construction/Ranns Construction</b>	
	converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	A large site comprising a double-storey industrial shed with hardstanding for vehicles, hardstanding for skips and CDE waste.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Willow Lane. <b>An access road running along the southeast boundary provides vehicle access to the site.</b>	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	River Wandle nearby but there is not currently infrastructure to support transportation of waste to this site by water.	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the north east of the site.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	The whole site falls within Flood Zone 2
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>UK and European Construction/Ranns Construction</b>
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>14/P2639</u> Refuse Certificate of Lawfulness 23-09-2014 Application for a lawful development certificate for a waste transfer &amp; recycling centre</p> <p><u>95/P0930</u> Grant Permission 20-12-1995 Use of part of site for the storage and transfer of inert waste arising from cable laying and groundwork operations in connection with use of 39 willow lane as a plant hire business.</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	The current status of this site is unclear. It was refused a certificate of lawfulness in 2014 but there does not appear to be any subsequent application for the site. The exact size of the site is not known and there are conflicting boundaries, but it is estimated to be approximately 0.5ha. It is operating well below its potential as a waste management site and there is the opportunity to intensify operations and increase throughput on the site.

Site Name	<b>Wandle Waste Management</b>
Borough	Merton
Site address	Unit 7, Abbey Industrial Estate, Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 4NA
OS grid reference	TQ 277 677
Site size (ha)	0.07ha
Location map	
Site operator	Wandle Waste Management Limited
Site owner	Deadman Confidential
Type of facility	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station
Max throughput	141
Licensed capacity	24999
Permit number	BB3508TQ/A001
Type of waste accepted	Hazardous
Management type	Transfer
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site is located within Willow Lane industrial estate surrounded by similar industrial properties. Connect House,

Site Name	<b>Wandle Waste Management</b>	
	which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the south of the site.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Double-storey shed	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access from Willow Lane	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Willow Lane Industrial Estate. Connect House, which was converted to residential use via Prior Approval, lies in the middle of Willow Lane SIL to the south of the site.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Willow Lane SIL
	SLWP	Industrial area suitable for new waste sites
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Areas of MOL and SINC lie to the east and west of Willow SIL.
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	Yes
Planning history	13/P2719 Refuse Certificate of Lawfulness 23-12-2013 Application for a lawful development certificate in respect of the continued existing use of premises for the recycling and	

Site Name	Wandle Waste Management
	storage of secondary aggregate materials including crushing and screening.
Contact with operator	No
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	The throughput on this site is very small and it is not clear what operation takes place on the site as no planning permission seems to exist for a hazardous waste transfer facility for this site. It is unlikely that there is an opportunity to intensify operations at the site.

#### 4.4 South London waste sites - Sutton

Profiled sites:

- 156 Beddington Lane
- 777 Recycling Centre
- Beddington Farmlands ERF
- Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site
- Cannon Hygiene, Mitcham
- Croydon Transfer Station
- Hinton Skips
- Hydro Cleansing, HCL House (wastewater)
- Kimpton Park Way HRRC
- King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane
- Premier Skip Hire
- Raven Recycling
- TGM Environmental
- Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre

Site Name	<b>156 Beddington Lane (formerly Severnside Waste Paper)</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	156 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4TE
OS grid reference	Easting 529505 Northing 167020
Site size (ha)	0.9ha
Location map	 <p>formerly Severnside 156 Beddington Lane, Croydon CR0 4TE</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	N/A
Site owner	777 Recycling
Type of facility	N/A
Max throughput	0
Licensed capacity	0
Permit number	N/A
Type of waste accepted	N/A
Management type	N/A
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	This site is part of a large strategic industrial area backing on to tram lines to the rear. Opposite the site (to the west) is land allocated for industry and the ERF. Nearby is the Wandle Valley Regional Park.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>156 Beddington Lane (formerly Severnside Waste Paper)</b>	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Vacant site safeguarded for waste uses. Currently five year permission for temporary B8 uses.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Beddington Lane. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waste to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL. Also located nearby are the Beddington Farmlands Energy from Waste facility and the Croydon Transfer Station.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Beddington SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial Area with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>156 Beddington Lane (formerly Severnside Waste Paper)</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL located to the west of Beddington Lane
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><a href="#">D2017/78420</a>   Proposed extension of existing waste land use including on site B8 storage or distribution of 5 years.   Deadman Confidential, 156 Beddington Lane Beddington CR0 4TE</p> <p>Permission granted 12 Feb 2018</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes.	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>Although it is safeguarded for waste use the site does not currently have a waste operation on site. The estimated potential capacity of this site is 54,000 tonnes per annum based on a potential throughput of 60,000 tonnes per hectare. The owner of this site also owns the adjacent site 777 Recycling at 154a Beddington Lane. He is interested in releasing 156 Beddington Lane from waste uses and providing compensatory capacity at 154a Beddington Lane. As there is no recent waste operation on this site, compensatory capacity should be assumed to be 54,000 tonnes per annum.</p>	

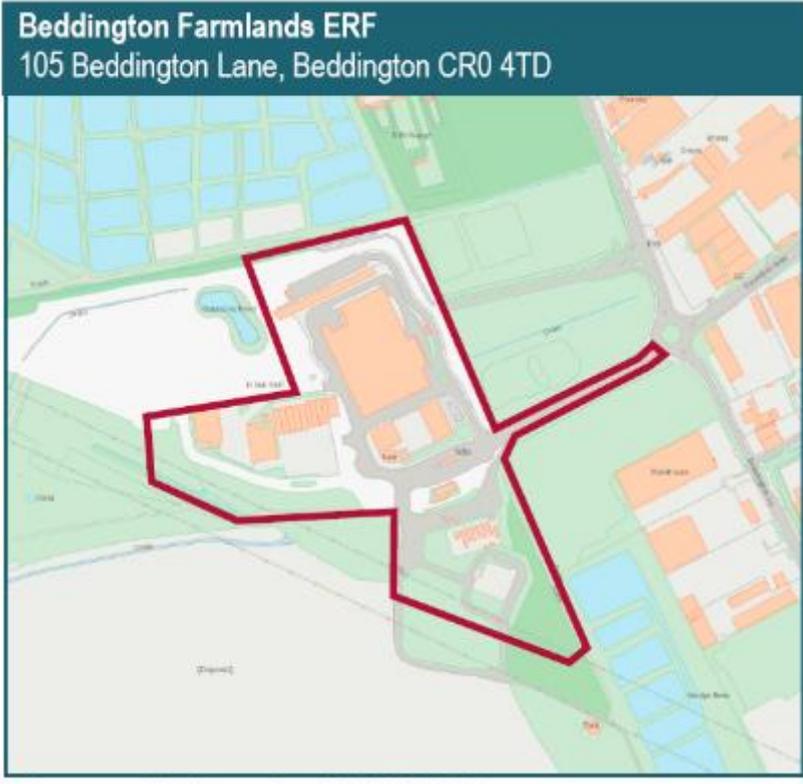
Site Name	<b>777 Recycling Centre</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	154a Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4TE
OS grid reference	TQ 295 671
Site size (ha)	0.97
Location map	 <p>777 Recycling Centre 153 Beddington Lane, Croydon CR0 4TE</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	777 Recycling Centre Ltd
Site owner	777 Recycling
Type of facility	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility
Max throughput	56,912
Licensed capacity	372,600
Permit number	EB3709KQ/V002
Type of waste accepted	HIC / C&D

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>777 Recycling Centre</b>	
<b>Management type</b>	Recycling and Reuse	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	This site is part of a large strategic industrial area backing on to tram lines to the rear. Neighbouring uses include a concrete batching operation at 154. Nearby is the Wandle Valley Regional Park.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	The site comprises large double-height and triple-height modern industrial sheds and hardstanding for skip storage and parking.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Vehicle access from Coomber Way. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waste to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL. Also located nearby are the Beddington Farmlands Energy from Waste facility and the Croydon Transfer Station.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Beddington SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded waste site Industrial Area with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities
	Opportunity area	No

Site Name	<b>777 Recycling Centre</b>	
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	MOL located to the west of Beddington Lane
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>Alterations to existing building incorporating a high level radiator with associated acoustic screen, generator room air intake and heat rejection louvres, roller shutters and new entrance door, stack and generator exhaust flues and a grid connection enclosure to enable the installation of energy from waste plant within existing building.</u> Ref. No: D2013/68218   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Use of the Energy from Waste (EfW) Plant 24 hours a day seven days a week. Remaining uses to be time restricted as per condition 8 shown. (Variation of condition 8 from previously approved app. no. D2005/53827/FUL which permitted use between the hours of 7.30 - 18.00 Mondays to Fridays and 07.30 - 13.00 Saturdays and at no time whatsoever on Sundays, Public or Bank Holidays. Reception of small quantities of materials shall be allowed over 24 hours however no processing or sorting of materials shall be allowed outside the hours of operation).</u> Ref. No: D2013/68217   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Use of Waste Management Centre without complying with condition 8 of planning approval ref: D2005/53827/FUL which states: 'The use</u></p>	

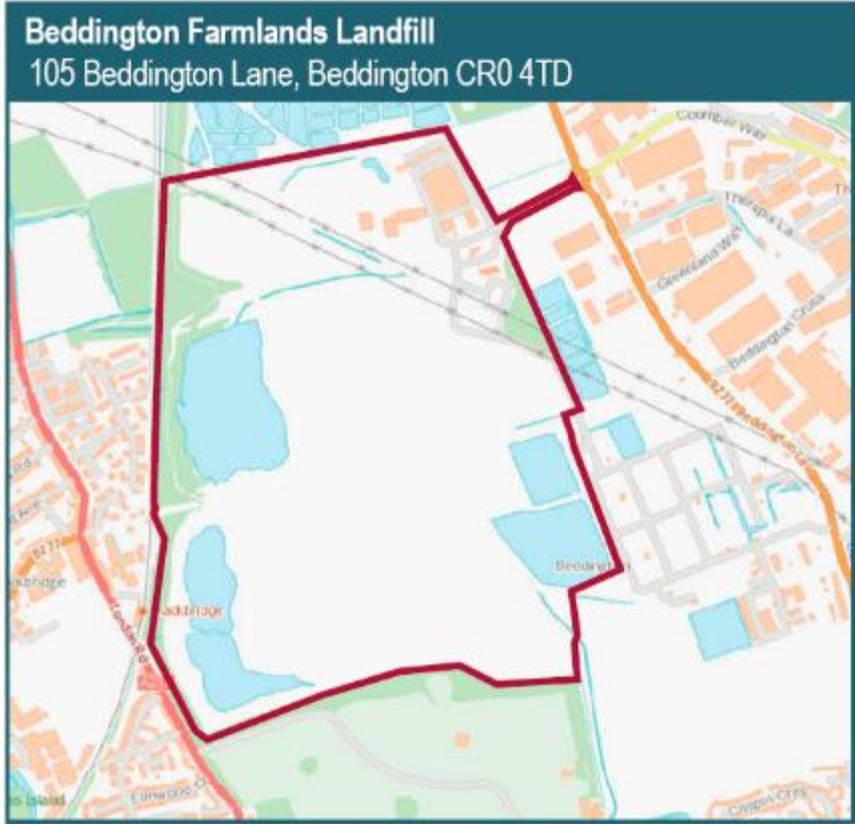
Site Name	777 Recycling Centre
	<p><u>hereby permitted shall operate only between the hours of 0730 - 1800 Monday to Friday and 0730 - 1300 Saturdays and at no time whatsoever on Sundays Public or Bank Holidays. Reception of small quantities of materials shall be allowed over 24 hours however no processing or sorting of materials shall be allowed outside the hours of operation'.</u>                      Ref. No: D2011/63933   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Erection of a boiler flue for use in connection with the proposed bio ethanol plant housed within existing building.</u>                      Ref. No: D2011/63923   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Continued use of Waste Management Centre to include the handling and storage of putrescible waste (Removal of condition no. 16 of previously approved application no. D2005/53827/FUL dated 25 May 2005 that states 'No putrescible waste to be handled or stored on the site'.</u>                      Ref. No: D2009/61769   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Enlargement of existing recycling building to provide an eastern extension to house tyre shredder and removal of condition 3 of previously approved app. no. D2007/58880/FUL that refers to the tyre shredder shall only be operated within the western extension.</u>                      Ref. No: D2008/60318   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Extension of existing waste management centre to provide a storage area for recycled products and a tyre shredding facility and the reduction of parking provision from 23 to 15 spaces without complying with condition 7 of planning approval D2007/58880/FUL by increasing the average number of deliveries to no more than 192 per day on week days and no more than 94 on Saturdays.</u>                      Ref. No: D2008/60230   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Extension of existing waste management centre to provide a storage area for recycled products and a tyre shredding facility and reduction of parking provision from 23 to 15 spaces.</u>                      Ref. No: D2007/58880   Status: Application Granted</p> <p>D2005/53827/FUL – no record of this online</p>

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>777 Recycling Centre</b>
	<p><u>Erection of waste management centre for waste recycling, transfer and associated offices and workshops.</u></p> <p>Ref. No: D2003/51365   Status: Application Granted</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>This site has a current maximum recent throughput of just under 57,000 tonnes per annum, but the operator states they could manage 250,000 tonnes of waste per annum if it were financially viable. Therefore, intensification of throughput at this facility is possible, although some intervention may be necessary to make this financially viable for the operator. The owner of this site also owns 156 and 158 Beddington Lane.</p>

Site Name	<b>Beddington Farlands ERF (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility)</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane, Surrey, CR0 4TD
OS grid reference	Unknown
Site size (ha)	7.44
Location map	 <p><b>Beddington Farlands ERF</b> 105 Beddington Lane, Beddington CR0 4TD</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Viridor Waste Management Limited
Site owner	Thames Water / Viridor
Type of facility	Energy from Waste
Max throughput	275,000
Licensed capacity	302,500
Permit number	
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Energy from Waste

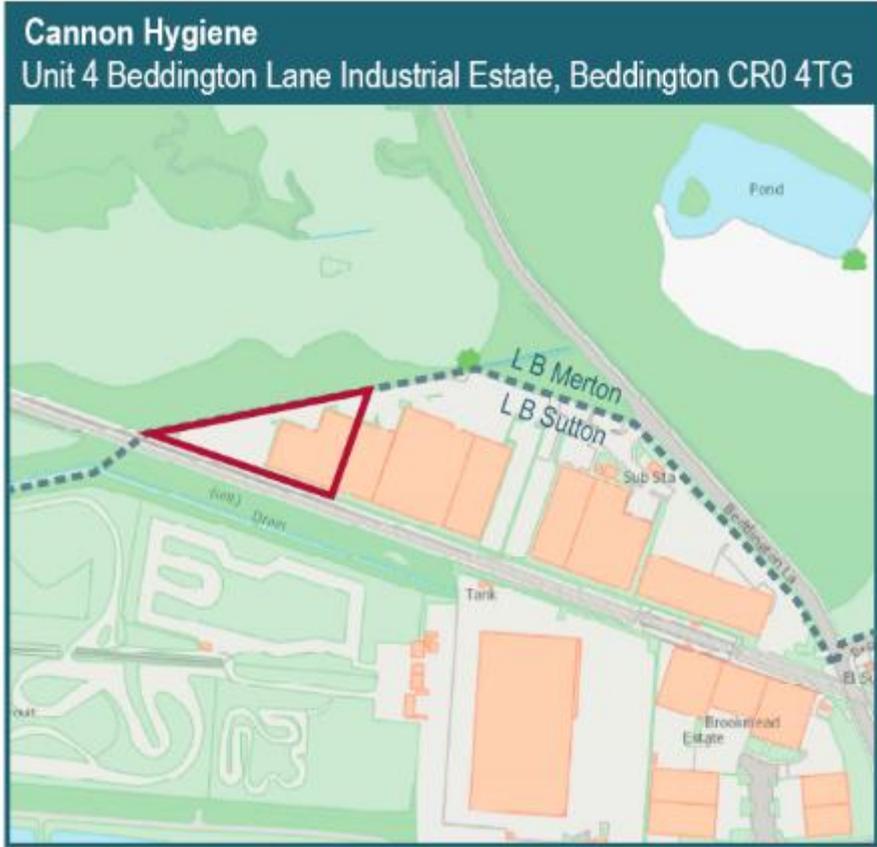
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Beddington Farmlands ERF (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility)</b>	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The ERF lies within the Wandle Valley Regional Park, adjacent to Viridor Recycling Facility and Beddington Farm landfill site. Beddington SIL is nearby. The land immediately to the east is allocated in the Sutton Local Plan for industry.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Large energy recovery facility.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Beddington Lane and the vehicle routing to the site is through Beddington SIL.  There is a major traffic congestion in nearby Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waste to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington Waste Management Facility and also in nearby Beddington SIL.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	No
	SLWP	Safeguarded Waste Site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	/ MOL	MOL
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area

Site Name	<b>Beddington Farmlands ERF (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility)</b>	
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Metropolitan Open Land Metropolitan Green Chain SINC Wandle Valley Regional Park
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
Planning history	D2016/66220	
Contact with operator	Yes	
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	This is a new facility and therefore there are no opportunities to upgrade or intensify operations at the current time.	

Site Name	<b>Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	105, Beddington Lane, Beddington, Surrey, CR0 4TD,
OS grid reference	TQ 293 673
Site size (ha)	92
Location map	 <p><b>Beddington Farmlands Landfill</b> 105 Beddington Lane, Beddington CR0 4TD</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Viridor Waste Management Limited
Site owner	
Type of facility	L04 : Non Hazardous LF
Max throughput	291,513 cubic metres remaining capacity
Licensed capacity	990,000
Permit number	BP3190EY/T003
Type of waste accepted	HIC / C&D
Management type	Landfill

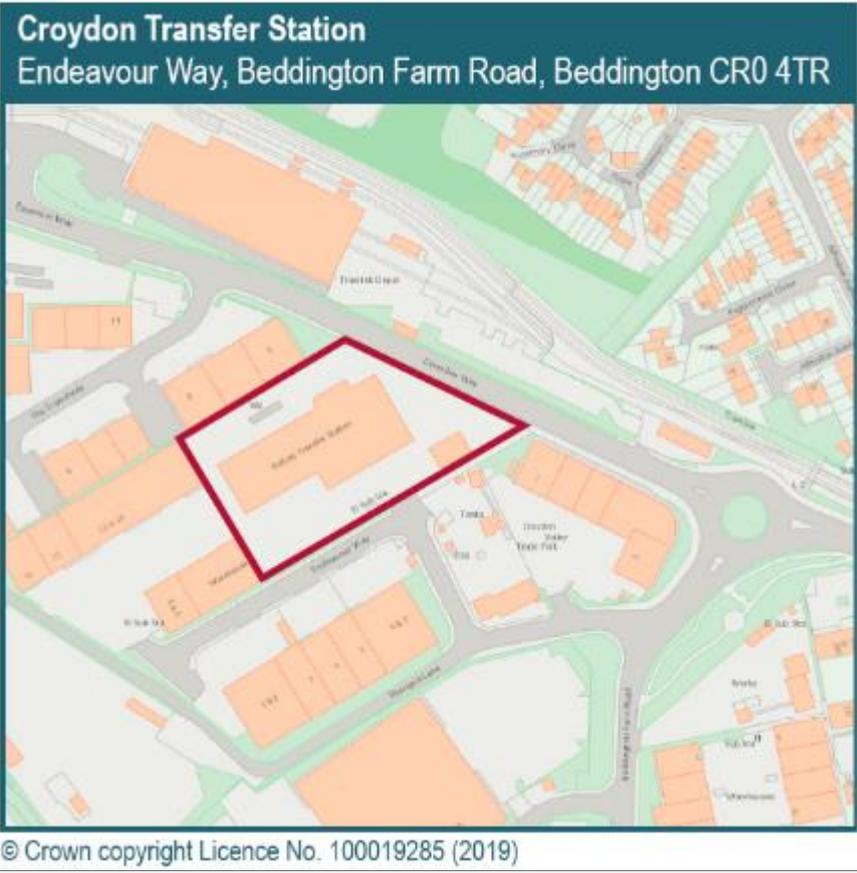
Site Name	<b>Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site</b>	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site forms part of the Wandle Valley Regional Park. Beddington ERF and Viridor Recycling Facility is adjacent to the site. Beddington SIL is nearby.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Landfill site which is nearing the end of its operational life.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	<p>Access from Beddington Lane. The site is distant from residential areas and the vehicle routing to the site is primarily through Beddington SIL.</p> <p>There is a major traffic congestion in nearby Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.</p>	
Opportunity to use rail or waste to transport waste	This is not a realistic opportunity.	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington Waste Management Facility and also in nearby Beddington SIL.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	No
	SLWP	Safeguarded Waste Site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	MOL
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	Metropolitan Open Land Metropolitan Green Chain SINC Wandle Valley Regional Park
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	Planning permission until 2023	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This site has planning permission to operate until 2023 when it will be restored for nature conservation and as public open space and will become a principal part of the Wandle Valley Regional Park. Therefore there is no opportunity to expand or upgrade operations on the site.	

Site Name	<b>Cannon Hygiene, Mitcham</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Unit 4, Beddington Lane Industrial Estate, 131 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4TG
OS grid reference	TQ 291 673
Site size (ha)	0.2ha
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Cannon Hygiene Limited
Site owner	Not known
Type of facility	S0824 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station
Max throughput	9,601
Licensed capacity	75,000
Permit number	FB3806XT/T001
Type of waste accepted	Hazardous

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Cannon Hygiene, Mitcham</b>	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Beddington Lane Industrial Estate lies at the northern end of the Purley Way and Beddington SIL. It comprises large double-height industrial sheds incorporating office space.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Modern double-height industrial unit.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access to Beddington Lane Industrial Estate is from Beddington Lane. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL and also nearby in Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Beddington SIL
	SLWP	Industrial Area with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA

Site Name	<b>Cannon Hygiene, Mitcham</b>	
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>Use of premises for a mix of clinical waste and healthcare waste transfer station (Sui Generis) and as a storage facility (Class B8) together with ancillary office accommodation and retention of parking spaces.</u></p> <p>Ref. No: D2015/72172   Status: Application Granted</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>This site is not safeguarded as a waste site in Sutton’s policies map and there is an opportunity to do so in the new SLWP. The throughput per hectare is slightly lower than average for a transfer facility so there may be an opportunity to increase the throughput with intervention but further investigation on the deliverability of this will be required.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Croydon Transfer Station (Beddington Farm Transfer Station)</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, Sutton, Surrey, CR0 4TR,
OS grid reference	TQ 300 668
Site size (ha)	0.74
Location map	
Site operator	Veolia E S Cleanaway ( U K ) Ltd
Site owner	A N Solomons
Type of facility	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
Max throughput	27,799
Licensed capacity	75,000
Permit number	SP3390EA/V006
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Transfer

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Croydon Transfer Station (Beddington Farm Transfer Station)</b>	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site lies within a large industrial estate (Beddington SIL) surrounded by similar industrial properties.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Double- and triple-height enclosed sheds with hardstanding for vehicles.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Endeavour Way. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL and also nearby in Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane. However these facilities are mostly located away from residential neighbourhoods.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Beddington SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded Waste Site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>Croydon Transfer Station (Beddington Farm Transfer Station)</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>D2009/61842</u>   Alterations to elevations of existing waste transfer station building, provision of a new weighbridge and alteration to vehicle circulation and parking layout.   Waste Transfer Station Endeavour Way Beddington CR0 4TR</p> <p>Application Granted 30 Dec 2009</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>This site seems to be operating below the average throughput for this type of facility. However it has not been possible to contact Veolia to discuss this further.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Hinton Skips</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Land to the rear of 112 Beddington Lane, Sutton CR0 4TD
OS grid reference	Easting 530376 Northing 165660
Site size (ha)	0.6ha
Location map	 <p><b>Hinton Skips</b> rear of 112 Beddington Lane, CR0 4TD</p> <p>The map shows an aerial view of an industrial area. A red outline highlights the site location, which is situated behind a row of buildings along Beddington Lane. Other features labeled on the map include 'Filling Station', 'Marlowe Way', 'El Sub Sta', 'Tank', and 'Church'. The map is credited to Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019).</p>
Site operator	Hinton Skips UK Ltd
Site owner	Highgrey Storage Service Ltd
Type of facility	Skip waste recycling and recovery centre
Max throughput	8,000
Licensed capacity	75,000
Permit number	CB3803HK/A001
Type of waste accepted	CD&E
Management type	HCI Waste TS + treatment
Location and surrounding land	The site lies within a large industrial estate (Beddington SIL) surrounded by similar industrial properties.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Hinton Skips</b>	
uses (existing and proposed)		
Nature and scale of the facility	Enclosed facility for segregation, recycling and recovery of skip waste materials with hardstanding for vehicles.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	The site does not have direct frontage onto the Beddington Lane being set back some 400m from the highway at the end of a made up access way that also provides access to a number of other businesses. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL and also nearby in Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane. However these facilities are mostly located away from residential neighbourhoods.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Beddington Lane SIL
	SLWP	Area suitable for waste uses
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	Area at risk of flooding
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area Scheduled monument 80m to the west
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>Hinton Skips</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>Erection of a single storey building to provide office and staff facilities.</u> Ref. No: 78/17385   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Proposed use of the site for a skip waste recycling and recovery centre involving the erection of a building to house all processing operations and plant, the erection of double stacked portacabin and welfare units, the laying out of the remaining part of the yard with concrete, retention of existing boundary sleeper walls, erection of pallisade fencing, HGV and car parking and cycle facilities.</u> Ref. No: D2017/76638   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Change of use from re-cycling facility to B8 storage and distribution.</u> Ref. No: D2016/74929   Status: Application Granted</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>This is a new facility which has only been operating for a short time. The operational throughput capacity of 8,000tpa has been estimated based on the first quarterly return by the company. However the planning application states that up to 50,000 tonnes will be managed on the site. The estimated throughput is lower than the average throughput for this type of facility and further monitoring will be required when data becomes available through the WDI.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Hydro Cleansing, HCL House (wastewater)</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Beddington Farm Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4XB,
OS grid reference	TQ 301 666
Site size (ha)	0.2
Location map	 <p>Hydro Cleansing HCL House, Beddington Farm Road, Croydon CR0 4XB</p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Hydro Cleansing Limited
Site owner	Not known
Type of facility	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility
Max throughput	13,912
Licensed capacity	100,000
Permit number	CB3501ST/V003
Type of waste accepted	Wastewater / CD&E
Management type	Other Treatment

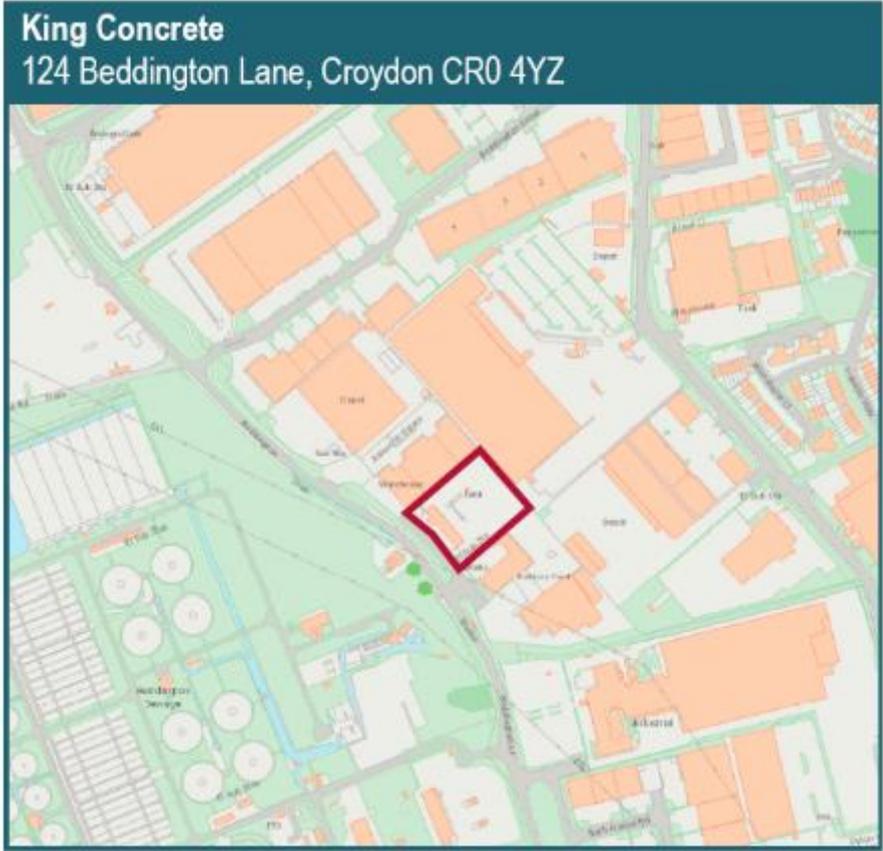
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Hydro Cleansing, HCL House (wastewater)</b>	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	The site is located on Beddington Farm Road, in the Beddington SIL. It is adjacent to the Surrey Jaguar Centre and the Royal Mail Centre.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Fronted by two-storey 1960s office block with facility to rear.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Beddington Farm Road. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or water to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL and also nearby in Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Beddington SIL
	SLWP	Area with sites suitable for waste facilities
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues

Site Name	<b>Hydro Cleansing, HCL House (wastewater)</b>	
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	NO
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>D2015/72382</u>   Retention of use of the premises as a waste recycling facility (Use Class Sui Generis) for the acceptance and processing of water containing non-hazardous soils and stones to enable the recovery and re-use of those materials, together with the retention of associated infrastructure including fixed plant and underground storage tanks.   Land To The Side And Rear Of HCL House Beddington Farm Road Beddington CR0 4XB Application Granted 23 Oct 2015</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>The throughput per hectare is typical for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to intensify operations in its current form.</p> <p>The site is not safeguarded as a waste site and there is an opportunity to do so through the new SLWP.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Kimpton Park Way HRRC</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Kimpton Park Way HRRC, Kimpton Road, Sutton, Surrey, SM3 9QH,
OS grid reference	TQ 248 657
Site size (ha)	0.44
Location map	 <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Veolia E S ( U K ) Limited
Site owner	LB Sutton
Type of facility	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site
Max throughput	14,799
Licensed capacity	24,999
Permit number	DB3403HB/T001
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Transfer

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kimpton Park Way HRRC</b>	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Located in the north-west of the Kimpton SIL. The site is opposite the Kimpton Linear Park, which is designated Metropolitan Green Chain, MOL, Public Open Space and SINC.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Open local authority reuse and recycling centre.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access via Kimpton Park Way and Minden Road	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	Premier Skips is located in nearby Sandiford Road	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Kimpton SIL
	SLWP	Safeguarded Waste Site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	No
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<u>Removal of three trees and replacement with low level planting to provide improved visibility splay for vehicles (Variation of</u>	

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Kimpton Park Way HRRC</b>
	<p><u>conditions 5 and 6 of previously approved application number A2003/51174/FUL</u>).</p> <p>Ref. No: A2009/61228   Status: Application Granted</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>There are no plans by the South London Waste Partnership to intensify or upgrade operations at this site. It has not been possible to contact the operator Veolia.</p>

Site Name	<b>King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	124 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4YZ,
OS grid reference	TQ 300 663
Site size (ha)	0.42
Location map	
Site operator	King Concrete Limited
Site owner	Not known
Type of facility	S1506: 75kte HCI Waste TS + Treatment
Max throughput	1,060
Licensed capacity	74,999
Permit number	CB3202LJ/A001
Type of waste accepted	C&D

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane</b>	
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Part of Beddington SIL, surrounded by similar uses.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	Open site for concrete production and aggregates recovery.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	Access from Beddington Lane. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or water to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL and also nearby in Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Beddington SIL
	SLWP	Industrial Area with Sites Suitable for Waste
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA

Site Name	<b>King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane</b>	
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><u>Demolition of existing buildings and change of use to B2 (General Industrial) for the production of ready mix concrete involving the erection of a building to house a crushing plant for the recovery of inert concrete and aggregates from construction and demolition waste, erection of a office building, two silos, walled storage bays and fencing, sleeper wall, a weighbridge and associated HGV, car and cycle parking.</u> 124 Beddington Lane Beddington CR0 4TD Ref. No: D2016/74915   Received: Tue 19 Jul 2016   Validated: Wed 24 Aug 2016   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Use of premises as an enclosed recycling centre with associated parking and cycle facilities.</u> 124 Beddington Lane Beddington Surrey CR0 4TD Ref. No: D2010/63252   Received: Thu 19 Aug 2010   Validated: Mon 11 Oct 2010   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Erection of a rear extension to provide storage and garage accommodation.</u> 122-124 Beddington Lane, Beddington, Ref. No: N1995/39904   Received: Tue 11 Jul 1995   Validated: Tue 18 Jul 1995   Status: Application Granted</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	Although not all of the site is a dedicated waste recycling facility, it is managing well under the average throughput for this type of facility. The planning application states that the facility will recycle 20,000 tonnes of CD&E waste on site and there may be an opportunity for the facility to recycle a higher amount of CD&E waste with	

Site Name	<b>King Concrete, 124 Beddington Lane</b>
	intervention but further investigation on the deliverability of this will be required.

Site Name	<b>Premier Skip Hire</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Unit 12 Sandiford Road, Kimpton Industrial Estate, Sutton, SM3 9RD
OS grid reference	Easting 524587 Northing 165764
Site size (ha)	0.1ha
Location map	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="background-color: #004a60; color: white; padding: 2px;"><b>Premier Skip Hire</b> Unit 12 Sandiford Road, Kimpton Industrial Estate, SM3 9RD</p>  <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p> </div>
Site operator	Premier Skips
Site owner	LB Sutton
Type of facility	Transfer
Max throughput	12,000
Licensed capacity	75,000
Permit number	DB3309XL/A001
Type of waste accepted	HIC and CD&E

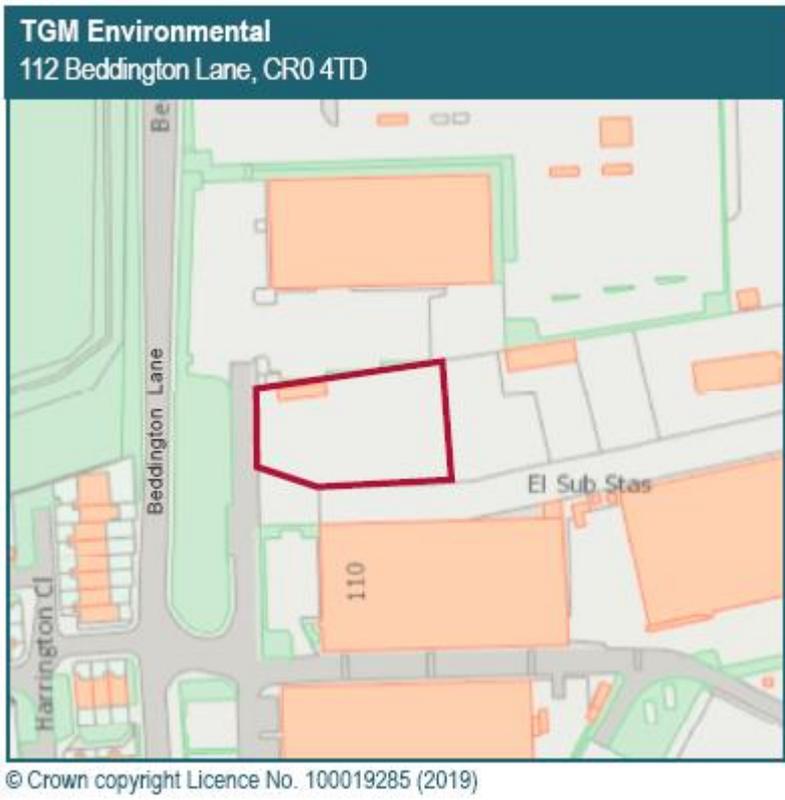
Site Name	Premier Skip Hire	
Management type	Recycling and transfer	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The closest residential properties are 75-100m to the south and west of the site on Hamilton Avenue	
Nature and scale of the facility	Two-storey office and warehouse building with hardstanding for skip storage.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access to Sandiford Road via Kimpton Road	
Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	The site is near to Kimpton household recycling and reuse centre.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Kimpton SIL
	SLWP	Industrial Area with Sites Suitable for Waste Facilities
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	No
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	No
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	SINC to the south and west
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
Planning history	<u>Erection of a four storey side extension and addition of a second and third floor to front office element of existing</u>	

Site Name	Premier Skip Hire
	<p><u>building, installation of rainscreen cladding and creation of two parking spaces.</u> Ref. No: DM2018/00132   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Erection of a single-storey industrial building with ancillary office accommodation, car parking facilities and access road 54-1-53</u> Ref. No: 72/9633   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Use of premises and site as a waste transfer and recycling station and provision of a 7metre high screen fence at rear (facing Minden Road).</u> Ref. No: A2015/72203   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Demolition of warehouse section of existing warehouse and office unit and construction of new warehouse on enlarged footprint and increased height to provide skip storage area and provision of new access gates onto Minden Road.</u> Ref. No: A2013/67302   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Provision of ramped access involving alterations to elevation</u> Ref. No: A2006/56878   Status: Application Granted</p>
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	This site is not safeguarded on Sutton’s policies map and there is an opportunity to do so in the new SLWP. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Raven Recycling</b>
<b>Borough</b>	Sutton
<b>Site address</b>	Unit 8-9 Endeavour Way, Beddington Farm Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4TR,
<b>OS grid reference</b>	TQ 300 668
<b>Site size (ha)</b>	0.25
<b>Location map</b>	
<b>Site operator</b>	Raven Waste Paper Company Ltd
<b>Site owner</b>	Not known
<b>Type of facility</b>	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment
<b>Max throughput</b>	15,224
<b>Licensed capacity</b>	74999
<b>Permit number</b>	AB3507GG/A001
<b>Type of waste accepted</b>	HIC / C&D
<b>Management type</b>	Transfer

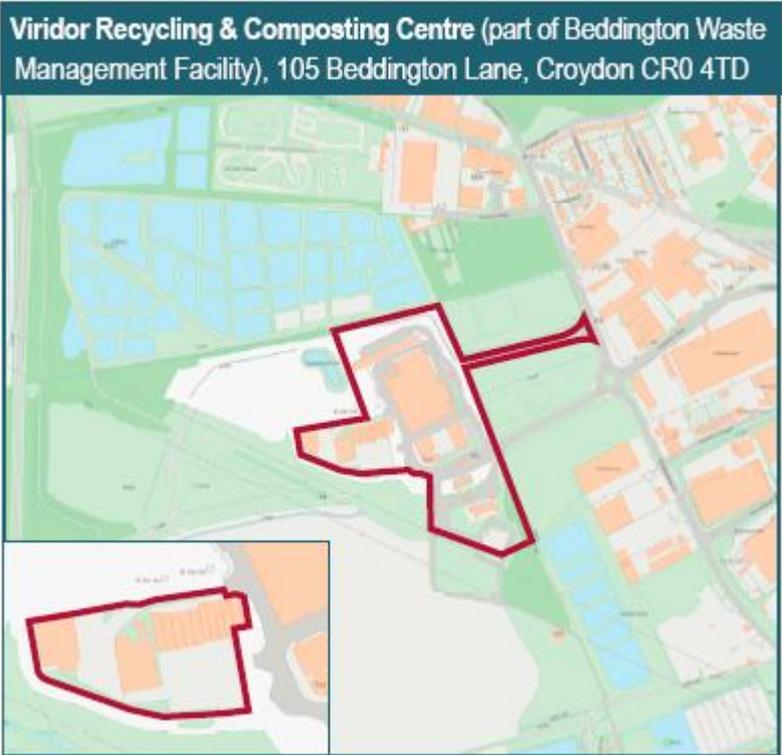
Site Name	<b>Raven Recycling</b>	
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site lies within a large industrial estate (Beddington SIL) surrounded by similar industrial properties.	
Nature and scale of the facility	Double-height enclosed sheds with hardstanding for skips.	
Access, congestion and road capacity	Access from Endeavour Way. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.	
Opportunity to use rail or water to transport waste	No	
Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL and also nearby in Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane.	
Planning policy designation	SIL/LSIS	Beddington SIL
	SLWP	No designations
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	No
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	No

Site Name	<b>Raven Recycling</b>	
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning History</b>	<p><u>D2013/67162</u>   Retrospective application for the use of the premises for purposes falling within Use Classes B1(business), B2 (general industrial, B8 (storage or distribution) and a waste transfer station (sui generis).   Units 8-9 Endeavour Way Beddington CR0 4TR Application Granted 11 Jul 2013</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	No	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>This site is not safeguarded on Sutton’s policies map and there is an opportunity to do so in the new SLWP. The throughput per hectare is average for this type of facility so it is unlikely that it will be able to substantially intensify operations in its current form.</p>	

Site Name	<b>TGM Environmental</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	112 Beddington Lane, CR0 4TD
OS grid reference	TQ 30168 65650
Site size (ha)	0.2ha
Location map	
Site operator	TGM Environmental
Site owner	Spaces4work Ltd
Type of facility	Transfer
Max throughput	15,000
Licensed capacity	Information not yet available
Permit number	Information not yet available
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Bulking for onward reprocessing of paper and plastic
Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)	The site occupies the land at the front of 112 Beddington Lane which covers a total area of approximately 1.7 Ha. 112 Beddington Lane is sub-divided into a number of parcels of land that are let for industrial uses. The site lies within

Site Name	TGM Environmental	
	<p>Beddington Lane SIL and Viridor Energy from Waste Facility and Beddington Sewage Treatment Works lie to the west. The closest residential properties to the application site are located approximately 40m to the west on the opposite side of Beddington Lane in Harrington Close. A Wickes DIY &amp; Trade supplies store is located immediately to the north of the application site, and CPI Group a printing and publishing company are located in an industrial unit immediately to the south.</p>	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	<p>Waste paper and waste cardboard recovery and transfer facility comprising a weigh bridge, portacabin offices, parking and areas for sorting and baling.</p>	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	<p>Access is from Beddington Lane. There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.</p>	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or waster to transport waste</b>	<p>No</p>	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	<p>There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington SIL and also nearby in Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane.</p>	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	Beddington Lane SIL
	SLWP	No designations
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	No
	Flood Affected	Area at risk of flooding

Site Name	TGM Environmental	
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area Scheduled monument 80m to the west
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	No
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
<b>Planning history</b>	<p><a href="#">DM2018/01850</a>   Change of use to a waste paper and waste cardboard recovery and transfer facility and erection of a single storey ancillary office building.   112 Beddington Lane Beddington CR0 4TD Application Granted 14 Jan 2019</p>	
<b>Contact with operator</b>	Yes	
<b>Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation</b>	<p>The operation has been relocated from 156 Beddington Lane and the additional space enables the operator to undertake baling on site which did not take place on the previous site. This constitutes an improvement to the operation which now contributes towards apportionment capacity. The throughput is average for the size of site and it is unlikely that the facility can be intensified in its current form.</p> <p>The site is not safeguarded as a waste site in Sutton’s proposals map and there is an opportunity to do so through the new SLWP.</p>	

Site Name	<b>Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility)</b>
Borough	Sutton
Site address	Beddington Waste Management Facility, 105 Beddington Lane, Croydon CR0 4TD
OS grid reference	Easting 529300 Northing 166721
Site size (ha)	5.02
Location map	 <p><b>Viridor Recycling &amp; Composting Centre (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility), 105 Beddington Lane, Croydon CR0 4TD</b></p> <p>© Crown copyright Licence No. 100019285 (2019)</p>
Site operator	Viridor
Site owner	Thames Water Utilities
Type of facility	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn
Max throughput	103,751
Licensed capacity	240,000
Permit number	FB3804XU/T001
Type of waste accepted	HIC
Management type	Composting and transfer

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility)</b>	
<b>Location and surrounding land uses (existing and proposed)</b>	Site forms part of the Beddington Waste Management Facility including a landfill site and ERF. The site is located on open land which abuts an industrial area. There is sewage works infrastructure surrounding a significant part of the site with some industrial uses to the east. Beddington SIL is adjacent.	
<b>Nature and scale of the facility</b>	The site comprises hardstanding and enclosed buildings for recycling food waste, storage of green waste, compost, recycle, bulky items, residual waste.	
<b>Access, congestion and road capacity</b>	<p>Access from Beddington Lane. The site is distant from residential areas and the vehicle routing to the site is primarily through Beddington SIL.</p> <p>There is a major traffic congestion in Beddington SIL, particularly on Beddington Lane and Beddington Farm Road at peak times. This is exacerbated further by the high amount of through traffic and high levels of on-street parking which has the effect of reducing roads to one way movement in certain locations.</p>	
<b>Opportunity to use rail or water to transport waste</b>	No	
<b>Cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community</b>	There is a concentration of waste uses in Beddington Waste Management Facility and also in nearby Beddington SIL.	
<b>Planning policy designation</b>	SIL/LSIS	No
	SLWP	Safeguarded Waste Site
	Opportunity area	No
	Other designations	None
	Air Quality Focus Area	Borough-wide AQMA Not within a AQFA
	Greenbelt / MOL	MOL
	Flood Affected	No

Site Name	<b>Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility)</b>	
	Heritage assets	Archaeological Priority Area
	Land instability	No known issues
	Proximity to environment designations	Metropolitan Open Land Metropolitan Green Chain SINC Wandle Valley Regional Park
	Town Centre Hierarchy	No
	B1a – C3 Article 4 Area	No
	<b>Planning history</b>	<p>Temporary permission until 2022.</p> <p><u>Application to vary condition 2 ( night time operations) of planning permission DM2018/00476 'Application for the variation of Condition 1 (approved drawings) and removal of condition 4 (storage of skips) of approved application D2015/72902/FUL to allow for a revised site layout (realigning of kerb, fence and hardstanding within site) and increase in height of compost tunnels to allow for loading and unloading of recyclate material to be undertaken inside a building and storage of skips within the site' to allow the bulking and transfer of residual waste during night time periods.</u> Ref. No: DM2019/00504   Status: Pending Consideration</p> <p><u>Application for the variation of Condition 1 (approved drawings ) and removal of condition 4 (storage of skips) of approved application D2015/72902/FUL to allow for a revised site layout (realigning of kerb, fence and hardstanding within site) and increase in height of compost tunnels to allow for loading and unloading of recyclate material to be undertaken inside a building and storage of skips within the site.</u> Ref. No: DM2018/00476   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Retrospective application for the construction of a hardstanding area for the reception and validation of waste, a temporary litter fence and access route. Temporary facility for a period of three years.</u> Ref. No: D2009/61207   Status: Application Granted</p>

Site Name	<b>Viridor Recycling and Composting Centre (part of Beddington Waste Management Facility)</b>
	<p><u>Temporary use of office car park for the reception &amp; storage of green waste at weekends and public bank holidays only for a period of three years.</u> Ref. No: D2008/60073   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Provision of a polytunnel.</u> Ref. No: D2003/51025   Status: Application Granted</p> <p><u>Variation to condition 7.2 of Planning permission allowed on appeal under reference APP/P5870/A/94/238692/P5 to permit the disposal of Local Authority waste on Saturdays 13.00-16.00 hours, Sundays 09.00-16.00 hours and Public and Bank Holidays 09.00-16.00 hours (except Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Years Day) with half an hour at the end of the day to allow for cover of the waste material. The use shall be discontinued on or before 30 June 2005 (variation of condition 1 of previously approved application D2002/48783/FUL).</u> Ref. No: D2003/50681   Status: Application Granted</p>
Contact with operator	Yes
Opportunity to intensify or upgrade operation	Temporary permission until 2022, part of contract with SLWP. The current waste operator has a permit for the site until 2023, after which the site is intended to become a country park within the proposed Wandle Valley Regional Park.

This page is intentionally left blank