

Annex 2 – Modifications to Plan Appendix 1 Monitoring and Contingencies

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

Indicator 1.1: MANAGEMENT OF HCI WASTE	<u>Household, commercial and industrial (HCI) waste managed within the plan area against the combined London Plan 2021 apportionment (tonnes per annum)</u>
Indicator 1 (for Policy WP1)	Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste Managed
Target	By 2036, 929,750 <u>932,800</u> tonnes per annum <u>by 2037 (meet combined apportionment for HCI waste)</u>
References What it monitors	London Plan Policy: SI 8 <u>SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency for HCI Waste</u> <u>SLWP Plan Objectives: 1, and 3 and 4 and 8</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP1</u> <u>SA Objectives: 1, 2, 4, 9, 10 and 13</u>
Monitoring	Monitor annually against <u>HCI</u> target <u>using the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)</u> Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in the planning pipeline <u>in any extant planning permissions</u> <u>Monitor the net change in the amount of available industrial land (Class B and Class E(q)) within strategic industrial locations (SILs) and locally significant industrial locations (LSILs) as a result of waste development using the GLA’s Planning London Datahub</u> <u>Monitor cross-boundary waste movements of waste through the Duty to Cooperate</u> <u>Report in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
Outcomes sought	<u>That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet the HCI apportionment and achieves net self-sufficiently sufficiency to 2036</u>
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry and <u>Duty to Cooperate partners</u>

Management Actions	<p>Sites closing – Contact landowners/developers/ to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB and EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output.</p> <p>Compensatory provision not delivered – Analyse the boroughs’ Development Management procedures to identify this failure. <u>Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise Consider reviewing the</u> South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.</p> <p><u>Significant Loss of Industrial Land – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that do the issue can be considered strategically.</u></p>
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Policy WP2 – Strategic Approach to other forms of waste

<u>Indicator 2.1: MANAGEMENT OF C&D WASTE</u>	<u>C&D waste managed within the plan area against forecast arisings (tonnes per annum)</u>
<u>Indicator 2 (for Policy WP2)</u>	<u>Construction and Demolition Waste Managed</u>
<u>Target 2.1</u>	By 2036, 414,380 <u>415,019</u> tonnes per annum <u>by 2037 (net self-sufficiency for C&D waste)</u>
<u>References What it monitors</u>	<u>London Plan Policy: SI-8</u> <u>SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency for C&D Waste</u> <u>SLWP Plan Objective: 2 and, 3 and 4</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP2</u> <u>SA Objectives: 1, 2, 4, 9, 10 and 13</u>
<u>Monitoring</u>	Monitor annually against <u>C&D</u> target <u>using the Environment Agency’s waste data interrogator (WDI)</u> Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in the planning pipeline <u>in any extant planning permissions</u>

	<p><u>Monitor the net change in the amount of available industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) within strategic industrial locations (SILs) and locally significant industrial locations (LSILs) as a result of waste development using the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u></p> <p><u>Monitor cross-boundary waste movements of waste through the Duty to Cooperate</u></p> <p><u>Report in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u></p>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet forecast C&D waste arisings and achieves net self-sufficiently sufficiency to 2036</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry <u>and Duty to Cooperate partners</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<p><u>Sites closing</u> – Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output</p> <p><u>Compensatory provision not delivered</u> – Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify this failure. <u>Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work.</u> Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence</p> <p><u>Significant Loss of Industrial Land – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence do the issue can be considered strategically.</u></p>
<u>Indicator 2.2: MANAGEMENT OF OTHER WASTE STREAMS</u>	<u>Number of planning permissions for new radioactive, agricultural or hazardous waste Facilities (either transfer or management)</u>
<u>Indicator 3 (for Policy WP2)</u>	<u>Radioactive, Agricultural and Hazardous Waste Treated</u>
<u>Target</u>	<p>0 permissions <u>Hazardous Waste: 21,692 tonnes per annum by 2037</u></p> <p><u>Agricultural Waste: 383 tonnes per annum</u></p> <p><u>Radioactive Waste: N/a</u></p>

<p>References What it monitors</p>	<p><u>SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency for other waste streams</u> <u>SLWP</u> Plan Objective: 2 and 4 <u>SLWP Policy WP2(d)</u> SA Objective: 1</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Monitor annually against targets <u>using the Environment Agency’s waste data interrogator (WDI)</u> <u>Monitor planning applications annually using the GLA’s Planning London Datahub</u> Assess target annually, act on rolling three-year phase considering unmet target and relevant waste management capacity in the planning pipeline <u>in any extant planning permissions</u> <u>Monitor the net change in the amount of industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) as a result of waste development using the GLA’s Planning London Datahub</u> <u>Monitor cross-boundary waste movements of waste through the Duty to Cooperate</u> <u>Report in the Waste Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)</u></p>
<p>Outcomes sought</p>	<p><u>That waste arisings from other waste streams are managed without the need for additional facilities within the South London Waste Plan area, unless the requirements of WP2 (d) are met.</u></p>
<p>Delivery Partners</p>	<p>Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, <u>Duty to Cooperate partners</u></p>
<p>Management Actions</p>	<p><u>Sites permitted – If new facilities are being delivered on ‘windfall sites’, because safeguarded sites are not being assessed as deliverable, then investigate the reasons why. Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work</u> Analyse the boroughs’ Development Management procedures to identify this failure. Examine whether there is any unidentified need for these streams of waste. Possibly revise <u>Consider reviewing the</u> South London Waste Plan in <u>the</u> light of evidence. <u>Significant Loss of Industrial Land – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work.</u> Possibly revise <u>Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that do the issue can be considered strategically.</u></p>

Policy WP3 – Existing Waste Sites

INDICATOR 3.1: OPERATION OF WASTE SITES	Proportion of safeguarded waste sites to be <u>which are</u> operational or to have <u>had</u> compensatory provision provided (%)
Indicator 4 (for Policy WP3 & WP4)	Existing Waste Sites Safeguarded
Target	100% of safeguarded existing waste sites to be operational or to have compensatory provision provided
References <u>What it monitors</u>	London Plan Policy: SI 8 <u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively</u> <u>SLWP Plan Objectives: 1, 2, 3 and 4 and 8</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP3 (a to d)</u> SA Objective: 1, <u>2 and 9</u>
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target <u>using the GLA’s Planning London Datahub</u> <u>Monitor the net change in the amount of industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) as a result of compensatory provision using the GLA’s Planning London Datahub</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet the London Plan apportionment waste targets and meet and achieve net self-sufficiency, while retaining sufficient industrial land and premises within designated SILS and LSILs across the plan area to meet future demand for other non-waste industrial uses</u>
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Sites closing – Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output Compensatory provision not delivered – Analyse the boroughs’ Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. <u>Undertake or commission updated assessments of</u>

	<p><u>site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work.</u> Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.</p> <p><u>Significant Loss of Industrial Land – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work.</u> Possibly revise <u>Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that de the issue can be considered strategically.</u></p>
NEW INDICATOR 3.2: INTENSIFICATION OF WASTE SITES	<u>Number and proportion of safeguarded waste sites which have been intensified over the plan period and the increase in average throughput per hectare</u>
<u>Target</u>	<u>To increase the efficiency of waste management operations across the South London Waste Plan area in terms of the average throughput of waste managed per hectare (by waste stream and based on a rolling three-year average)</u>
<u>What it monitors</u>	<p><u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Plan Objective: 4, 7 8 and 9</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Policy WP3 (b)</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Policy WP7</u></p> <p><u>SA Objectives: 3 and 4</u></p>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<p><u>Monitor annually against target using the GLA’s Planning London Datahub</u></p> <p><u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u></p>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<p><u>To promote the efficient use of industrial land for waste management purposes across the South London Waste Plan area;</u></p> <p><u>To support the circular economy and minimise waste movements within the South London Waste Plan area by facilitating the co-location of complementary waste and/or industrial uses</u></p> <p><u>To retain sufficient industrial land and premises within designated SILS and LSILs across the SLWP area to meet future demand for other non-waste industrial uses (Class B and Class E[g]) and to maintain a sufficient level of vacant land necessary for ‘churn’ and a functioning land market.</u></p>

<u>Delivery Partners</u>	<u>Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<u>Waste developments moving down the waste hierarchy - Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.</u>
<u>INDICATOR 3.3: WASTE HIERARCHY</u>	<u>Proportion of developments on safeguarded waste sites which result in waste being managed to at least the same level in the waste hierarchy as prior to the development (%)</u>
<u>Indicator 4 (for Policy WP3 & WP4)</u>	<u>Existing Waste Sites Safeguarded</u>
<u>Target</u>	<u>100% of developments on safeguarded waste sites which result in waste being managed to at least the same level in the waste hierarchy as prior to the development</u>
<u>References What it monitors</u>	<u>London Plan Policy: SI-8</u> <u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively</u> <u>SLWP Plan Objective: 4, 7 8 and 9</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP3 (e)</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP7</u> <u>SA Objectives: 3 and 4</u>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Monitor annually against target using the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>To move waste management practices within the South London Waste Plan area up the waste hierarchy.</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	<u>Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<u>Sites closing — Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste</u>

	<p>management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output</p> <p>Compensatory provision not delivered — Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Undertake or commission updated assessments of site availability/viability as necessary, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.</p> <p>Waste developments moving down the waste hierarchy - Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Possibly revise Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.</p>
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Policy WP4 – Sites for Compensatory Provision

Indicator 4.1: COMPENSATORY SITES	<u>The amount of waste managed at compensatory sites compared to the amount of waste previously managed at the corresponding safeguarded sites which have been lost to other uses (tonnes per annum – based on three year rolling average for all waste streams)</u>
Indicator 4 (for Policy WP3 & WP4)	Existing Waste Sites Safeguarded
<u>Target</u>	<u>100% of compensatory sites manage at least the same amount of waste as previously managed at the corresponding safeguarded site (based on three year rolling average for all waste streams)</u>
<u>References What it monitors</u>	<p>London Plan Policy: SI 8</p> <p><u>SLWP Vision: Net self-sufficiency</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Plan Objective: 1 and 2 and 4</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Policy WP4</u></p> <p><u>SA Objective: 1</u></p>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<p><u>Monitor annually against target using the Environment Agency's waste data interrogator (WDI), borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u></p> <p><u>Monitor the net change in the amount of industrial land (Class B and Class E(g)) as a result of waste development using the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u></p>

	<u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That the South London Waste Plan area has sufficient capacity to meet waste targets and net self-sufficiently.</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	<u>Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, Duty to Cooperate partners</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<p><u>Sites closing – Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is a systemic failure or isolated failures. If systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If isolated, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output</u></p> <p><u>Compensatory provision not delivered – Analyse the boroughs’ Development Management procedures to identify whether this is a systematic or isolated failure. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan to provide more sites in light of evidence.</u></p> <p><u>Significant Loss of Industrial Land – Relevant Borough(s) to undertake assessment of industrial land need, either as part of existing development plan related activities or as a specific piece of work. Possibly revise Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence in order to ensure that de the issue can be considered strategically.</u></p>

Policy WP5 – Protecting and enhancing amenity

INDICATOR 5.1: FULLY-ENCLOSED, COVERED WASTE FACILITIES	The proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities with a fully enclosed covered building (%)
Indicator 5 (for Policy WP5(b))	Compensatory or Intensified Sites with Fully Enclosed Covered Building
Target	100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities have the parts of the site where unloading, loading, storage and processing takes place within a fully enclosed covered building
References What it monitors	SLWP Vision: Operational effects of sites are mitigated SLWP Plan Objective: 6 and 9 SLWP Policy WP5(b) SA Objective: 11 and 15
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA’s Planning London Datahub Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report
Outcomes sought	That the South London Waste Plan protects and enhances amenity
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs’ development management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why proposals on sites without a fully enclosed covered building on the parts of site where unloading, loading, storage and processing takes place have not been permitted. Possibly provide design guidance. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence
INDICATOR 5.2: PROTECTION OF GREEN BELT, MOL AND OPEN SPACE	Number and site area of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and open space (number/hectares)

Indicator 6 (for Policy WP5(e))	Development on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Open Space
Target	0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and Open Space (0 ha)
References What it monitors	<u>SLWP Vision: Operational effects of sites are mitigated</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP5(b) (c)(i)</u> Plan Objectives: <u>5, 6 and 9</u> SA Objectives: <u>6, 14, 15 and 16</u>
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target <u>using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
Outcomes sought	<u>That waste development is directed to suitable locations and the Green Belt / Metropolitan Open Land is protected from inappropriate development.</u>
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites on Green Belt, Metropolitan Open and Open Space have been permitted. Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence
INDICATOR 5.3: PROTECTION OF NATURE CONSERVATION AREAS	<u>Number and site area of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located on nationally, regionally or locally designated nature conservation areas (number/hectares)</u>
Indicator 7 (for Policy WP5(e))	Development on Nationally, Regionally or Locally Designated Nature Conservation Areas
Target	0 ha of development on <u>0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located</u> on nationally, regionally or locally designated nature conservation areas (0 ha)
References What it monitors	<u>SLWP</u> Plan Objective: 6 <u>and 9</u>

	<u>SLWP Policy WP5(c)(ii)</u> SA Objective: 12
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target <u>using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That waste development is directed to suitable locations outside nationally, regionally or locally designated nature conservation areas.</u>
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), <u>Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL)</u> , London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry <u>and Natural England</u>
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites with nationally, regionally or locally designated Nature Conservation Areas have been permitted. Possibly revise <u>Consider reviewing the</u> South London Waste Plan in light of evidence
<u>NEW INDICATOR 5.4: BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN</u>	<u>Number and proportion of intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieving 'biodiversity net gain' as measured by the latest metric published by DEFRA (number/%)</u>
<u>Target</u>	<u>100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieve 'biodiversity net gain' on or offsite in line with London Plan Policy G6, Mayoral Guidance and the relevant borough policy</u>
<u>What it monitors</u>	<u>SLWP Plan Objective: 5, 6 and 9</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP5(c)(ii)</u> <u>SA Objective: 12</u>
Monitoring	<u>Developers to assess and report on biodiversity net gain in line with London Plan Policy G6, Mayoral Guidance and the relevant borough policy using the latest biodiversity metric published by DEFRA (Biodiversity Net Gain 3.0 is expected by the end of 2021)</u>

	<p><u>Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u></p> <p><u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u></p>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That the development of intensified or compensatory waste facilities within the South London Waste Plan area leaves biodiversity and habitats in a better state than before</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	<u>Greater London Authority (GLA), Green Space Information for Greater London (GiGL), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry and Natural England</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<p><u>Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure to enforce the relevant planning conditions of legal agreements around biodiversity accounting</u></p> <p><u>Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in light of evidence</u></p>
<u>INDICATOR 5-4 5: CONSERVATION AREAS</u>	<u>Number and site area of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within Conservation Areas (number/hectares)</u>
<u>Indicator 8 (for Policy WP5(c))</u>	<u>Development on Nationally, Regionally or Locally Designated Heritage Conservation Areas</u>
<u>Target</u>	<u>0 ha of development on 0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within Conservation Areas (0 ha)</u>
<u>References</u> <u>What it monitors</u>	<p><u>SLWP Policy WP5(c)(iii)</u></p> <p>Plan Objective: <u>5, 6 and 9</u></p> <p>SA Objective: 14</p>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<p>Monitor annually against target <u>using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u></p> <p><u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u></p>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That waste development does not cause harm to the historic environment.</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry <u>and Historic England</u>

Management Actions	<p>Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure.</p> <p>Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites within Nationally, Regionally or Locally Designated Heritage Conservation Areas have been permitted.</p> <p>Possibly revise Consider reviewing the South London Waste Plan in the light of evidence</p>
<u>INDICATOR 5.6 5: FLOOD RISK, RIVER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER</u>	<p><u>5.6.1 Number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities waste developments granted planning permission against Environment Agency advice relating to fluvial flood risk, maintaining the natural floodplain, river quality (chemical and ecological) and groundwater source protection zones (SPZs) groundwater risk and air emissions (%).</u></p> <p><u>5.6.2 Number and proportion of waste facilities incorporating buildings or structures within 8 metres of a main river or within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse;</u></p> <p><u>5.6.3 Number and proportion of waste facilities incorporating buildings or structures located within EA Flood Zones 2 or 3;</u></p> <p><u>5.6.4 Water quality objectives (chemical and ecological) for each of the main rivers within the South London Waste Plan area set out in the EA's Thames River Basin Management Plan 2015-21 as amended;</u></p> <p><u>5.6.5 Number and proportion of waste facilities located within EA groundwater source protection zones (SPZ1 inner; SPZ2 outer and SPZ3 total catchment).</u></p>
Indicator 9 (for Policy WP5(c))	Development Permitted Against Environment Agency Advice (covers flood risk, groundwater risk, air emissions)
Target	<p>0 ha of development <u>0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities waste developments granted planning permission permitted</u> against Environment Agency advice</p> <p><u>0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities incorporate buildings or structures within 8 metres of a main river or within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse;</u></p> <p><u>0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities incorporate buildings or structures within 8 metres of a main river or within 5 metres of an ordinary watercourse</u></p> <p><u>Each of the main rivers within the South London Waste Plan area is assessed as having 'good' chemical and 'good' ecological status.</u></p>

	<u>0 planning permissions located within EA groundwater source protection zones (SPZ1 inner; SPZ2 outer and SPZ3 total catchment).</u>
<u>References</u> <u>What it monitors</u>	<u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated.</u> <u>SLWP Plan Objectives: 5, 6 and 9</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP5(c)(v)</u> SA Objective: <u>6, 7, 8, 11 and 15</u>
<u>Monitoring</u>	Monitor annually against target <u>using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures, and the GLA's Planning London Datahub and Environment Agency river quality monitoring data</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That waste development contributes to reduce the impacts of climate change, and does not cause harm to the environment and communities by increasing flood risk or adversely affecting river or groundwater quality.</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, <u>South East Rivers Trust (formerly Wandle Trust)</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	Analyse the boroughs' Development Management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why sites have been permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice. <u>Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence</u>
<u>INDICATOR 5.7: AIR QUALITY INDICATORS</u>	<u>5.7.1 NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂): Monitored NO₂ levels at roadside locations adjacent to or in close proximity to operational waste sites (µg/m³)</u> <u>5.7.2 PARTICULATES (PM10): Monitored PM10¹ levels at roadside locations adjacent to or in close proximity to operational waste sites (µg/m³)</u> <u>5.7.3 AIR QUALITY FOCUS AREAS : number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within or in close proximity to Air Quality Focus Areas</u>

¹ PM10s = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size

	<p><u>5.7.4 AIR QUALITY NEUTRALITY: Number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieving 'Air Quality Neutral' benchmarks as defined by the Mayor²</u></p> <p><u>5.7.5 POST IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING: Number and proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities which incorporate conditions and/or legal agreements to secure arrangements for post-implementation monitoring and annual reporting of local air quality and polluting emissions;</u></p> <p><u>5.7.6 ENFORCEMENT ACTION: Number of enforcement actions taken against waste sites by the Boroughs and/or Environment Agency on breach of planning permissions, conditions or environmental permits</u></p>
<p><u>Targets</u></p>	<p><u>5.7.1 NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂): 40 µg/m³ as an annual mean and 200 µg/m³ as a 1-hour mean exceeded no more than 18 days per year based on both automatic monitoring sites forming part of the London Air Quality Network (LAQN) and any non-automatic diffusion tube networks either run by the relevant borough.</u></p> <p><u>5.7.2 PARTICULATES (PM10): 40 µg/m³ as an annual mean and 50 µg/m³ as a 24-hr mean not to be exceeded more than 35 days/year)</u></p> <p><u>5.7.3 AIR QUALITY FOCUS AREAS: 0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities located within or adjacent in close proximity to Air Quality Focus Areas</u></p> <p><u>5.7.4 AIR QUALITY NEUTRALITY: 100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieve 'Air Quality Neutral' benchmarks as defined by the Mayor³</u></p> <p><u>5.7.5 POST IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING: Where necessary and where the tests set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) for the use of planning obligations are met, 100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities include conditions and/or legal agreements to secure arrangements for post-implementation monitoring and annual reporting of local air quality and polluting emissions;</u></p> <p><u>5.7.6 ENFORCEMENT ACTION: Enforcement investigation is undertaken by the Boroughs and/or Environment Agency in 100% of cases where a breach of planning control or environmental permit is reported</u></p>

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

<u>References</u>	<u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated.</u>
<u>What it monitors</u>	<u>SLWP Plan Objective: 5, 6 and 9</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP5(c)(vi)</u> <u>SA Objective: 7, 10, 11, 15 and 16</u>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Monitor annually against targets using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures; and available data from the Environment Agency data; the London Air Quality Network (https://www.londonair.org.uk/); and annual Air Quality Status Reports published by each local authority and any additional local monitoring networks⁴ that may be introduced in the vicinity of industrial locations and/or operational waste sites (typically consisting of NO₂ diffusion tubes).</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report and annual Air Quality Status Reports published by each local authority.</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That polluting emissions from the construction and operation of waste sites and associated transport movements do not cause an exceedance of national and regional air quality objectives and are minimised to acceptable levels that do not cause undue harm are not harming to the environment or local communities</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	<u>South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<u>Contact landowners/developers to identify whether it is an ongoing systemic failure or a one-off, isolated failures, and verify the extent to which the failure is exclusively due to ongoing waste operations on site or the waste operator's vehicles. If the failure is ongoing and systemic, work with the GLA, LWRB, EA to act as facilitators for waste management output. If a one-off and isolated failure, work with landowners/developers to facilitate waste management output</u> <u>Consistent and significant failure to meet relevant air quality targets over successive monitoring periods will trigger a review of the SLWP's policies and safeguarded sites.</u>

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

Policy WP6 – Sustainable design and construction of waste facilities

INDICATOR 6.1: BREEAM AND CEEQUAL RATINGS	The proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieving a BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'Excellent' rating (%)
Indicator 10 (for Policy WP6)	Development Achieving BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL "Excellent" Rating
Target	100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities achieve a BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'Excellent' rating
References What it monitors	<u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated.</u> <u>SLWP Plan Objective: 5 and 6</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP6(a)</u> <u>SA Objective: 8</u>
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target <u>using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures</u> <u>Submission of BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'design-stage' and 'post-construction' certificates to the relevant local planning authority at the pre-commencement and pre occupation stages respectively</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That new waste facilities are built to the highest standards of sustainable design and construction a high sustainability standard and are contributing to reducing the impacts of climate change</u>
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry, <u>Building Research Establishment</u>
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure. Examine whether there are specific reasons why <u>waste facilities are not achieving BREEAM and/or CEEQUAL 'Excellent' sites without a fully enclosed covered building have not been permitted.</u> <u>Possibly provide design guidance.</u> <u>Possibly revise South London Waste Plan in light of evidence</u>

INDICATOR 6.2: CARBON EMISSIONS	<u>Net carbon dioxide (CO₂) reductions delivered by waste management facilities compared to Part L of the 2013 Building Regulations (% and tonnes per annum)</u>
<u>Targets</u>	<p><u>100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste developments achieving at least a 35% on-site reduction in CO₂ emissions in accordance with relevant London Plan targets compared to Part L2A of the 2013 Building Regulations;</u></p> <p><u>100% of permissions for major waste related developments achieve 'zero carbon' standards in line with Policy SI 2 of the London Plan 2021 by offsetting remaining CO₂ emissions through developer contributions to fund carbon reduction measures elsewhere;</u></p>
<u>References What it monitors</u>	<p><u>London Plan Policy SI 2</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated.</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Plan Objective: 5 and 6</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Policy WP6(b)</u></p> <p><u>SA Objective: 5</u></p>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<p><u>Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and the GLA's Planning London Datahub</u></p> <p><u>Submission of energy statements, 'as-designed' and 'as-built' simplified building energy model (SBEM) certificates to the relevant local planning authority at the planning application, pre-commencement and pre occupation stages respectively</u></p> <p><u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u></p>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That new waste facilities delivering reduced CO₂ emissions and are contributing to reducing the impacts of climate change</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership</u> , South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry
<u>Management Actions</u>	<p><u>Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure</u></p> <p><u>Examine whether there are specific reasons why permitted waste developments have not met the relevant targets for reducing CO₂ emissions and carbon offsetting</u></p> <p><u>Possibly provide design guidance</u></p>

<u>INDICATOR 6.3: EMBODIED CARBON</u>	<u>Number and proportion of waste facilities minimising embodied carbon emissions using a nationally recognised Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment (WLC) methodology (%)</u>
<u>Targets</u>	<u>100% of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste developments minimise embodied carbon emissions using a nationally recognised WLC methodology</u>
<u>References What it monitors</u>	<u>London Plan Policy SI 2</u> <u>SLWP Vision: Managing waste efficiently and effectively and effects mitigated.</u> <u>SLWP Plan Objective: 5</u> <u>SLWP Policy WP6(b)</u> <u>SA Objectives: 4 and 5</u>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures</u> <u>Submission of appropriate WLC certification to the relevant local planning authority at both the pre-commencement and pre occupation stages</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
<u>Outcomes sought</u>	<u>That new waste facilities minimising embodied carbon emissions and contributing to reducing the impacts of climate change</u>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	<u>Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry</u>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<u>Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure</u> <u>Examine whether there are specific reasons why permitted waste developments have not achieved WLC certification</u>

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

INDICATOR 7.1: CIRCULAR ECONOMY	<p><u>7.1.1 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which are supported by a Circular Economy Statement in line with London Plan Policy SI 8 (%)</u></p> <p><u>7.1.2 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities which are co-located with complimentary waste or industrial operations/ facilities (%)</u></p> <p><u>7.1.3 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which achieve 'net zero waste' as defined in the Mayor's Draft Circular Economy Statement Guidance (%)</u></p> <p><u>7.1.4 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which specify and source materials and other resources sustainably based on the Mayor's Circular Economy Statement Guidance</u></p> <p><u>7.1.5 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which prioritise refurbishment or 're-purposing' of the existing building on site (as defined in the Mayor's Circular Economy Statement Guidance)</u></p> <p><u>7.1.6 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which include a completed 'Bill of Materials'⁵ as defined in the Mayor's Circular Economy Statement Guidance.</u></p> <p><u>7.1.7 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which identify opportunities for the use of reused or recycled materials and set individual targets of at least 20% by value of materials</u></p> <p><u>7.1.8 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which include minimum targets for material intensity (kg/m²) - for structure, skin and space layers</u></p> <p><u>7.1.9 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which include minimum targets for recycled content for structure, skin and space layers as a minimum (% by value)</u></p>
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⁵ The 'Bill of Materials' must contain estimates of the quantity of materials used in each 'layer' of the building (kg), material 'intensity' (kg/m²) and set targets for the minimum amount of recycled content to be used (% by value)

	<p><u>7.1.10 Permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities (and other major non-waste developments) which are supported by a Recycling and Waste Reporting Form⁶</u></p> <p><u>7.1.11 The increase in the proportion of HCI waste and C&D waste re-used and/or recycled on existing waste transfer stations within the plan area</u></p> <p><u>7.1.12 The proportion of HCI and C&D waste arisings within the SLWP area which are exported out of the plan area prior to reuse or recycling (minimise)</u></p> <p><u>7.1.13 Monitoring of waste recovery indicators and targets in Mayor’s Environment Strategy 2018:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Percentage of HCI waste arisings recycled by 2030;</u> • <u>Percentage of local authority collected waste (LACW) HCI waste arisings recycled by 2030;</u> • <u>Percentage of business waste arisings recycled by 2030</u> • <u>Percentage of excavation waste going to beneficial use</u> • <u>Percentage of C&D waste going to beneficial use</u>
<p>Targets</p>	<p><u>7.1.1 100% of permissions are supported by a Circular Economy Statement in line with London Plan Policy SI 8 (%)</u></p> <p><u>7.1.2 Increase in the number of intensified or compensatory waste facilities which are co-located with complimentary waste or industrial operations/ facilities (%)</u></p> <p><u>7.1.3 100% of permissions achieve ‘net zero waste’</u></p> <p><u>7.1.4 100% of permissions specify and source materials and other resources sustainably</u></p> <p><u>7.1.5 Where there is an existing building on site, 100% of permissions prioritise refurbishment or ‘re-purposing’ of the existing building on site</u></p> <p><u>7.1.6 100% of permissions include a completed ‘Bill of Materials’</u></p> <p><u>7.1.7 100% of permissions set individual recycling targets of at least 20% by value of materials</u></p> <p><u>7.1.8 100% of permissions include minimum targets for material intensity (kg/m²) - for structure, skin and space layers</u></p> <p><u>7.1.9 100% of permissions include minimum targets for recycled content for structure, skin and space layers as a minimum (% by value)</u></p>

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

	<p><u>7.1.10 100% of permissions are supported by a Recycling and Waste Reporting Form</u></p> <p><u>7.1.11 A year on year increase in the proportion of HCI waste and C&D waste re-used and/or recycled on existing waste transfer stations</u></p> <p><u>7.1.12 A year on year reduction in the proportion of HCI and C&D waste arisings which are exported out of the plan area prior to reuse or recycling</u></p> <p><u>7.1.13 Waste recovery targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>65% of HCI waste arisings recycled by 2030;</u> • <u>50% of LACW waste recycled by 2030;</u> • <u>75% of business waste arisings recycled by 2030</u> • <u>95% of excavation waste going to beneficial use</u> • <u>95% of C&D waste going to beneficial use</u>
<u>References</u>	<p><u>Plan Objective: 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9</u></p> <p><u>SLWP Policy WP7</u></p> <p><u>SA Objective: 4</u></p>
<u>Monitoring</u>	<p><u>Monitor annually against target using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures and analysis of approved Circular Economy Statements</u></p> <p><u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u></p>
<u>Delivery Partners</u>	<p><u>Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), South London Waste Partnership, South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry,</u></p>
<u>Management Actions</u>	<p><u>Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure.</u></p>

Indicator 7.1	The proportion of planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities involving energy from waste (%)
Indicator 11 (for Policy WP7)	Development involving Energy from Waste
Target	0 planning permissions for intensified or compensatory waste facilities involve energy from waste
References	Plan Objective: 6 <u>SLWP Policy WP7</u> <u>SA Objective: 5</u>
Monitoring	Monitor annually against target <u>using the relevant borough development monitoring procedures</u> <u>Report in Waste Authority Monitoring Report</u>
Delivery Partners	Greater London Authority (GLA), London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB), <u>South London Waste Partnership,</u> South London Waste Plan (SLWP) boroughs, Environment Agency (EA), waste management industry,
Management Actions	Analyse the boroughs' development management procedures to identify any failure.