

Southeast London joint waste planning technical paper

April 2022

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This joint waste planning technical paper has been prepared by the **Southeast London Joint Waste Planning Group (SELJWPG)** as local plan evidence to demonstrate that the boroughs' waste apportionment requirements set out in the London Plan 2021 can be met. SELJWPG is comprised of London Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Lewisham, and Southwark, Royal Borough of Greenwich and City of London. SELJWPG has been formally ratified by each member borough for joint waste planning. The joint waste planning technical paper is a living draft, which is updated whenever a member borough is preparing a local plan. This issue of the technical paper has been prepared to support London Borough of Bexley's Submission Draft Local Plan. This final version has been published post-submission, following agreement by the member boroughs, with amendments made to the submission draft.

Executive summary

As the spatial development strategy for Greater London, the London Plan sets out strategic requirements for London boroughs to address in their local plans. Policies SI7, SI 8 and SI 9 specifically address waste issues, to facilitate London becoming self-sufficient in managing its own waste sustainably by 2026.

Policy SI 7 *Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy* places requirements on waste planning authorities, including that municipal waste recycling targets should meet or exceed 65% by 2030.

Policy SI 8 *Waste capacity and new waste self-sufficiency* sets requirements for boroughs in their local plans, including the identification of waste management facilities to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste set out in London Plan Table 9.2. This table apportions London 's entire requirement for waste management capacity at 2021 and 2041 across the London boroughs. The policy encourages boroughs to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.

Policy SI 9 *Safeguarded waste sites* expects existing waste sites to be safeguarded and retained in waste management use, but does provide criteria for considering loss of sites to other uses.

The evidence in this technical paper demonstrates that these requirements have been met. Strategic operational waste management facilities and sites suitable for waste management uses that provide the capacity to meet the pooled apportionments at 2021 and 2041 of the member boroughs in the southeast London joint waste planning group (SELJWPG) are identified and detailed information provided in Appendix A and Appendix B. The sites in this technical paper are safeguarded within each borough's local plan. Stretching recycling targets are included in each waste authority's reduction and recycling plan (RRP). Further information on local plan policies and RRP's are set out in section 4 of this technical paper.

Table 1 below presents a summary of the waste management capacity findings of this technical paper. The table sets out, at 2021 and 2041, the combined capacity of safeguarded operational strategic waste management facilities within the SELJWPG area as well as the consented capacity of non-operational facilities or theoretical capacity of sites that have been safeguarded for waste uses. This capacity is then compared to the combined waste apportionment requirements of the SELJWPG boroughs, at 2021 and 2041 respectively, set in the London Plan. The combined apportionment requirement in the first row of Table 1 includes the individual requirement for each member borough plus a bilateral agreement that London Borough of Bexley has with the City of Westminster where Bexley assumes responsibility for Westminster's apportionment requirements.

The result is a surplus in capacity from operational facilities of 17% in 2021 and 14% in 2041. In addition, recently consented new facilities at Belvedere coming online by 2024 will bring the operational capacity to 158% of the London Plan waste apportionment requirements (at 2041) in the SELJWPG area.

Waste planning authority capacity figures (tonnes per annum)	2021	2041
Combined London Plan apportionment requirements for the SELJWPG area	1,593,000	1,692,000
Combined relevant capacity from safeguarded strategic operational sites	1,868,186	1,936,382
Projected surplus capacity from operational sites	275,186	244,382
BX05 - Energy from Waste facility at Belvedere (consented additional waste treatment capacity programmed to be operational by 2024)	0	745,000
BX08 - Safeguarded waste site at LB Bexley's Thames Road Depot	0	173,600
Projected surplus capacity from all sites (including non-operational sites)	275,186	1,162,982

Table 1: Capacity from operational facilities and other safeguarded sites measured against apportionment requirements

1. Introduction and background

Purpose of this document

- 1.1. This technical paper has been prepared by the southeast London joint waste planning group (SELJWPG) to demonstrate how borough-level apportionment requirements for waste capacity set out in the London Plan 2021 will be met. It is a joint 'living' evidence base supporting each local planning authority's local plan.
- 1.2. This technical paper demonstrates that, according to the modelled capacity for 2021 and 2041, SELJWPG is able to meet the total combined apportionment target set in the London Plan and is left with a surplus.
- 1.3. SELJWPG was originally formed in 2007 by five London unitary waste planning authorities working together to identify and meet sub-regional requirements for waste management facilities. The initial group consisted of the London boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Lewisham, Royal Greenwich and Southwark. The City of London (also a unitary waste authority) subsequently joined SELJWPG, with London Borough of Bexley assuming responsibility for the City's apportionment requirement through a bilateral agreement.
- 1.4. SELJWPG is committed to addressing the requirements of London Plan policies SI7, SI 8 and SI 9 as they apply to waste apportionment. In line with the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) for waste, the boroughs will undertake to continue to work together to identify sub-regional requirements for waste management facilities and to safeguard sites for those facilities in their DPDs.
- 1.5. Each local planning authority within SELJWPG is responsible for including local waste management policies, and if necessary, site allocations for waste facilities, in their Local Plan or equivalent Development Plan Document (DPD).
- 1.6. Through SELJWPG's individual Local Plans and other DPDs, sufficient sites have been identified, which, when pooled, collectively meet the London Plan waste capacity apportionment requirements for the sub-region. In addition to this, surplus capacity exists to allow the sub-region to respond to any uplift which gives additional security for future capacity and allows the release of waste sites for other uses where this contributes to sustainable development.
- 1.7. National, regional and local planning policy information provided in this technical paper is up to date as of November 2021. Boroughs reduction and recycling plans (RRP) are published on the [London datastore](#) and summarised in section 4 of the technical paper.
- 1.8. Capacity figures of operational waste facilities are provided by the waste data interrogator, published by the Environment Agency. For this version of the technical paper was being prepared, had information up to the end of 2019. This data is supplemented where possible from information gathered by the individual waste planning authorities in SELJWPG.
- 1.9. Site specific information is set out in Appendix A and Appendix B. This technical paper presents a snapshot of the sites and capacities at the time of writing but is regularly updated to ensure any changes are taken into account when boroughs review their policies and allocations. This latest revision of the technical paper supports London Borough of Bexley's Submission Draft Local Plan.

2. National policy context for waste planning

Legislation

- 2.1. There are comprehensive waste management policies in England which taken together deliver the objectives of [The Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2011](#) which are to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the generation of waste, the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste, and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. Changes to waste management requirements have been made by [The Waste \(Circular Economy\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020](#).

Environment Act 2021

- 2.2. The [Environment Act 2021](#) presents a rare opportunity to provide the broader legislative framework needed to transform the way we manage our resources and waste. The major waste reforms set out in the Act will support the achievement of a 65% recycling target for municipal waste by 2035.
- 2.3. The Environment Act requires the Secretary of State to set long-term, legally-binding environmental targets in four areas, one of which is resource efficiency and waste reduction. These long-term targets need to be set by 31 October 2022, building on a foundation of existing recycling and landfill targets which have led to improvements in the waste system alongside other regulatory drivers such as landfill tax. The targets are intended to encourage sustained improvement across the whole resources and waste system, while strengthening and supporting commitments made in other government strategies. Other resources and waste powers in the Environment Act, which are discussed in the Waste Management Plan for England, will support attainment of long-term targets.

Plans, policies and strategies

Waste Management Plan for England

- 2.4. The [Waste Management Plan for England](#) (WMP) (January 2021) supersedes the previous WMP 2013. The WMP does not introduce new waste management policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan. The WMP recognises that the objectives of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 cannot be delivered by Government alone. It requires action from businesses, consumers, householders and local authorities. The policies summarised in the Strategy and the Plan provide a framework for action by such groups.
- 2.5. At the local authority level, waste planning authorities (county and unitary authorities in England) are responsible for producing local waste management plans that cover the land use aspect of waste management for their areas. Waste planning authorities should have regard to the WMP alongside the National Planning Policy for Waste and other planning policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – in drawing up, or revising, their existing waste local plans.

Waste arisings in England

- 2.6. Data on total waste arisings are published in the [UK statistics on waste](#). The most recent reported is dated July 2021, which provides 2018 and 2019 data for HIC waste. In England, total waste generation has risen 1.4% between 2016 and 2018, from 184.6 million tonnes to 187.3 million tonnes.

25 Year Environment Plan

- 2.7. The [25 Year Environmental Plan 2018](#) includes commitments to double resource productivity by 2050 and to minimise waste, reuse materials as much as possible, and manage materials at the end of their life to minimise their impact on the environment. There is no specific section related to London.
- 2.8. The government's overall approach to resources and waste is one of moving away from the current linear economic model of take, make, use, throw, towards a more circular economy which keeps resources in use for longer so that we can extract maximum value from them. Government's goal is to maximise the value of the resources we use, minimise the waste we create and therefore avoid emissions from the waste sector, driving us towards our target of net zero emissions by 2050.

Resources and Waste Strategy

- 2.9. The [Resources and waste strategy for England 2018](#) builds on the commitments in the 25 Year Environment Plan and sets out the policies that will help achieve its vision. It sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.
- 2.10. The strategy, combined with equivalent plans prepared by the devolved administrations together with local authorities' local waste management plans, gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan. All local planning authorities should have regard to the strategy and the National Planning Policy for Waste when discharging their responsibilities for waste management.

National Planning Policy for Waste

- 2.11. The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) was published in October 2014. It should be read in conjunction with the Resources and Waste Strategy 2018, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and national policies on wastewater and hazardous waste. The NPPW sets out the role of planning in delivering the Government's ambitions for waste management through:
- delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency;
 - ensuring that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns such as housing and transport;
 - providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste;
 - helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and,
 - ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.
- 2.12. Waste planning authorities should prepare local plans that identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste, and that:
- drive waste management up the waste hierarchy
 - have regard to London Plan apportionment requirements
 - take a collaborative approach with other waste planning authorities to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management
 - consider the extent to which the capacity of existing facilities satisfies need

Planning Policy Guidance for waste

- 2.13. Guidance on waste planning was first published as part of the Government's National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) alongside the NPPW in October 2014, and has since been updated. It serves to add clarity to the policy framework set out in the NPPW and includes practical advice on application of the waste hierarchy, protection of human health and the environment, principles of proximity and self-sufficiency, waste management plans and monitoring.
- 2.14. The guidance expands on the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity, acknowledging that although the aim should be for a waste planning authority to manage all of its own waste, there is no expectation that each local planning authority should deal solely with its own waste. It also recognises that there could be significant economies of scale for local authorities working together to assist with the development of a network of waste management facilities to enable waste to be handled effectively and efficiently without resulting in local over-capacity.
- 2.15. The guidance states that waste is a strategic issue and therefore may be a matter for consideration under the 'Duty to Cooperate,' placing a legal duty on local planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plans on strategic cross boundary matters. This may include collective gathering of information and data, preparation of a joint evidence base, consultation with other planning authorities and joint monitoring.
- 2.16. The collaborative nature of SELJWPG, its communication with other waste planning authorities and individual local plan preparation is considered to address the relevant aspects of compliance with the duty. This is demonstrated both in this technical paper and individually through statements of common ground that support local plans at examination. A specific section on planning for London's waste refers to the need to have regard to the apportionments set out in the London Plan and the likely need for waste planning authorities outside London to take some of London's waste.
- 2.17. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should consider opportunities for land to be utilised for waste management, for example by:
- an assessment of suitable previously-developed land, including industrial land which may be reused for waste management;
 - integration of local waste management opportunities in new development; and,
 - facilitation of the co-location of waste sites with end users of waste outputs such as users of fuel, low carbon energy or heat.
- 2.18. Local plans should not generally prescribe the waste management techniques or technologies that will be used to deal with specific waste streams in the area, but they should identify the type or types of facility that would be appropriately located on allocated sites or areas.
- 2.19. The Guidance notes the unique situation in London and the apportionment targets in the London Plan, which it states provide "high level benchmarks for local planning." It also acknowledges that it is likely that waste planning authorities outside London will need to take some of the Capital's waste.

3. Regional policy context for waste planning

The London Plan 2021

- 3.1. The new London Plan was published in March 2021 replacing the London Plan 2016. The Mayor of London is committed to increasing efficiency and resilience of London, including creating a low carbon circular economy, in which the greatest possible value is extracted from resources before they become waste.
- 3.2. London currently has a waste net self-sufficiency figure of approximately 60 per cent. The Mayor of London promotes the continuing move towards greater self-sufficiency in waste management, setting targets for managing the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within London (i.e. net self-sufficiency) by 2026. The term net self-sufficiency applies to all waste streams, with the exception of excavation waste.
- 3.3. As the reliability of construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E waste) data is low, arisings and apportionments for this waste stream are not set out in the London Plan. The adoption of circular economy principles in referable applications (and promoted in local plans) is expected to help London achieve the CD&E waste and material recovery targets early in the Plan period.
- 3.4. Waste is deemed to be managed in London if any of the following activities take place within London:
 - waste is used for energy recovery;
 - the production of solid recovered fuel (SRF), or it is high-quality refuse-derived fuel (RDF) meeting the Defra RDF definition as a minimum which is destined for energy recovery;
 - it is sorted or bulked for re-use (including repair and re-manufacture) or for recycling (including anaerobic digestion);
 - it is reused or recycled (including anaerobic digestion).
- 3.5. Under the requirements of [Section 24 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#), development plan documents, including local plans, are required to be in general conformity with the London Plan. The London Plan sets out strategic policies that the London boroughs are expected to take into account when preparing their local plans and in taking decisions on planning applications.
- 3.6. SELJWPG is committed to meeting **London Plan Policies SI 7, SI 8 and SI 9** where there are requirements for London boroughs in preparing their local plans. This joint waste technical paper provides the evidence for waste apportionment, including the identification of strategic waste facilities and sites, with information about current and projected waste capacities.
- 3.7. **London Plan policy SI 7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy** sets a municipal waste recycling target of 65 per cent by 2030. Policy SI 7 states:
 - A. *Resource conservation, waste reduction, increases in material re-use and recycling, and reductions in waste going for disposal will be achieved by the Mayor, waste planning authorities and industry working in collaboration to*
 - 4) *meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 65 per cent by 2030.*
- 3.8. Municipal waste is household waste and other waste similar in composition to household waste. This includes business waste collected by local authorities and by the private sector. The [London](#)

[Environment Strategy](#) (LES) sets out a pathway to achieving this municipal recycling target and outlines the Mayor's approach to municipal waste management in detail.

- 3.9. Table 2 has been extracted from **London Plan tables 9.1 and 9.2**. Table 9.1 shows forecast household, industrial and commercial waste (HIC) arisings for each borough in tonnes per annum for 2021 and 2041. The London Plan's waste apportionment model defines the proportion of London's total household, industrial and commercial (HIC) waste for which each borough should plan. The apportionments for the SELJWPG boroughs (and the City of Westminster – see note after the table) have been extracted from London Plan Table 9.2.

SELJWPG borough	2021 forecast HIC arisings	2041 forecast HIC arisings	Apportionment percentage*	2021 apportionment	2041 apportionment
Bexley	225,000	241,000	5.6%	457,000	485,000
City of London**	230,000	238,000	1.0%	84,000	90,000
Westminster***	N/A	N/A	2.3%	188,000	200,000
Bexley (combined)			8.9%	729,000	775,000
Bromley	249,000	267,000	2.3%	192,000	204,000
Lewisham	191,000	206,000	2.2%	184,000	195,000
Royal Greenwich	209,000	226,000	4.1%	338,000	359,000
Southwark	292,000	308,000	1.8%	150,000	159,000
totals	1,396,000	1,486,000	19.3%	1,593,000	1,692,000

Table 2: Forecast (HIC) waste arisings and apportionment requirements (tonnes per annum) for the SELJWPG boroughs (extracts from Tables 9.1 and 9.2 of the London Plan 2021)

*Apportionment percentage is across London as a whole

**LB Bexley has agreed, through a signed statement of common ground with the City of London, which is a formal member of the SELJWPG, to assume responsibility for the City of London's waste apportionment requirement.

***City of Westminster is not a formal member of the ratified SELJWPG. However, LB Bexley has agreed, through a signed statement of common ground, to assume responsibility for City of Westminster's waste apportionment requirement.

- 3.10. The Mayor of London recognises that waste contracts do not recognise administrative boundaries, therefore sufficient sites should be identified in London to deal with 100% of the waste apportioned to boroughs. National policy guidance requires boroughs to have regard to the waste apportionments set out in the London Plan.
- 3.11. **London Plan Policy SI 8 Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency**, Part B3 requires boroughs to allocate sufficient sites, identify suitable areas and identify waste management facilities in their Development Plans to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste set out in Table 9.2 of the London Plan. The policy encourages boroughs to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.
- 3.12. As identified in table 1, SELJWPG is responsible for 19.3% of London's total waste apportionment. When combined, the amounts apportioned to the group creates a requirement of 1,593,000 tonnes per annum in 2021 and 1,692,000 tonnes per annum at 2041. This joint waste technical paper demonstrates that, according to the modelled capacity for 2021 and 2041, SELJWPG boroughs are able to meet the total combined apportionment target set in the London Plan and are left with a surplus of capacity against the waste apportionment requirements.

- 3.13. London Plan paragraph 9.8.7 states that It may not always be possible for boroughs to meet their apportionment within their boundaries and in such circumstances, boroughs will need to agree the transfer of apportioned waste. Where apportionments are pooled, boroughs must demonstrate how their joint apportionment targets will be met, for example through joint waste development plan documents, joint evidence papers or bilateral agreements.
- 3.14. Waste planning authorities and groups should plan to meet the identified waste management needs of their local area and are encouraged to identify suitable additional capacity for waste, including those waste streams not apportioned by the London Plan, where practicable. This could include, waste transfer sites, new sites managing construction, demolition and excavation waste, or the reconfiguration and intensification of existing uses that increase management capacity.
- 3.15. Plans or agreements safeguarding waste sites should take a flexible approach. They should be regularly reviewed and updated to take account of development that may lead to the integration of waste sites or appropriate relocation of lost waste sites. Waste plans should be responsive to strategic opportunities across borough and joint waste planning boundaries for optimising capacity on existing waste sites, or that help to unlock investment in developing new waste sites.
- 3.16. **London Plan Policy SI 9 Safeguarded waste sites**, Part A, requires existing waste sites to be safeguarded and retained in waste management use. However, London Plan Paragraph 9.9.3 states that
- ...it may be possible to justify the release of waste sites if it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient capacity available elsewhere in London at appropriate sites over the Plan period to meet apportionment and that the target of achieving net self-sufficiency is not compromised. In such cases, sites could be released for other land uses.*
- 3.17. This technical paper identifies and safeguards only strategic waste facilities in the SELJWPG area including in the City of London, not all licensed waste facilities. This is because there is surplus capacity within the SELJWPG area from these sites alone and it is considered that the target of achieving net self-sufficiency is not compromised. Appendices A and B to this technical paper provide further information on these sites.

The London Environment Strategy

- 3.18. The Mayor's waste plans for London were previously set out in two strategies from 2011: London's Wasted Resource, on the management of municipal waste, and Making Business Sense of Waste. These two documents have been combined and updated in the [London Environment Strategy](#) (LES) (2018).
- 3.19. The London Plan sets the waste polices (as summarised above) and the LES sets out the Mayor's preferred approach for managing London's municipal waste to 2050 through these policies.
- 3.20. The LES is a London-wide strategy that aims to make London a zero-waste city by 2050. It does not set local targets but instead includes a requirement for each London borough to produce a reduction and recycling plan (RRP). RRP's set the borough's own reduction and recycling targets that contribute to the Mayor's London-wide targets.
- 3.21. These local targets should be stretching and recognise local circumstances, demonstrating how they will deliver the Mayor's waste management objectives including:

- Providing a minimum service level for household recycling collection services, which includes a weekly food waste collection, and collections of paper, card, plastic bottles, plastic containers, glass and cans;
 - Contributing to the London targets of:
 - Sending no biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026
 - Recycling 50% of local authority collected waste (LACW) by 2025
 - Making best use of local waste sites identified in local waste plans
 - Supporting the phase out of fossil fuel waste transport and boost uptake of low or zero emission alternatives
 - Procuring waste and recycling services that maximise local economic, environmental and social benefits and demonstrating how these services deliver the Mayor's Responsible Procurement Policy
- 3.22. With the Mayor's focus on making better use of waste in order to tackle climate change, a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard (EPS) has been developed for all of London's municipal waste management activities, supporting waste and recycling services, technologies and techniques delivering the greatest carbon dioxide and cost saving benefits.
- 3.23. The reduction of waste and the recycling targets have a direct impact on London's waste self-sufficiency. The strategy also sets out how, through **ReLondon** (formerly the London Waste and Recycling Board), the Mayor will help develop more waste management infrastructure in London. ReLondon, local authorities and businesses will work together to deliver cost effective waste and recycling services in London.
- 3.24. The SELJWPG boroughs have prepared RRP, which were first developed before the COVID-19 pandemic although they have been updated since then. The pandemic has brought fresh challenges for local authority waste services, which may impact the timescales and delivery of some actions identified in RRP. A summary of the RRP for each SELJWPG borough is included in Part 4 of this technical paper and boroughs' RRP can be found in full on the [London Datastore](#).

4. Local policy context for waste planning

- 4.1 This section of the technical paper sets out the Local policy context for each Waste Planning Group member. The group consisted of the London boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, the City of London, Lewisham, Royal Greenwich and Southwark.
- 4.2 SELJWPG is committed to addressing the requirements of London Plan policies SI7, SI 8 and SI 9. Each local planning authority within the SELJWPG area is responsible for including local waste management policies, and necessary site allocations, in their local plan or equivalent development plan document (DPD).

London Borough of Bexley

- 4.3 Bexley already has many waste management facilities in the borough and, as part of SELJWPG, is self-sufficient across all waste streams except for landfill, which the borough is moving towards a zero-waste to landfill target.
- 4.4 Waste management capacity in the borough exceeds the apportionment assigned to Bexley in the London Plan. Because of this, Bexley has formally assumed, through bilateral agreements set out in statements of common ground, responsibility for providing waste management capacity to meet the London Plan waste apportionment requirements identified for the City of London and City of Westminster. Therefore, Bexley brings a higher apportionment requirement into its collaborative working with the other southeast London waste planning authorities.
- 4.5 In addition, the Council may enter into joint waste planning arrangements with other London boroughs, as appropriate, to make the most efficient use of any surplus capacity after London Plan apportionments have been applied. This can happen unilaterally or in partnership with the Southeast London Joint Waste Planning Group.

Relevant local plan policies

- 4.6 The Council has undertaken a [review](#) of its existing Core Strategy (2012) and remaining UDP (2004) policies, including the existing waste management policies. A new local plan is being prepared, which will replace all current local plan policies.
- 4.7 A preferred approaches draft local plan was consulted on from February to April 2019. The Council carefully considered all views received, and, along with subsequently completed additional evidence, published the Draft Local Plan (regulation 19 stage) and accompanying submission policies map for public consultation from May to July 2021.
- 4.8 Bexley's plan and accompanying documents were submitted to the Secretary of State for public examination on 30 November 2021. A draft of the Joint waste technical paper (Nov 2021) was included as part of the submission documents, which was an update on the Southwark version of the technical paper (Dec 2019) published to support its local plan examination. The final technical paper was completed post-submission in April 2022. It has been revised with position updates to boroughs' local plans, corrected factual errors across the tables of figures, and reworded where needed for clarity.
- 4.9 Bexley's [submission plan](#) includes three policies on waste including strategic policy *SP12: Sustainable waste management*, and two non-strategic, development management policies *DP25 New waste management facilities and extensions and alterations to existing facilities* and *DP26 Waste management in new development*. Bexley's safeguarded strategic waste facilities and sites suitable for waste

management uses are designated on the [submission policies map](#). The strategic policy sets out the pooling of apportionment requirements and safeguards strategic waste sites.

SP12 Sustainable waste management
1. In new development, the Council will ensure that waste is managed in ways that protect human health and the environment and will follow the principles of the circular economy by applying the waste hierarchy. Where opportunities arise, this principle will also be applied to existing development, for example for flats above shops where it can be challenging to segregate waste.
2. The Council will support sustainable waste management by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Implementing the waste hierarchy in its approach to future waste management; b) meeting its waste apportionments and other requirements, such as the Mayor’s recycling or composting targets, including collaborating with and supporting other London boroughs as appropriate; c) safeguarding strategic waste management sites for waste uses as shown on the submission policies map; d) supporting regionally significant waste management infrastructure, including the Crossness Sewage Treatment Works; and, e) considering the use of planning contributions, including from the borough’s community infrastructure levy, to provide better waste management for existing development.
3. The Council will support the development of the circular economy by encouraging the waste and construction industries to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) make resource use more efficient; b) reduce the production of waste; c) maximise the recycling of waste; and d) identify alternative business models.

4.10 Policy DP25 recognises that Bexley has one of the highest numbers of permitted waste sites in London. However, some facilities are not suitably located and there can also be issues with poor environmental standards that can cause multi-agency issues. The policy address any of these issues that are planning matters.

DP25 New waste management facilities and extensions and alterations to existing facilities
1. Development proposals for new waste management facilities, or for extensions and alterations to existing facilities, must demonstrate that they will contribute to the Council’s strategic approach of moving waste up the waste hierarchy and that the type of facility proposed is needed in the local area in line with the proximity principle and the self-sufficiency principle.
2. Designated strategic industrial locations (SIL) are appropriate locations for new waste management facilities, however consideration will be given to adjacent businesses within SIL and nearby land uses such as for residential or nature conservation, using the Agent of Change principle. A sequential approach to locating new waste facilities should be applied and locations chosen only where there are no significant adverse impacts. and a preference given to parts of SIL that have the least detrimental impact on other businesses or land uses.
3. Development proposals will be assessed using locally specific criteria, having regard to the requirements of UK legislation, the Government’s policies on waste and the Mayor’s London Plan, including impacts of the proposal on the local environment and residential amenity.
4. All new waste facilities with the potential to have a negative impact on amenity of surrounding areas should be fully enclosed on all sides and have a roof and fast-acting doors or provide equivalent environmental protection.
5. Proposals for new facilities, extensions and alterations should be well designed and contribute positively to local character.

- 4.11 Draft Local Plan Policy DP26 *Waste management in new development* facilitates recycling, to meet London Plan waste management targets, while protecting visual and residential amenity and public health. The policy ensures proposals for residential development include detailed consideration of waste arising, promote circular economy outcomes and net zero-waste. Local guidance will be set out in the forthcoming Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Waste strategy

- 4.12 Bexley is a Waste Disposal Authority and has responsibilities for its own contracts in the collection and disposal of waste. Targets for recycling and composting have been set in the Council's waste management strategy, in line with national and regional guidance, and local circumstances and these will be reviewed as appropriate.
- 4.13 Long term strategic planning is vital to all authorities in securing both the infrastructure and service developments necessary to deliver more sustainable waste management. It is of vital importance that the management of waste is driven up the waste hierarchy with prevention being at the top and disposal being at the bottom. In order to meet declared policies and objectives and to address the demands made by statutory and other drivers, the Council is committed to:
- reduce waste growth: raise awareness of waste issues and the importance of waste reduction in order to slow the future growth in waste arisings
 - sustainable waste management: by using the waste hierarchy as a sensible framework ensure that all waste arisings in Bexley's area are dealt with in the best practicable and environmentally friendly way to continue Bexley's reputation for being a green borough
 - meet recycling targets: increase as far as is practicably possible and economically viable the amount of waste that is recycled and composted in Bexley to maintain our historical high level of recycling
 - deliver best value: develop integrated and complementary collection methods so as to maximise the economies of scale and maintain a high service standard to the public
 - be flexible: Bexley will make sure that it is ready to respond to change in regulatory and relevant market conditions and emerging technologies
 - improve inclusion: engaging with the public, local businesses and community organisations to ensure that objectives described above can be achieved
- 4.14 The Council has produced its [Reduction and Recycling Plan \(RRP\)](#) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2018-2022, in line with the Mayor of London's Environment Strategy. The Council is committed to raising awareness on waste issues and the importance of waste reduction, re-use and recycling with the aim of increasing the amount of waste sent for recycling and reducing the amount of waste that is sent for disposal.

London Borough of Bromley

Relevant local plan policies

- 4.15 Bromley adopted its Local Plan in January 2019. It includes two waste management policies and allocates three strategic waste sites.

Policy 112	Planning for sustainable waste management
The Council will support sustainable waste management by	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementing the waste hierarchy in its approach to future waste management; • allocating the strategic waste management sites of Waldo Road, Churchfields and Cookham Road and safeguarding them for waste uses only; • working in collaboration with the London boroughs of Bexley, Greenwich, Southwark, Lewisham and the City of London to make optimum use of waste management capacity in the southeast London sub region; and, • meeting the London Plan waste apportionment targets. 	

- 4.16 Bromley is safeguarding three strategic waste sites, the details of which are set out in the appendices to this joint waste technical paper.

- Waldo Road (see map in Appendix B) is a Council run reuse and recycling facility, incorporating a household waste recycling centre, a waste transfer station, vehicle repair facilities and a depot area providing a base for the operation of municipal waste collection and disposal activities.
- Churchfields Road (see map in Appendix B) is a Council run reuse and recycling facility, incorporating a household waste recycling centre, a waste transfer station and a depot area providing a base for the operation of municipal waste collection and disposal activities.
- The privately owned green waste composting site on Cookham Road is now operated by Biogen (formerly Tamar). It is an open air facility located in the Green Belt (see map in Appendix B). Permission (through a licence variation and planning condition variation) was given in 2018 for an increase in capacity.

Policy 114	New waste management facilities, and extensions and alterations to existing sites
New waste management facilities and extensions and/ or alterations to existing waste management facilities must demonstrate that they will not undermine the local waste planning strategy and help the Borough move up the waste hierarchy.	
The likely impact of the proposal on the local environment and on amenity will be considered against the development plan as a whole and the specific criteria for waste management facilities set out in the London Plan and national policy. New facilities, extensions and alterations should be well designed and contribute positively to local character as far as possible.	
Prospective developers of new waste management facilities will be expected to look to the Strategic Industrial Location in the Cray Business Corridor and then other industrial areas before other previously developed land. New waste facilities in industrial areas will only be acceptable where the proposed use does not impede effective operation of other nearby businesses nor undermine the primary function of the designation.	

- 4.17 In order to give some guidance to prospective applicants for any new waste management facilities, the Council has set out the expectation that a sequential approach should be taken when looking for sites.

Waste strategy

- 4.18 The Council's draft Waste Management Strategy and Waste Minimisation Plan has underpinned the directional change and improvements to the performance of services to both the benefit of service users and the overall performance of the waste management service. The objectives of this approach enable Bromley to:
- achieve a reduction in waste arisings to consistently below the London average
 - maintain its recycling rate at above the London average
 - meet and exceed its landfill diversion targets
 - minimise costs to council tax payers
 - provide residents with clear information by which services can be evaluated
- 4.19 The Council's aim is to run the best value waste and recycling service in London. Bromley's recycling performance is already excellent compared with many other London boroughs and the latest annual data shows Bromley has London's second highest recycling rate (2015/16).
- 4.20 With recent increases in overall waste production by households, there appears to be a 50% ceiling for waste that can be recycled, and this is difficult to break through without significant changes being made to the waste collection service design. Immediately, the Council will be focusing on both improving the quality of the recyclate collected and the proportion of food waste recycled.
- 4.21 Producing less waste in the first place is key to reducing costs and environmental impacts. The Council will therefore work with residents to encourage less waste and greater recycling through the 'Recycling for All' and 'Composting for All' schemes. Through the operation of reliable and accessible recycling services, objectives are to:
- derive improved financial value of the materials recycled
 - meet the requirements of the end-user for the material collected
 - ensure that sufficient market capacity is available for materials
 - maintain performance and endeavour to reduce waste production
- 4.22 The Council has planned improvements in the provision of further kerbside collections services to maximise captures rates, divert and reduce car reliance by service users in accessing services by providing these at the home. For example, a highly green waste collection service and waste electrical and electronic equipment service has been delivered to customers, as this is preferential to residents using cars to take their green waste or WEEE to the reuse and recycling centres.
- 4.23 The current strategy and future development of services through the commissioning strategy will provide more opportunities to recycle an even wider range of materials at the borough's two reuse and recycling centres, which will improve the service sustainability and increase customer satisfaction. The Council is committed to:
- delivering value for money in waste management services
 - planning services to take account of potential increases in cost
 - minimising risk by avoiding over-reliance on a single waste management option
 - taking account of what other authorities are doing and build on best practice
 - managing waste in ways that protect human health and the environment, both for the short term and in the longer term to seek to meet the needs of future generations
 - meeting and exceeding customer expectations, for all service users

- working towards delivering 'excellent' services, including achieving and even exceeding our statutory targets
- 4.24 The overarching objective is to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, seeking to reduce the amount of waste produced first and breaking the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced. The Council views waste as a resource to be put to good use with disposal being the last option for management.
- 4.25 Bromley has produced its [Reduction and Recycling Plan \(RRP\)](#) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2018-2022, in line with the Mayor of London's Environment Strategy.
- 4.26 The Council's strategic aim is to manage waste sustainably whilst providing a customer focused waste service that is the best value service in London and to recycle a minimum of 65% of its municipal waste by 2030. This aim aligns with current national and regional waste policy. The Council's objectives are to:
- Ensure that the boroughs waste collection service is cost effective over the next 25 years
 - Reduce the quantity of waste produced by the borough
 - Dispose of zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026
 - To recycle 50% of Local Authority Collected Waste by 2025
 - To improve service performance and reduce levels of complaints
 - To apply a sustainable/ circular approach to the management of waste
- 4.27 In April 2019, new waste disposal (lot 1) and waste collection (lot 2) contracts commenced and during the 8 year lifespan will assist in achieving the RRP objectives. Pressures on the Council's budgets could potentially reduce the opportunities for investment in waste and recycling collection services over the next three years. Therefore, within the RRP action plan there are a number of actions that require further consideration of the financial viability before a decision can be made as to whether they will be implemented.
- 4.28 However, the majority of actions can be taken within the Council's existing budgets and will make a positive contribution to Bromley's corporate environmental aims as well as the Mayor of London's London Environment Strategy waste targets.

City of London Corporation

Relevant local plan policies

- 4.29 The City Corporation is reviewing its current City of London Local Plan adopted in 2015. The City Corporation consulted on the Proposed Submission Draft of the City Plan 2036 (Regulation 19 consultation) between 19 March 2021 and 10 May 2021.
- 4.30 The draft plan encompasses the relevant policies contained in the 2015 Local Plan. Additionally, policy wording has been added which emphasises the importance of and promotes circular economy principles. Circular economy principles are relevant to the design of buildings, waste prevention and minimisation and waste treatment, storage and collection facilities.
- 4.31 The draft plan contains both strategic and detailed development management policies and a spatial policy designation on the proposed policy map. Strategic Policy S16: *Circular Economy and Waste* is set out below:

Strategic Policy S16: Circular Economy and Waste
The City Corporation will support businesses and residents in moving towards a Zero Waste City, by applying circular economy principles, the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle at all stages of the development cycle.
The City Corporation will actively co-operate with other Waste Planning Authorities in planning for capacity to manage the City's residual waste through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying waste management capacity in the City, or elsewhere in London, to meet the City's London Plan waste apportionment target, including through partnership working with other London Waste Planning Authorities; • Co-operating with Waste Planning Authorities within and beyond London to plan for suitable facilities for the City's waste; • Safeguarding Walbrook Wharf as a waste site and wharf suitable for the river transport of waste; and • Monitoring waste movements to and from the City and reviewing its waste arisings and capacity study at least every five years.

- 4.32 The City of London Local Plan Core Strategic Policy CS17.2(i) identifies London Borough of Bexley as the City's partner borough for waste planning to meet the London Plan waste apportionment. The Bexley Core Strategy includes provision for working with other London boroughs to make the most efficient use of any surplus capacity after the London Plan apportionments have been applied.
- 4.33 The London Plan sets a waste apportionment of 100,000 tonnes for the City of London. Evidence shows that, with current technology and economic considerations, there is no viable waste management capacity within the City's boundary.
- 4.34 London Borough of Bexley has therefore entered into an agreement with the City of London Corporation to use a proportion of Bexley's surplus waste management capacity to ensure that the City of London's waste apportionment requirements can be met. This builds on the sustainable transport links via the River Thames from the City's waste transfer station at Walbrook Wharf to the Riverside Resource Recovery energy from waste facility in Belvedere.
- 4.35 For commercial reasons, a proportion of the City's waste is likely to continue to be transported to sites outside London. This includes construction, demolition and excavation waste which is not subject to apportionment targets in the London Plan. Annual monitoring of such waste exports

using the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator will inform Duty to Cooperate discussions within and outside London to identify and resolve waste management capacity issues for the City's waste.

Waste strategy

- 4.36 The City of London is a Waste Disposal Authority and has responsibilities for the collection and management of municipal waste arising in the City.
- 4.37 The City of London Waste Strategy 2013-2020 was adopted in January 2014. This strategy promotes nine objectives supporting the circular economy and the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy taking account of the cost and carbon implications of alternative options. The strategy commits the City to:
- Reducing waste arisings – aiming to reduce the rate of growth in waste generated per household through publicity/education campaigns and promotion of the City's recycling services with the objective of achieving a 20% reduction in waste arisings per household by 2031
 - Increasing waste recycling – Aiming to increase recycling rates for household waste to 50% by 2020 and 60% by 2031 in line with the national waste strategy
 - Recovering energy from residual waste - Riverside energy from waste plant is the preferred option for management of the City's residual waste. This makes use of the sustainable river-based transport route from the City's waste transfer station at Walbrook Wharf
 - The City of London plans to produce a new strategy which will cover the period from 2021 to 2027
 - The City of London is in the process of developing a Circular Economy Strategy, which will be in place by 2022, with the aim of transitioning the City of London to a truly circular organisation that can influence its residents and businesses to adopt circular practices and position the City as one of the leading exponents of circular economy thinking globally
- 4.38 The City of London has produced its [Reduction and Recycling Plan \(RRP\)](#) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2018-2022, in line with the Mayor of London's Environment Strategy.

Royal Borough of Greenwich

Relevant local plan policies

- 4.39 Royal Greenwich's adopted local plan is the Core Strategy with Detailed Policies 2014. Policy IM2 *Waste Apportionment* sets out that the Royal Borough will contribute to the sustainable management of waste in Royal Greenwich by working with the other southeast London boroughs by pooling the boroughs' waste allocations and identifying sites within the sub-region that will meet the combined London Plan waste apportionment figure. The supporting text for this policy identifies the four safeguarded sites in Royal Greenwich and notes that this does not preclude other sites coming forward for waste uses in the future, with development proposals to be evaluated against the criteria in London Plan policy 5.17B. Appropriate areas of search for new waste management facilities are the areas of designated strategic industrial land as identified on the Core Strategy Policies Map.
- 4.40 In addition, the Core Strategy states that the Royal Borough will continue to seek to reduce waste arisings. Where this is not possible, the Royal Borough will follow an approach based on the waste hierarchy; encouraging re-use, then recycling and composting before energy recovery and disposal; providing support with appropriate infrastructure. Core Strategy policy DH1 *Design* provides guidance regarding provision for waste within developments.

Waste strategy

- 4.41 RBG's Waste Strategy (2016-2025) was developed to enable the Royal Borough to achieve a more sustainable approach to municipal waste management. The document explains the current practices, the key pieces of legislation that impact how waste is managed, the opinions of residents, businesses and collection staff, and highlights future drivers for change in Royal Greenwich.
- 4.42 In February and March 2020, the Council undertook a public consultation on an update to the existing waste strategy and a number of policy changes. The update, titled "Towards Zero Waste", was agreed in September 2020 and seeks to reduce waste generation, increase the quality and quantity of recycling and place greater responsibility on waste producers to manage their waste more sustainably. The policy changes agreed were:
- Introduction of fortnightly residual waste collections for kerbside properties from February 2023
 - Introduction of no side waste policy
 - Introduction of strict contamination policy for mixed dry recycling and organic collections
 - Cease the issue of single-use recycling sacks to properties able to store wheelie bins
- 4.43 Greenwich's [Reduction and Recycling Plan \(RRP\)](#) demonstrates the borough's work in contributing to the Mayor's Environment Strategy. The RRP has a range of behaviour change actions and service changes to reduce waste generation and increase recycling, with the majority of these complete or on track to be completed by the end of the first RRP period (2018-2022).

London Borough of Lewisham

Relevant local plan policies

- 4.44 Lewisham has an adopted Core Strategy (June 2011) that contains a strategic objective to deliver sustainable waste management. The corresponding policy CS13 states that the Council will take a partnership approach to sustainable waste management, which will enable it to exceed targets for municipal, industrial and construction waste, and recycling.
- 4.45 In addition, the policy requires all new major developments to submit and implement a site waste management plan, designed to address existing and long-term waste management and disposal needs incorporating recycling facilities in all new development.
- 4.46 Core Strategy Policy 13 outlines the Council's objective to meet the London Plan annual apportionment figures via the waste facilities at Landmann Way (SELCHP, Hinkcroft (now referred to as SSSI Limited) and LBL Recycling Centre), all of which are contained within the London Plan Surrey Canal Strategic Industrial Location designation. This designation is protected by Core Strategy Policy 3, which undertakes to maintain these areas for uses within the B Use Class (B1c [now E(g)(i)], B8 and where appropriate B2 industry) as well as appropriate Sui Generis uses, to provide land for activities such as waste management that support the continuing functioning of London. These three waste management sites are also safeguarded in the Site Allocations Local Plan (May 2013).
- 4.47 Lewisham is currently in the process of undertaking a Local Plan review to inform the preparation of a new Local Plan. A Regulation 18 'Consultation on Main Issues' document was published in October 2015. The consultation document outlined Lewisham Council's proposal to continue to protect its employment land stock and to safeguard the three strategic waste management sites in the Local Plan. It also set out policy objectives to continue to seek a decrease in the amount of waste generated by new development, including on-site construction and demolition waste, along with increasing recycling and composting. The consultation document provided an indication of some of the considerations that may need to be addressed in greater detail by the new Local Plan to support strategic waste management and recycling objectives.
- 4.48 The current Local Development Scheme was approved by a decision of Mayor and Cabinet on 9 December 2020 and came into force on 21 December 2020. It replaces the LDS 2018.

Waste strategy

- 4.49 Lewisham Council has a clear vision for the sustainable management of its waste and pursues an efficient, high quality, cost-effective and sustainable approach to the collection and management of waste, through its commitment to the principles of the waste hierarchy, sustainable development and best value. The Council is actively responding to the environmental, financial and legislative imperatives (including the Mayor of London target to recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2020) in addition to the practical constraints and issues within the borough
- 4.50 Lewisham is working to improve environmental performance through raising the recycling rate, altering the way services are offered to reduce the generation of waste, and ensuring that all fleet vehicles are ULEZ compliant to minimise our carbon footprint.
- 4.51 The Council undertook a public consultation in 2015 on the future of household waste services within the borough. The aim of the consultation was to gather residents' views about how the Council might change the way in which waste and recycling services are collected from houses and

flats in houses (dwellings that typically have collections from a wheelie bin) to improve the borough's environmental and financial performance. Following this consultation, the Council implemented a garden waste subscription service and began the roll out of a food waste collection service. Initially the food waste service was introduced to approximately 80,000 kerbside properties, the Council is working to expand the service across the borough.

- 4.52 In addition, an assessment was carried out to evaluate the local authority's performance against the Waste Regulations 2012 and the Regulation 13 requirement to collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately, unless not technically, environmentally or economically possible to do so. In absence of access to a waste transfer station, the Council is pursuing a comingled recycling strategy, whilst taking forward reforms in the collection of food and garden waste.
- 4.53 The Council is in the process of developing a new waste management strategy which should go to the Mayor and Cabinet in December 2021 for approval. The strategy will set out the visions, values and policies as well as implementation options for addressing key issues surrounding the management of waste within Lewisham over the next 10 years. The Council's ambition is to work together with all partners to limit waste to a minimum, be innovative and show leadership to go towards a circular economy that benefits the environment, local businesses and communities.
- 4.54 The Council is now in the final year of the current [Reduction and Recycling Plan \(RRP\)](#) and is starting to look ahead to developing the 2022/2026 RRP. London Borough of Lewisham will continue to raise awareness on waste issues and the importance of waste reduction, re-use and recycling. The Council aims to increase the amount of waste sent for recycling and to improve the level of contamination, particularly in areas with high levels of flatted properties and HMO's. The Council aims to
- provide advice and guidance to developers and architects to ensure that suitable waste provision is included in all planning applications for the large number of new flatted properties that are being built within the borough
 - work with Lewisham Homes to address any barriers that prevent residents from disposing of their waste correctly
 - create a comprehensive communication plan to ensure ongoing and regular information is provided through different means
 - continue to engage with members of the public, community organisational and local business to achieve the aims set out in the plan

London Borough of Southwark

Relevant local plan policies

- 4.55 The 'Southwark Plan 2022' was adopted on 23 February 2022 and is the adopted development plan for the borough. The Plan contains both strategic and detailed development management policies, site allocations and spatial policy designations on the proposed policies map. Strategic policy 6 *Climate Emergency* sets out how the Council will commit to increasing recycling and reducing landfill waste and minimising the impact of the built environment on the natural environment through sustainable development.
- 4.56 The Plan has two relevant detailed policies to waste management: P62 *Reducing waste* and P63 *Land for waste management*. P62 relates to the requirement for waste to be minimised in the design and construction of development and provide adequate recycling, composting and waste disposal arrangements. P63 relates to the safeguarding of land for waste management purposes in the borough. The policy also sets out the criteria that any new waste management facilities proposed in the borough must meet, including being located on a suitable site which does not cause unacceptable harm to residential amenity, the environment or transport network and that any facility is designed according to the principles of sustainable waste management.
- 4.57 The Plan identifies the Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF) as the safeguarded waste site for the borough that contributes to meeting the borough's London Plan apportionment targets. The Plan designates the land on which the IWMF is located as Strategic Protected Industrial Land (SPIL). The Council works jointly with the other southeast London boroughs by pooling the boroughs' waste allocations and identifying sites within the sub-region that will meet the combined London Plan waste apportionment figure.
- 4.58 The IWMF is of major strategic importance for Southwark. It provides the capacity to enable Southwark to manage its municipal waste arisings and enable the recycling and composting targets for the borough to be met in accordance with Southwark's Waste Management Strategy (see below). The facility incorporates mechanical biological treatment plant, a waste transfer station, a materials recovery facility and a household waste re-use and recycling centre. It has a current actual throughput of 173,000 tonnes per annum (excluding the waste transfer and household waste reuse and recycling functions).

Waste strategy

- 4.59 Southwark's Waste Management Strategy (2003-2021) sets out the Council's proposals for moving Southwark towards more sustainable waste management. The Executive approved the Waste Management Strategy on 2 December 2003, the key features, as set out in the executive summary are:
- A reduction in the growth of municipal solid waste generated in Southwark to below 2% by 2010. This was achieved, despite the substantial growth in household numbers over the period, reflecting a reduced level of waste generation per household.
 - Achievement of 50% recycling and composting standards for household waste by 2020-21. This was not achieved, mainly due to wider changes in waste composition and government policy more generally. The recycling rate achieved to date is roughly 35%.
 - Recovery of value from 75% of municipal solid waste by 2020-21. This was substantially overachieved, with over 98% of all collected waste recovered through recycling or energy recovery and diverted from landfill.

- 4.60 Although the period covered by the strategy has now completed, the same strategic goals remain in place under the long term Waste PFI contract which covers the period 2008-2033 for all waste collection and disposal activities. The council plans to undertake an extension of the strategy, within the current contract arrangements, to a new end date of around 2024, taking into account the latest requirement of both the GLA Environment Strategy and the ongoing development of the UK's national Resources and Waste Strategy (RWS).
- 4.61 In the medium term, a replacement Waste Management Strategy will be developed to cover the period from 2024. The development of this replacement strategy will follow the developing RWS and will implement the new statutory obligations arising from RWS and the Environment Act 2022.
- 4.62 The key features of the Council's best technical and best value option were:
- an intensive education and waste minimisation programme introduced, and education facility constructed
 - kerbside dry recyclable (paper, glass, cans etc.) collections expanded to include all recyclables from street (non-high rise) properties
 - medium and high-rise properties issued with survival bags for the collection of dry recyclables
 - an increase in the number of 'bring' recycling sites (e.g. bottle and paper banks) to 350 sites
 - organic kitchen and garden waste collected from street properties composted in an in-vessel compost (IVC) facility
 - dry recyclable material collected at the kerbside separated at a materials recycling facility (MRF)
 - recyclable waste from medium and high-rise properties separated at a materials separation plant (MSP)
 - recovery and recycling of bulky and fly-tipped waste maximised
 - all residual (non-recycled) waste sent to a mechanical and biological treatment (MBT) plant for further recycling and to generate a fuel used to generate power at an existing energy recovery facility
- 4.63 LB Southwark has produced its [Reduction and Recycling Plan \(RRP\)](#) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2018-2022, in line with the Mayor of London's Environment Strategy.
- 4.64 The Council has some contractual constraints as a result of having entered into a long term integrated contract for delivery of waste collection, treatment and disposal functions in 2008, for a period of 25 years. This resulted in the development of a state-of-the-art facility for sorting recyclable materials, treatment by mechanical and biological treatment methods for residual waste, along with transfer and RRC facilities.
- 4.65 The technical capabilities of the facility has enabled a relatively high recycling rate when compared to central London more generally, with even residual waste sorted to extract recyclables. Over the ten year period since contract mobilisation, waste tonnage has fallen by almost 5% in tonnage terms, despite a substantial increase in household numbers.
- 4.66 Because the long term contract was underpinned by a substantial capital investment, the costs of undertaking variations in the services provided is potentially high, as changes require not just the costs of implementation to be funded, but also compensatory elements to the contractor for changes in services required under the contract.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 London Plan Policy SI 7 Part A4 sets a municipal waste recycling target of 65 per cent by 2030. In addition, policy SI 8 Part B3 requires that boroughs to allocate sufficient sites, identify suitable areas and identifying waste management facilities in their Development Plans, to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste. The policy encourages boroughs to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements. Policy SI 9 Part A requires existing waste sites to be safeguarded and retained in waste management use.
- 5.2 In accordance with London Plan Policy SI 7, SI 8 and SI 9, SELJWPG presents evidence in this technical paper to demonstrate that sufficient land has been allocated for strategic waste management facilities within each member's respective local plans that will, when the capacity is pooled, meet the combined waste apportionment identified for the London boroughs within the SELJWPG sub-region.
- 5.3 Safeguarded strategic sites with operational waste facilities, consented waste facility proposals, or sites suitable for waste management uses are designated in partnership by SELJWPG to meet London Plan apportionment requirements across the subregion. Appendix A sets out individual site capacities in Tables 5, 6 and 7 including reflecting the uplift from Council owned civic amenity sites in recycling rates at 2030 (as per the requirements of London Plan Policy SI 7 Part A4). The different types of sites are combined in Table 8. Annual capacity figures are provided by calendar year, with 2019 the latest with available data through the Environment Agency's waste data interrogator. Specific information is set out in the facility notes in Appendix B.
- 5.4 The waste capacities that can be applied against the apportionment requirements for each site are determined using a methodology agreed between the boroughs and the GLA, and includes:
- the identification, if possible, of actual waste throughputs for each operating facility, in order to determine a capacity that contributes to meeting the waste apportionment requirements;
 - the use of a percentage of the facility's licensed capacity in determining the facility's contribution to meeting the waste apportionment requirements; and,
 - for the council-owned household waste recycling centres and waste transfer sites, the use of actual annual recycling amounts averaged over three years, with an uplift in recycling rates of 65% by 2030.
- 5.5 **Table 3** summarises the modelled waste apportionment capacity of each SELJWPG member.

Waste Planning Authority (Unitary)	2021	2030	2041
Bexley	1,050,456	1,795,456	1,969,056
Bromley	98,407	132,824	132,824
City of London	0	0	0
Lewisham	493,668	495,093	495,093
Royal Greenwich	133,106	140,460	140,460
Southwark	92,550	117,550	117,550
Total combined borough actual and projected capacity	1,868,186	2,681,382	2,854,982

Table 3: Actual and projected capacity from safeguarded sites by borough (tonnes per annum) (note that figures may not add up due to rounding)

- 5.6 The total capacity is then compared to the 2021 and 2041 combined waste apportionment requirements set in the London Plan for the SELJWPG sub-region. The pooled capacity figures set out in **Table 4** demonstrate that SELJWPG can expect a surplus over the combined apportionment requirement for the boroughs set out in London Plan table 9.2.

Waste planning authority capacity figures (tonnes per annum)	2021	2041
Combined London Plan apportionment requirements for the SELJWPG area*	1,593,000	1,692,000
Combined relevant capacity from safeguarded strategic operational sites	1,868,186	1,936,382
Projected surplus capacity from operational sites	275,186	244,382
BX05 - Energy from Waste facility at Belvedere (consented additional waste treatment capacity programmed to be operational by 2024)	0	745,000
BX08 - Safeguarded waste site at LB Bexley's Thames Road Depot	0	173,600
Projected surplus capacity from all sites (including non-operational sites)	275,186	1,162,982

Table 4: measuring waste capacity against London Plan apportionment requirements

*The combined London Plan apportionment requirement in Table 4 includes bilateral agreements that London Borough of Bexley has with City of London and City of Westminster, where it is agreed that Bexley assumes responsibility for the apportionment requirements of the other two boroughs.

- 5.7 For all safeguarded sites, including non-operational potential waste sites, the total projected surplus capacity is 1,162,982 tonnes per annum by 2041 (a 58% surplus). However, when considering only operational waste management facilities, a more accurate representation of actual surplus capacity can be provided, which is **244,382 tonnes per annum by 2041**. This is a 14% surplus, which provides a buffer to allow for fluctuations and still provide London with operational waste facilities that meet 100% of the SELJWPG borough's combined waste apportionment (including Bexley's commitment to meet the apportionment requirements of the City of London and City of Westminster). This capacity recognises the reality of how the southeast London sub-region manages both its own waste arisings and that of other areas both within and outside of London.
- 5.8 A specification sheet for each identified strategic waste site is set out in **Appendix B**. This review includes a map and details such as the size of the site, the types of waste and the type of facility, the licensed and/or actual annual throughput of waste, as well as any future plans for the site.
- 5.9 Each review of a borough's local plan or equivalent DPD containing waste allocations, may result in additional strategic waste management sites being identified, and there are a number of non-strategic sites in each borough that are currently operating as licenced waste facilities. These sites have not been identified in this joint waste technical paper as they are not considered strategic and are not required to meet the waste capacity apportionment targets during the London Plan period. As part of local plan review and preparation of a new local plan,, these sites may be considered for release for other uses if this contributes to sustainable development and in helping to deliver the amount of growth identified in local plans.
- 5.10 SELJWPG is committed, and has demonstrated, to meeting London Plan Policies SI 7, SI 8 and SI 9 as they apply to waste apportionment. In line with the National Planning Policy for Waste, the boroughs will undertake to continue to work together to identify sub-regional requirements for waste management facilities and to safeguard sites for those facilities in their DPDs.

Appendix A: Waste sites and facilities capacity figures

Waste apportionment capacity figures reviewed and updated at 31 December 2019

Site Ref	Facility name and address	Facility notes	Borough	Capacity (tonnes)
BX01	Energy from waste facility, RRRL. Norman Road, Belvedere, Kent, DA17	Final residual waste disposal facility with consent for 785,000 tonnes per year. The amount listed is the actual throughput for 2019, which for this incineration facility is 94% of the permitted capacity. Currently operational.	Bexley	741,147
BX02	Materials recovery facility, Viridor Waste Management. Century Wharf, Crayford Creek, Crayford, DA1 4QG	This facility separates waste and recycling and has a current licensed capacity of 350,000 tonnes per annum. The apportionment capacity is 75% of the permitted capacity. Currently operational.	Bexley	262,500
BX03	Clinical waste incinerator SRCL Ltd. Queen Mary's Hospital, Frogna Avenue, Sidcup, Kent, DA14 6LT	Final residual waste disposal facility. The amount listed is the actual throughput, which for this incineration facility is 52% of the permitted capacity shown on the Environment Agency's list of operational incineration facilities. Currently operational.	Bexley	4,195
BX04	Thames Water Crossness Sewage Treatment Works, Bazalgette Way, London, SE2 9A	Wastewater treatment facility. None of the throughput can be counted towards the apportionment capacity. Currently operational	Bexley	0
BR01	Green waste composting facility, Biogen. Cookham Road, Swanley, Kent, BR8 7QP	Open windrow composting site for green waste. Average annual throughput (Jan 2017 to Dec 2019) is 37,000 tonnes per annum, with 100% of the treated waste counting towards the apportionment figure. Currently operational.	Bromley	37,000
LO01	Walbrook Wharf waste transfer station. City of London. EC4	Waste transfer site, with an annual throughput of 85,000 tonnes. None of the throughput can be counted towards the apportionment capacity. Currently operational	City of London	0
LS01	Energy recovery facility, SELCHP. Landmann Way, New Cross, Lewisham, SE14 5RS	Final residual waste disposal facility. The amount listed is the actual throughput, which for this incineration facility is 95% of the licensed capacity of 464,000 tonnes per annum. Currently operational.	Lewisham	439,233
LS02	Recycling centre, HTL Waste Management Services (Hinkcroft). Landmann Way, London SE14 5RS	Recycling facility, with a licensed annual throughput of 130,000 tonnes. Capacity shown is the actual recycling tonnage, which is 40% of the Permitted capacity. Currently operational.	Lewisham	52,000

Site Ref	Facility name and address	Facility notes	Borough	Capacity (tonnes)
GW01	Integrated waste management facility, Peter Norris (Haulage) Ltd, Norriskips, Greenwich Transfer Station. Horn Link Way, Greenwich, London SE10 0RT	Materials recycling facility. Average annual throughput: 95,545 tonnes. Capacity shown is averaged over three years (2017-19), with an average annual recycling rate of 86%. Currently operational.	Royal Greenwich	75,307
GW02	Recycling centre, Day Aggregates (Day Group Ltd). Murphy's Wharf, Lombard Wall, Charlton, London, SE7 7SH	The site processes 81,700 tonnes per annum of which 19% (15,150 tonnes) is household, industrial or commercial, with an annual recycling rate of 100%. Currently operational.	Royal Greenwich	15,150
GW03	Refuse Derived Fuel Facility. Nathan Way, Thamesmead, London, SE28 0AN	Council facility. Average annual throughput: 25,876 tonnes. Capacity shown is actual recycling tonnage (8.4%) averaged over three years (2017-19). Currently operational.	Royal Greenwich	2,203
SW01	Materials recovery facility and mechanical biological treatment plant. Integrated Waste Management Facility. 43 Devon Street, London SE15 1PD	Materials recycling facility. Apportionment capacity shown is based on the agreed percentage of the current throughputs for the MRF of 110,000 tonnes per annum (75%) and the MBT plant of 85,000 tonnes per annum (3%). Currently operational.	Southwark	85,050
Apportionment capacity from operational facilities				1,713,784
BX05	New EfW facility at Cory's RRRL site	New energy from waste facility approved in April 2020 for 750,000 tonnes, plus a 40,000 tonnes anaerobic digester plant. Programmed to be operational in 2024. Apportionment capacity is 94% of consented capacity for incineration, and 100% of consented capacity for AD.	Bexley	745,000
Apportionment capacity from consented facilities (not yet operational)				745,000

Table 5: Commercial operational safeguarded strategic waste management facilities within the SELJWPG area (see Appendix B for detailed information)

Ref	Facility name and address	Facility notes	Borough	actual recycling tonnage that can be included in apportionment capacity	meet or exceed 65% recycling rate at 2030
BX06	Foots Cray reuse & recycle centre. Maidstone Road, Sidcup, DA14 5HS	Council facility. Average annual throughput: 10,932. Capacity shown is recycling tonnage (69%) averaged over three years (2017-19). Currently operational.	Bexley	7,543	7,543
BX07	Thames Road reuse & recycle centre and waste transfer station. Thames Rd, Crayford, DA1 5QJ	Council facility. Average annual throughput: 44,733. Capacity shown recycling tonnage (78.4%) averaged over three years (2017-19). Currently operational.	Bexley	35,071	35,071
BR02	Churchfields Road reuse & recycle centre. Churchfields Road, Beckenham, BR3 4QY	Council facility. Average annual throughput: 19,845 tonnes. Capacity shown is recycling tonnage (33%) averaged over three years (2017-19). Currently operational.	Bromley	6,549	12,899
BR03	Waldo Road reuse & recycle centre and waste transfer station. Waldo Road, Bromley, BR2 9RB	Council facility. Average annual throughput is 127,576 tonnes. Capacity shown is recycling tonnage (43%) averaged over three years (2017-19). Currently operational.	Bromley	54,858	82,924
LS03	Landmann Way reuse & recycle centre and waste transfer station. Landmann Way, New Cross, Lewisham, SE14 5RS	Council facility. Average annual throughput is 5,938 tonnes. Capacity shown is recycling tonnage (41%) averaged over three years (2017-19). Currently operational.	Lewisham	2,435	3,860
GW04	Nathan Way reuse & recycle centre and waste transfer station. Nathan Way, Thamesmead, London, SE28 0AN	Council facility. Average annual throughput is 97,043 tonnes. Capacity shown is recycling tonnage (55%) averaged over three years (2017-19). Currently operational.	Royal Greenwich	40,447	47,801
SW02	Old Kent Road reuse & recycle centre and waste transfer station. Integrated Waste Management Facility, 43 Devon Street, London SE15 1PD	Average annual throughput: 50,000 tonnes. Capacity shown is a 15% recycling rate for general waste - most waste is transferred for sorting/treatment	Southwark	7,500	32,500
Apportionment capacity of civic amenity sites				154,402	222,598

Table 6: Local authority operational safeguarded strategic reuse and recycle centres and waste transfer stations (see Appendix B for detailed site information)

Ref	Facility name and address	Facility notes	Borough	Projected capacity
BX08	Thames Road Waste & Street Services Vehicle Depot. Thames Rd, Crayford, DA1 5QJ	Part of the LB Bexley Thames Road R&RC and WTS site, the Council Depot (approx. 2.17 hectares in area) has been safeguarded as a waste site. The capacity is estimated, based on the Jacob Babbie formula of 80,000 tonnes per hectare.	Bexley	173,600
Apportionment capacity of safeguarded waste sites				173,600

Table 7: Safeguarded potential strategic waste sites (see Appendix B for detailed site information)

waste facility status	capacity at 2021	% of LP requirement	Projected capacity at 2041	% of LP requirement
operational waste treatment facilities [see table 5]	1,713,784		2,458,784	
operational local council civic amenity sites [see table 6]	154,402		222,598	
safeguarded waste sites [see table 7]	0		173,600	
Total waste apportionment capacity	1,868,186	117%	2,854,982	169%

Table 8: Current and projected waste apportionment capacity by operational status (data from tables 5, 6 and 7) and as a percentage of the London Plan apportionment requirement

Appendix B: Details of safeguarded waste sites

This appendix to the southeast London joint waste planning technical paper identifies the safeguarded waste facilities and sites that provide the waste capacity apportioned to the City and southeast London boroughs through the London Plan. The locations are shown on the map below – note that there may be multiple facilities at a single location. Each of the SELJWPG boroughs include policies in their respective local plans to safeguard the strategic waste facilities and sites identified in this appendix that are within their administrative boundaries.

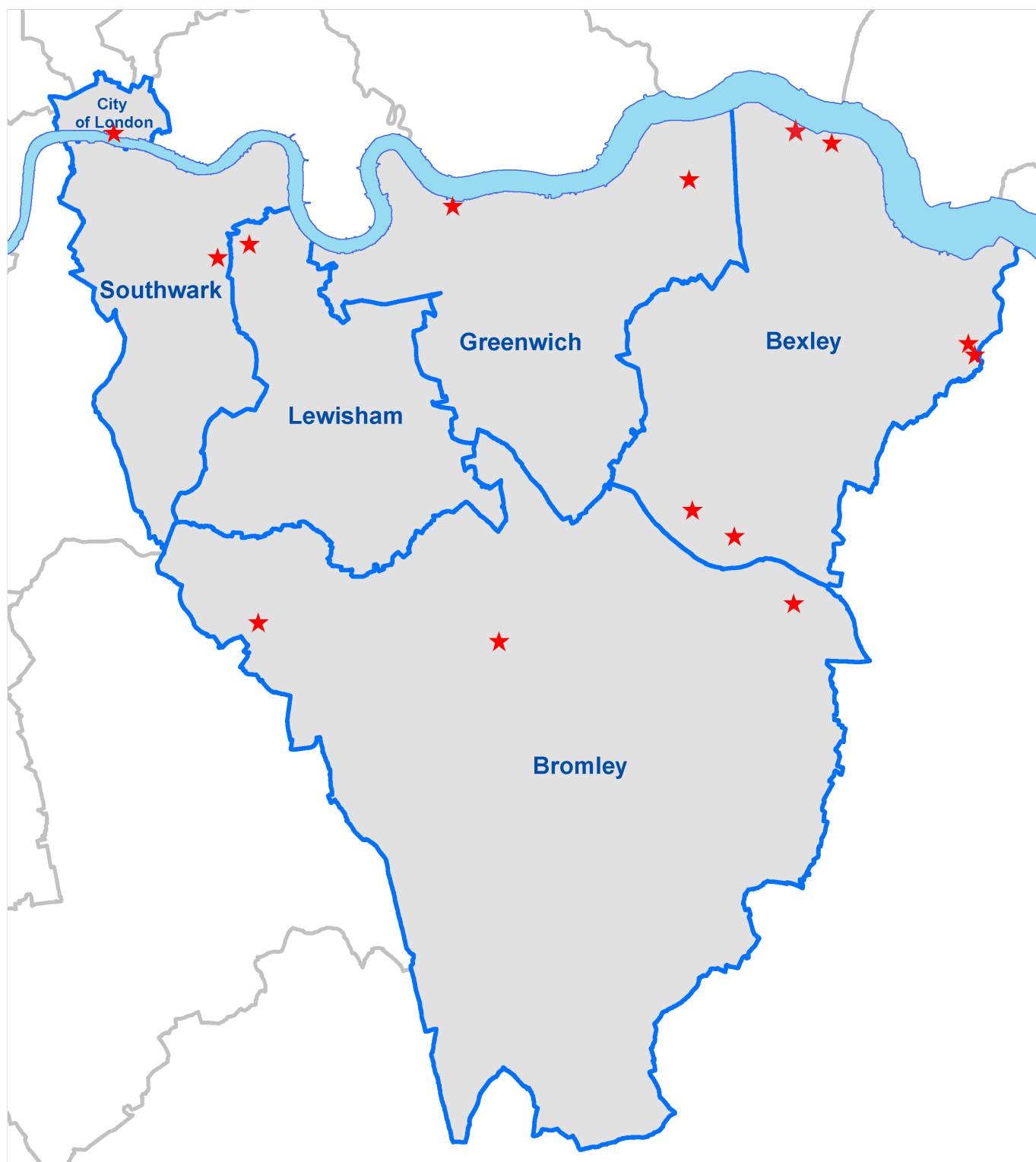


Figure 1: safeguarded waste facilities and sites in the City and southeast London subregion (the SELJWPG administrative area)

Bexley safeguarded strategic waste facilities and sites

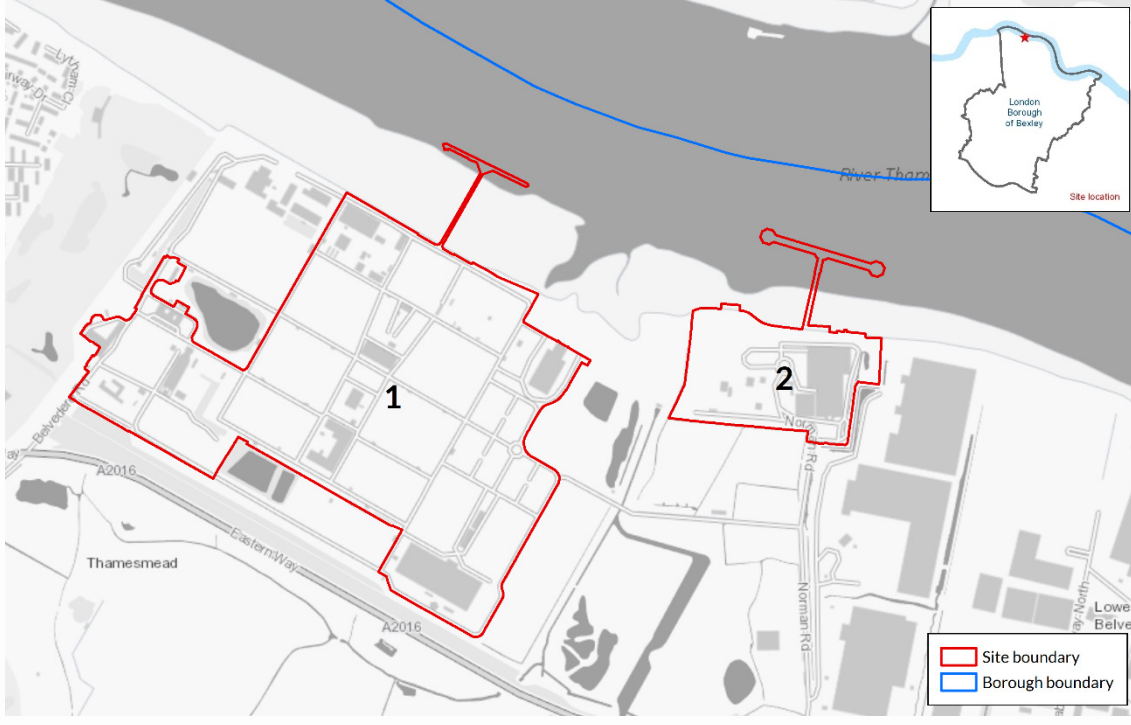
Facility name/ Address	Energy from waste facility, RRRL [SITE 2] Riverside Resource Recovery Facility, Norman Road, Belvedere, DA17 6JY
Location Map [SITE 2]	
Type of facility	Incineration (final residual waste disposal facility). This is a strategic river-based facility. Currently, a turbine has the capability to supply up to 30MW of steam/heat and up to 72MW of electricity. Approximately 6MW of this is used in the plant with the remainder generating at 11Kv and transforming on site up to 132Kv for export to the grid.
Type of waste	Municipal, Commercial and Industrial
Site ownership	Cory Environmental Holdings Limited
Operator/ licences	Cory Riverside Energy/ Licence No: 103887; Registration No: FB3038AB/A001 Permit reference no: BKD825. EA issued PPC permit on 11/09/2003 (dated 08/09/2003)
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	785,000 tonnes per annum
Actual annual throughput (2019)*	741,147 tonnes. Currently operational.
Future plans	An extension to the energy from waste facility was approved in April 2020 for 750,000 tonnes, plus a 40,000 tonnes anaerobic digestive plant. Programmed to become operational in 2024.
Site area	9.51 hectares
Apportionment capacity	741,147 tonnes per annum (operational) with 94% of consented capacity of 705,000 tonnes per annum (in line with typical incineration throughputs) and 100% of consented AD (40,000 tonnes)
Notes	*The amount listed is the actual annual throughput, which is 94% of the permitted capacity identified on the Environment Agency's list of operational incineration facilities. The operational capacity and consented capacity are identified separately on the spreadsheet at Appendix A.

Table 9: London Borough of Bexley strategic waste sites BX01 RRRL and BX05 RRRL

Facility name/ Address	Materials recovery facility, Viridor Waste Management [SITE 1] Century Wharf, Crayford Creek, Crayford, DA1 4QG
Location Map [SITE 1]	
Type of facility	Materials recycling
Type of waste	Municipal, Commercial and Industrial
Site ownership	Viridor Resource Management Ltd
Operator/ licences	Viridor Resource Management Ltd; Licence No: 83464
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	350,000 tonnes per annum
Average annual throughput*	262,500 tonnes (75% of permitted capacity). Currently operational.
Future plans	Materials Recycling Facilities (MRFs) handle large volumes of municipal and commercial and industrial material to produce a range of high quality outputs. This MRF is one of the largest and most technologically advanced recycling facilities in Europe.
Site area	4.10 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	262,500 tonnes per annum
Notes	<p>*The amount listed is 75% of the licensed capacity.</p> <p>**For materials recycling facilities, 75% of the permitted annual capacity qualifies for inclusion into the apportionment capacity, which is set out in the spreadsheet at Appendix A.</p>

Table 10: London Borough of Bexley strategic waste site BX02 Crayford MRF

Facility name/ Address	Clinical waste incinerator, SRCL Ltd Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup Plant, Incinerator Building, Froggnal Avenue, Sidcup, DA14 6LT
Location Map	
Type of facility	Incineration (final residual waste disposal facility)
Type of waste	Hazardous: Clinical (waste to be treated as industrial waste)
Site ownership	
Operator/ licences	SRCL Ltd (formerly White Rose Environmental Ltd); Licence No: 19567; EPP No: P/15/05 JP31333XP Registration No: BP3794HD/V002
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	8,000 tonnes per annum
Actual annual throughput (2019)*	4,195 tonnes. Currently operational.
Future plans	This hospital-based incinerator produces steam and electricity for Queen Mary's Hospital.
Site area	0.53 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	7,514 tonnes per annum
Notes	<p>*The amount listed is the actual annual throughput, which is 52% of the permitted capacity identified on the Environment Agency's list of operational incineration facilities .</p> <p>**As this is a final residual waste disposal facility, 100% of the actual annual throughput qualifies for inclusion into the apportionment capacity, which is identified in the spreadsheet at Appendix A.</p>

Table 11: London Borough of Bexley strategic waste site BX03 Queen Marys

Facility name/ Address	Crossness Sewage Treatment Works [SITE 1] Bazalgette Way, London SE2 9AQ
Location Map [SITE 1]	
Type of facility	Wastewater treatment with sewage sludge incinerator (combined heat and power plant) and anaerobic digester
Type of waste	wastewater (raw sewage and processed sewage sludge)
Site ownership	Thames Water Utilities Limited
Operator/ licences	Thames Water Utilities Limited; Licence No: 400178
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	The activated sludge plant includes six aeration lanes of 69 m with total volume of 86,000 cubic metres and a treatment capacity of 564,000 cubic metres per day
Average annual throughput	
Future plans	Thames Water continues to modernise this wastewater treatment facility
Site area	47.37 hectares
Apportionment capacity	The London Plan does not consider the treatment of wastewater as part of the HIC waste apportionment requirement for London boroughs, therefore the identified capacity of this treatment facility is not included
Notes	This wastewater treatment facility has been safeguarded as a strategic waste site as it is regionally strategic wastewater infrastructure

Table 12: London Borough of Bexley regionally strategic wastewater facility BX04 CSTW

Facility name/ Address	Foots Cray reuse and recycle centre Maidstone Road, Sidcup, DA14 5HS
Location Map	
Type of facility	Waste and recycling
Type of waste	Municipal
Site ownership	London Borough of Bexley
Operator/ licences	SITA UK; Licence No: 19564; EPP No: P/15/02
Contractual arrangements	Contracted
Licensed capacity	74,999 tonnes
Average annual throughput*	10,932 tonnes. Currently operational.
Average current recycling/ composting rate	69%
Future plans	As part of the new contract a 70% recycling rate will be expected by 2019/20.
Site area	1.24 ha
Apportionment capacity**	7,543 tonnes
Notes	<p>*Council facility. Annual throughput shown is actual waste tonnage averaged over the last three years.</p> <p>**Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. The amount listed is the actual recycling component, averaged over the last three years.</p>

Table 13: London Borough of Bexley strategic waste site BX06 Foots Cray

Facility name/ Address	Thames Road reuse and recycle centre and waste transfer station [SITE 2] Thames Road, Crayford, DA1 5QJ
Location Map [SITE 2]	
Type of facility	Recycling, waste transfer
Type of waste	Municipal
Site Ownership	London Borough of Bexley
Operator/ licences	SITA UK; Licence No: 19563; EPP No: P/15/01
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	74,999 tonnes
Average annual throughput*	44,733 tonnes. Currently operational.
Average current recycling/ composting rate	78.4%
Future plans	As part of the new contract an 80% recycling rate will be expected by 2019/20.
Site area	2 ha
Apportionment capacity**	35,071 tonnes
Notes	<p>*Council facility. Annual throughput shown is actual waste tonnage averaged over the last three years.</p> <p>**Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. The amount listed is the actual recycling component, averaged over the last three years.</p>

Table 14: London Borough of Bexley strategic waste site BX07 Thames Road

Facility name/ Address	Thames Road waste and street services vehicle depot [SITE 2] Thames Road, Crayford, DA1 5QJ
Location Map [SITE 2]	
Type of facility	Best available technology
Type of waste	Mixture of MSW and C&I, depending on need
Site ownership	London Borough of Bexley
Operator/ licences	
Contractual arrangements	Currently used for storage of waste and street services fleet
Licensed capacity	N/A
Average annual throughput	N/A
Future plans	Option 6 of the draft Bexley Waste Management Strategy identifies the Depot part of the site to be used as a waste treatment facility. The Council Depot has thus been safeguarded for future waste facility uses
Site area	2.17 ha
Apportionment capacity**	173,600 tonnes
Notes	<p>*Part of LB Bexley's Thames Road R&RC and WTS site, the Council Depot (approx. 2.17 hectares in area) has been safeguarded for a future waste treatment facility, if needed. The capacity is estimated, based on the Jacob Babbie formula of 80,000 tonnes per hectare.</p> <p>**Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. this will be monitored and updated in relation to any future decisions regarding the designated area for a planned facility and/or the type of waste treatment facility to be developed.</p>

Table 15: London Borough of Bexley strategic waste site BX08 Thames Road Depot

Bromley safeguarded strategic waste facilities and sites

Facility name/ Address	Biogen green waste composting facility Cookham Road, Swanley, DA14 5JA
Location Map	
Type of facility	Composting
Type of waste	Green waste
Site ownership	Biogen
Operator/ licences	Biogen (UK) Ltd.; Licence No: 10086; EPP No: EAWML10086
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	38,500 tonnes
Actual annual throughput (2019)	37,000 tonnes. Currently operational.
Future plans	
Site area	1.4 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	37,000 tonnes
Notes	**As this is a final residual waste disposal facility, 100% of the actual average annual throughput qualifies for inclusion into the apportionment capacity, which is identified in the spreadsheet at Appendix A.

Table 16: London Borough of Bromley strategic waste site BR01 Cookham Road

Facility name/ Address	Churchfields Road reuse and recycle centre Churchfields Road, Beckenham, BR3 4QY
Location Map	
Type of facility	Waste and recycling
Type of waste	Municipal
Site ownership	London Borough of Bromley
Operator/ licences	Veolia E S (UK) Ltd; Licence No: 83235; EPP No: CRO08
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	
Average annual throughput*	19,845 tonnes. Currently operational.
Average current recycling/ composting rate	33%
Future plans	An uplift in the recycling rate of this council owned civic amenity site will be applied, as set out in the reduction and recycling plan.
Site area	1.05 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	6,549 tonnes
Notes	<p>*Council facility. Annual throughput shown is actual waste tonnage averaged over the last three years.</p> <p>**Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. The amount listed is the actual recycling component, averaged over the last three years.</p>

Table 17: London Borough of Bromley strategic waste site BR02 Churchfields Road

Facility name/ Address	Waldo Road reuse and recycle centre and waste transfer station Waldo Road, Bromley, BR2 2QX
Location Map	
Type of facility	Recycling, waste transfer
Type of waste	Municipal, C&I
Site ownership	London Borough of Bromley
Operator/ licences	Veolia E S (UK) Plc; Licence No: 83236; EPP No: DL310
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	
Average annual throughput*	127,576 tonnes. Currently operational.
Average current recycling/ composting rate	43%
Future plans	An uplift in the recycling rate of this council owned civic amenity site will be applied, as set out in the reduction and recycling plan.
Site area	1.38 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	54,858 tonnes
Notes	<p>*Council facility. Annual throughput shown is actual waste tonnage averaged over the last three years.</p> <p>**Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. The amount listed is the actual recycling component, averaged over the last three years.</p>

Table 18: London Borough of Bromley strategic waste site BR03 Waldo Road

City of London safeguarded strategic waste facilities and sites

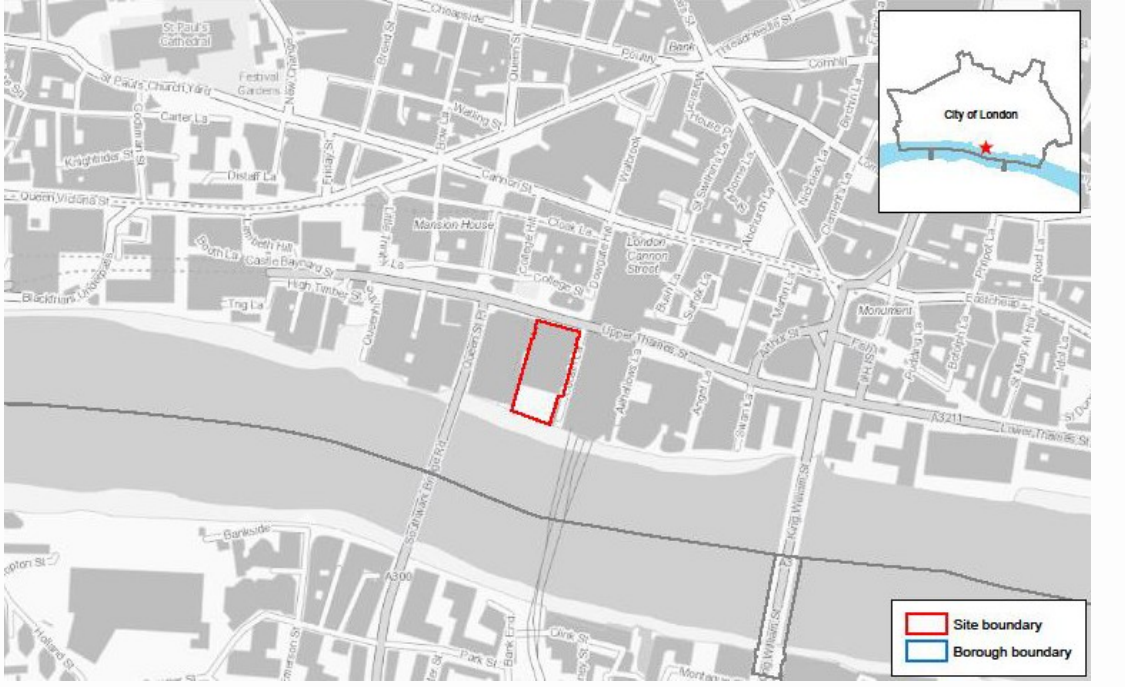
Facility name/ Address	Walbrook Wharf waste transfer station Upper Thames Street, EC4R 3TD
Location Map	
Type of facility	waste transfer station
Type of waste	General and building type waste
Site ownership	Corporation of London
Operator/ licences	Cory Riverside Energy; Licence No: 80359; EPP No: DP3691ND/S003
Contractual arrangements	Contract between Corporation of London and Cory Riverside Energy to remove waste until 2027
Licensed capacity	Maximum per day: Category A: 50 tonnes (building type waste). Categories B and C: 420 tonnes (general waste). Site is limited to 110,000 tonnes per annum by planning condition and 85,000 tonnes contractually as a safe operating limit.
Average annual throughput*	48,000 tonnes. Currently operational.
Future plans	No plans for further development
Site area	0.66 ha
Apportionment capacity*	0 tonnes
Notes	The site is in use as a waste transfer site utilising river transport. Vehicular access to and from Upper Thames Street needs to be maintained for both eastbound and westbound traffic in order to facilitate efficient operation of Walbrook Wharf. The site is predominantly surrounded by offices within the City of London along with some leisure uses.

Table 19: City of London strategic waste site LO01 Walbrook Wharf

Lewisham safeguarded strategic waste facilities and sites

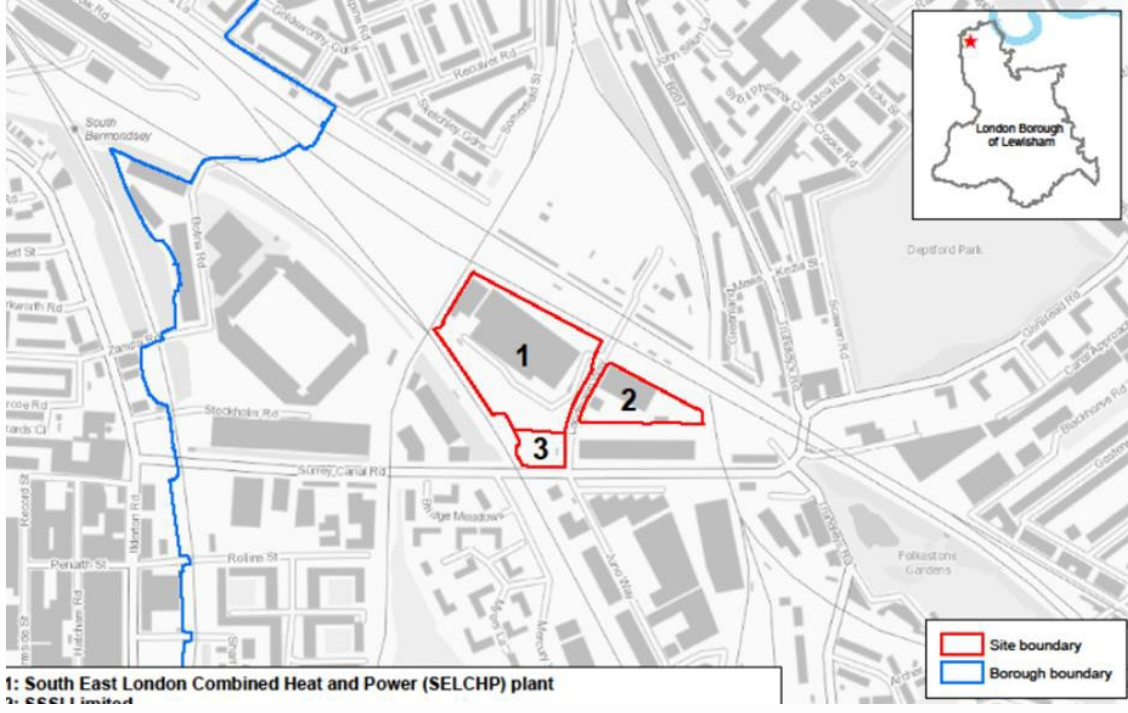
Facility name/ Address	South East London Combined Heat & Power (SELCHP) energy recovery facility [SITE 1] Landmann Way, New Cross, Lewisham, SE14 5RS
Location Map [SITE 1]	 <p>1: South East London Combined Heat and Power (SELCHP) plant © Veolia ES UK Limited</p>
Type of facility	Incineration (Final residual waste disposal facility)
Type of waste	Municipal, C&I
Site Ownership	South East London Combined Heat & Power (SELCHP)
Operator/ licences	Veolia ES (UK) Plc; Licence No: EPR/NP37385Y
Contractual arrangements	A commercial partnership between the public and private sectors, the facility is operated by Veolia Environmental Services
Licensed capacity	464,000 tonnes
Actual annual throughput (2019)*	439,233 tonnes
Future plans	
Site area	2.30 ha
Apportionment capacity**	439,233 tonnes
Notes	<p>*The amount listed is the actual annual throughput, which is 95% of the permitted capacity identified on the Environment Agency's list of operational incineration facilities .</p> <p>**As this is a final residual waste disposal facility, 100% of the actual annual throughput qualifies for inclusion into the apportionment capacity, which is identified in the spreadsheet at Appendix A.</p>

Table 20: London Borough of Lewisham strategic waste site LS01 SELCHP

Facility name/ Address	Deptford Recycling Centre [SITE 2] Landmann Way, New Cross, London SE14 5RS
Location Map [SITE 2]	
Type of facility	Recycling
Type of waste	Municipal, C&I
Site Ownership	SSSI Limited
Operator/ licences	SSSI Limited; Licence No.: 83378
Contractual Arrangements	Generally ad hoc basis. Contract for Lewisham Market is in place
Licensed annual throughput*	130,000 tonnes
Average annual recycling tonnage*	52,000
Average recycling rate	40%
Future plans	To develop an almost fully automated material recycling facility aimed at dry comingled recyclates.
Site area	0.63 ha
Apportionment capacity**	52,000 tonnes
Notes	<p>*The capacities shown are actual throughputs and recycling tonnages averaged over the last three years. This facility is currently operational.</p> <p>**Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A</p>

Table 21: London Borough of Lewisham strategic waste site LS02 Recycling Centre

Facility name/ Address	Landmann Way Reuse & Recycling Centre [SITE 3] Landmann Way, New Cross, Lewisham, SE14 5RS
Location Map [SITE 3]	
Type of facility	Recycling, waste transfer
Type of waste	Municipal
Site Ownership	London Borough of Lewisham
Operator/licences	LB Lewisham Licence No: 83355 EPP No.: EAWML 83355 Also, registered as a Hazardous Waste Producer, and that number is: NBN862
Contractual Arrangements	Provision of household waste & recycling site for Lewisham residents. No commercial waste allowed.
Licensed capacity	
Average annual throughput*	5,938 tonnes
Average current recycling/composting rate	41%
Future Plans	An uplift in the recycling rate of this council owned civic amenity site will be applied, as set out in the reduction and recycling plan.
Site area	0.24 ha
Apportionment capacity**	2,435 tonnes
Notes	*Council facility. Annual throughput shown is actual waste tonnage averaged over the last three years. Currently operational. **Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. The amount listed is the actual recycling component, averaged over the last three years.

Table 22: London Borough of Lewisham strategic waste site LS03 Landmann Way

Royal Greenwich safeguarded strategic waste facilities and sites

Facility name/ Address	Peter Norris (Haulage) Ltd, , Greenwich Transfer Station Horn Link Way, Greenwich, London SE10 0RT [Site 2]
Location Map	
Type of facility	Materials Recycling Facility; Transfer station
Type of waste	Commercial and industrial
Site ownership	Peter Norris (Haulage) Ltd
Operator/ licences	Permit transferred from Murphy's Waste Ltd to Peter Norris (Haulage) Ltd in September 2015 Licence No: 83511 Permit: DP3590EG
Contractual arrangements	
Average annual throughput*	87,566
Average annual recycling tonnage*	75,307 tonnes, based on 86% overall recycling rate
Future plans	No plans for further redevelopment
Site area	0.6 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	75,307 tonnes
Notes	<p>*Annual throughput shown is actual waste tonnage averaged over the last three years. Currently operational.</p> <p>**Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. The amount listed is the actual recycling component, averaged over the last three years.</p>

Table 23: Royal Greenwich strategic waste site GW01 Norriskips

Facility name/ Address	Recycling Centre, Day's Aggregates Murphy's Wharf, Lombard Wall, Charlton, London, SE7 7SH [Site 1]
Location Map [SITE 1]	
Type of facility	Recycled aggregates for reuse
Type of waste	Commercial and industrial; Construction, demolition and excavation
Site ownership	Day Group Ltd
Operator/licences	Day Group Ltd Licence No: 83515
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	N/A
Average annual throughput*	81,700 tonnes. Currently operational
Future plans	No plans for further development
Site area	2.34 ha
Apportionment capacity**	15,150 tonnes
Notes	*The site processes 81,700 tonnes per annum of which 19% (15,150 tonnes) is household, industrial or commercial, with an annual recycling rate of 100%. Currently operational. **Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A

Table 24: Royal Borough of Greenwich strategic waste site GW02 Day's Aggregates

Facility name/ Address	Refuse Derived Fuel facility Nathan Way, Thamesmead, SE28 0AN [Site 1]
Location Map [SITE 1]	
Type of facility	Refuse derived fuel
Type of waste	Municipal; C&I
Site ownership	Tilfen Land
Operator/licences	Veolia E S (UK) Ltd Permit: EPR/DP3390EL
Contractual arrangements	Leased to the Royal Borough of Greenwich on 60 year lease to 2062. Sub-leased to Veolia on a 25 year contract to use site until 2027
Licensed capacity	60,000 tonnes p/a
Average annual throughput*	26,221 tonnes. Currently operational.
Future plans	N/A
Site area	0.40 hectares
Apportionment capacity*	2,203 tonnes
Notes	*Average annual throughput: 25,876 tonnes. Currently operational. **Capacity shown is actual recycling tonnage (8.4%) averaged over three years.

Table 25: Royal Borough of Greenwich strategic waste site GW03 Nathan Way

Facility name/ Address	Nathan Way reuse and recycle centre and waste transfer station Nathan Way, Thamesmead, SE28 0AN [Site 2]
Location Map [SITE 2]	
Type of facility	Recycling, waste transfer
Type of waste	Municipal, C&I
Site ownership	Royal Borough of Greenwich
Operator/licences	Veolia E S (UK) Ltd; Licence no: 83498; Permit: DP3390EL
Contractual arrangements	Contracted to June 2027
Licensed capacity	Reuse and recycling centre: 81,000 tonnes Waste transfer station: 300,000 tonnes
Average annual throughput*	73,540 tonnes. Currently operational.
Average current recycling/composting rate	55%
Future plans	An uplift in the recycling rate of this council owned civic amenity site will be applied, as set out in the reduction and recycling plan.
Site area	1.48 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	40,447 tonnes
Notes	*Annual throughput shown is actual waste tonnage averaged over the last three years. Currently operational. **Apportionment capacity identified in spreadsheet at Appendix A. The amount listed is past recycling tonnage (55%) averaged over three years.

Table 26: Royal Borough of Greenwich strategic waste site GW04 Nathan Way reuse and recycle centre

Southwark safeguarded strategic waste facilities and sites

Facility name/ Address	Materials recovery facility and mechanical biological treatment plant 43 Devon Street, Peckham, SE15 1PD
Location Map	
Type of facility	Materials recovery facility, mechanical biological treatment plant
Type of waste	Municipal, Commercial and industrial
Site ownership	London Borough of Southwark
Operator/ licences	Veolia
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	252,500 tonnes (MRF = 132,500 tonnes, MTB = 120,000 tonnes)
Average annual throughput	173,000 tonnes (MRF = 110,000 tonnes, MTB = 80,000 tonnes) Currently operational.
Agreed recycling/ composting rate	Materials recycling facility: 75% Mechanical biological treatment plant: 3%
Future plans	
Site area	5.3 hectares
Apportionment capacity**	85,050 tonnes per annum
Notes	**For materials recycling facilities, 75% of the throughput qualifies for inclusion into the apportionment capacity, and for mechanical biological treatment plants, 3% of the throughput qualifies for inclusion. These figures are combined and set out in the spreadsheet at Appendix A.

Table 27: Southwark strategic waste site SW01 IWMF

Facility name/ Address	Old Kent Road reuse and recycle centre Located within the IWMF, 43 Devon Street, Peckham, SE15 1PD
Location Map	
Type of facility	Household Waste Recycling Centre and Waste Transfer Station
Type of waste	Municipal, Commercial and industrial
Site ownership	London Borough of Southwark
Operator/ licences	Veolia
Contractual arrangements	
Licensed capacity	100,000 (HHWRC = 25,000 & WTS = 75,000)
Average annual throughput	50,000 tonnes
Future plans	
Site area	5.3 hectares (located within the integrated waste management facility)
Apportionment capacity**	7,500
Notes	**Capacity is based on 15% recycling rate (see Appendix A) - most sorting of recyclables is undertaken in separate facilities outside LB Southwark

Table 28: Southwark strategic waste site SW02 Reuse and recycle centre