EVIDENCE BASE FOR THE EAST LONDON JOINT WASTE PLAN

For the East London Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham, and Redbridge

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FINAL REPORT

Evidence Base for the East London Joint Waste Plan

Client: East London Waste Plan Boroughs

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

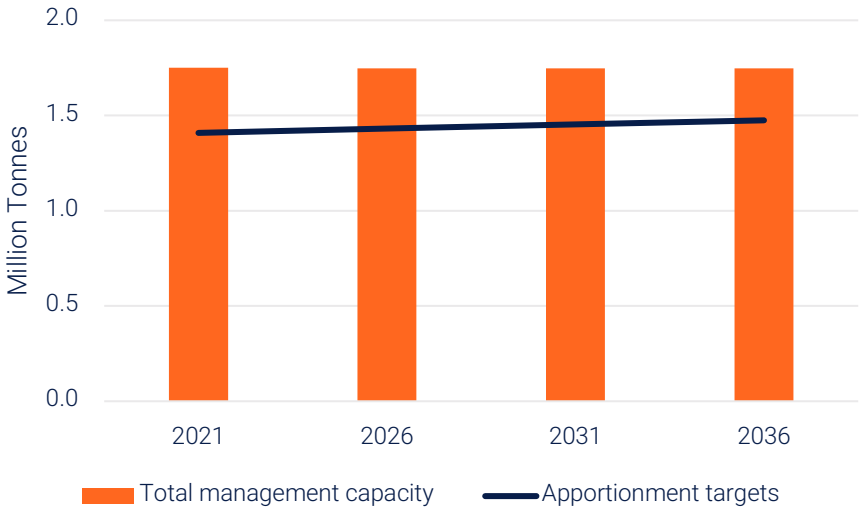
The East London Waste Authority boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge, adopted the current Joint East London Waste Plan in 2012. The purpose of this study is to provide an up to date evidence base, upon which a new ELWP can be prepared. This waste evidence base sets out the key information and data on waste issues in East London and makes recommendations on the most appropriate approach to planning for each of the relevant waste streams, to be taken forward in a new East London Waste Plan.

Conclusions for Key Waste Types

a. Local Authority, Commercial and Industrial Wastes

An amount of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste is apportioned by the London Plan for each Borough to manage. The boroughs are required to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste. Current and future waste management capacity has been established using a number of public data sources. For each site, operational capacity was assessed against the criteria included in the latest London Plan. The results of this review are shown in Figure 1. Overall, a capacity surplus to deal with these apportioned wastes is seen, ranging from 333ktpa in 2021 to 262ktpa by 2036.

Figure 1: Household & C&I waste apportionment targets and waste management capacity (all boroughs, million tonnes per annum, 2021-2036)

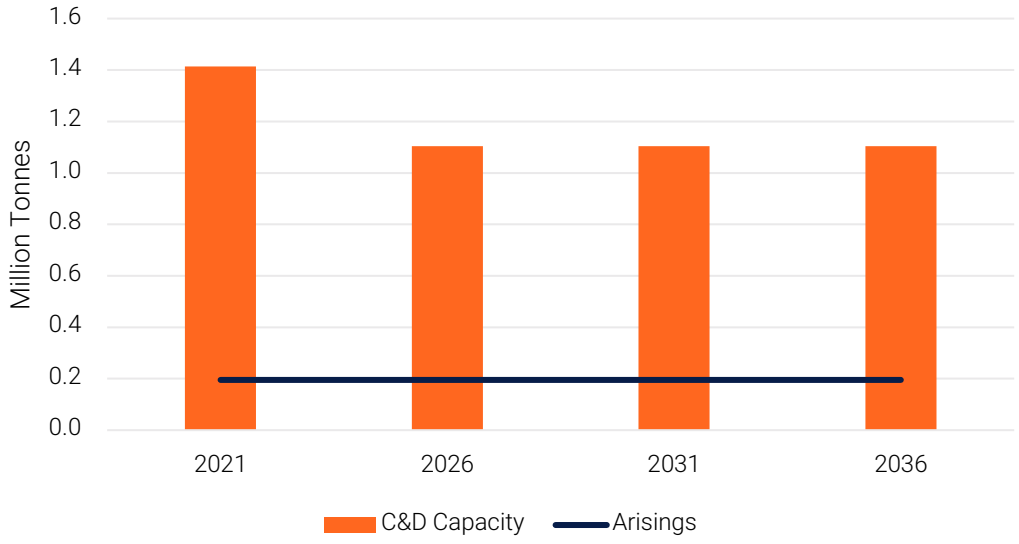


Source: Anthesis, GLA, London Plan, 2022

b. Construction and Demolition Wastes

Taking baseline Construction and Demolition wastes (C&D) waste arisings and available capacities from Environment Agency site returns data, Figure 2 shows for these wastes an aggregated capacity surplus is also seen, decreasing from 1.2Mtpa in 2021 to 909Ktpa into 2036, due to the closure of temporary sites with time limited planning permissions.

Figure 2: C&D waste arisings and waste management capacity (all boroughs, million tonnes per annum, 2021-2036)



Source: Anthesis

There is therefore currently sufficient waste management capacity in East London to meet the London Plan apportionment targets for LACW and C&I waste streams and to manage the equivalent of 100% of C&D waste arisings over the next fifteen years. There is also a capacity surplus for these waste streams.

Conclusions for other waste types

Adequate capacity is also in place to manage waste arising from Low Level Radioactive, Agricultural, Waste Water and Hazardous waste streams and there is no need to plan for any new facilities. There are ongoing opportunities to put excavation waste to beneficial use within East London

Recommendations

It is recommended that the East London Boroughs prepare a new East London Waste Plan taking account of the findings of this Study. A new East London Waste Plan should take account of the climate emergency by implementing the waste hierarchy and circular economy principles, preventing waste arising, reusing and recycling more materials, enabling the diversion of waste from landfill, in particular biodegradable waste, and reducing vehicle movements by managing waste closer to the source.

It is recommended that the Boroughs continue to safeguard existing waste sites (as set out in Appendix 5) through identification of these on the policies map. This includes both operational and vacant waste sites; the exceptions to this are those waste sites with temporary permission.

The Boroughs may wish to consider the potential to release some of these safeguarded sites, including sites which are currently vacant, through a new East London Waste Plan.

It is recommended that the Boroughs release the sites identified in ELWP Schedule 2, through the preparation of a new East London Waste Plan, as these are no longer needed to provide new waste management capacity for East London.

The East London Boroughs will need to co-operate with the GLA and the wider south east to identify any need for new hazardous waste capacity for the region.

The East London Boroughs will need to carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of waste exports from East London. These WPAs are identified in Appendix 4 of this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1.1 The East London Waste Authority boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge, adopted the current Joint Waste Development Plan Document (East London Waste Plan) in 2012. The East London Waste Plan (ELWP) provides the planning framework for waste in East London and forms part of the Development Plan for each of the four boroughs. The ELWP period is coming to an end and it is now time to review the plan in light of new national, regional and local policies.

1.1.1.2 A new ELWP must be underpinned by a robust and proportionate evidence base document which includes an assessment of existing capacity, waste management need, and suitable sites and areas to meet this need. The four authorities are working collaboratively on preparing a Waste Evidence Base.

1.2 Scope of this work

This study includes the following outputs:

1.2.1 Policy context

1.2.1.1 A review has been undertaken of all national. regional, local and emerging legislation and policy relevant to waste planning in England and to the preparation of a waste development plan document (DPD) and its evidence base. The following documents were considered:

- The Localism Act (2011)
- Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)
- Waste Management Plan for England (2021)
- Waste Prevention Programme for England: Towards a Resource Efficient Economy (Consultation 2021)

- Packaging and packaging waste: introducing Extended Producer Responsibility (Consultation 2021)
- Introduction of a deposit return scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Consultation 2021)
- Consistency in household and business recycling in England (Consultation 2021)
    - National Planning Policy Framework (2021)
    - National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)
    - Planning Practice Guidance (various)
    - National Planning Policy Statements (various)
    - London Environment Strategy (2018)
    - London Plan (2021)
    - East London Waste Plan (2012)
    - Barking and Dagenham Core Strategy (2010)
    - Havering Core Strategy (2008)
    - Havering draft Local Plan
    - Newham Local Plan (2018)
    - Redbridge Local Plan 2015-2030 (2018)
    - London Legacy Development Corporation Local Plan (2020)
    - Borough Reduction and Recycling Plans
    - Draft East London Joint Resources and Waste Strategy (2021)

1.2.1.2 A summary of relevant policies is provided in section 2 of this Report and a full policy context can be found in Appendix 3.

1.2.2 Waste Arisings and Forecasts for Apportioned Waste

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

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

1.2.3 Arisings and Forecasts of Other Waste Types

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

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

1.2.4 Waste Capacity Assessment for Apportioned Waste

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

- Apportionment criteria: what counts as waste management and towards the apportionment targets;
- Existing capacity: permitted and exempt waste sites in each borough and collectively;
- Capacity gap/surplus: between apportionment targets and arisings of other waste types, compared to the management capacity in each borough and collectively;

- Likely land requirement to meet any shortfall by borough and collectively; and
- Conclusions.

1.2.5 Imports and Exports

1.2.5.1 This section presents an assessment of waste imports and exports to and from the ELWP area.

1.2.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

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

1.2.7 Revision to Study

1.2.7.1 The Waste Data Study was updated in November 2022 to correct some of the data, information on temporary sites and mapping. These changes did not affect the overall findings or recommendations of the Study.

2 POLICY CONTEXT

This Waste Evidence Base and local waste policies and plans need to comply with national, regional and local policies. These are summarised below and set out in more detail in Appendix 3.

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

2.1.1.1 The main policy requirement affecting waste in the NPPF and PPG is the requirement for planning authorities to produce statements of common ground to provide evidence of progress made through the duty to co-operate. Waste is a strategic cross-boundary issue that will need to be addressed in statements of common ground with relevant waste planning authorities. When assessing if the Local Plan is sound, the Inspector will look to statements of common ground (SoCG) for evidence that cross boundary strategic matters have been "dealt with rather than deferred" (NPPF 35) and that the East London Boroughs has complied with the duty to co-operate (DtC).

2.2 National Planning Policy for waste

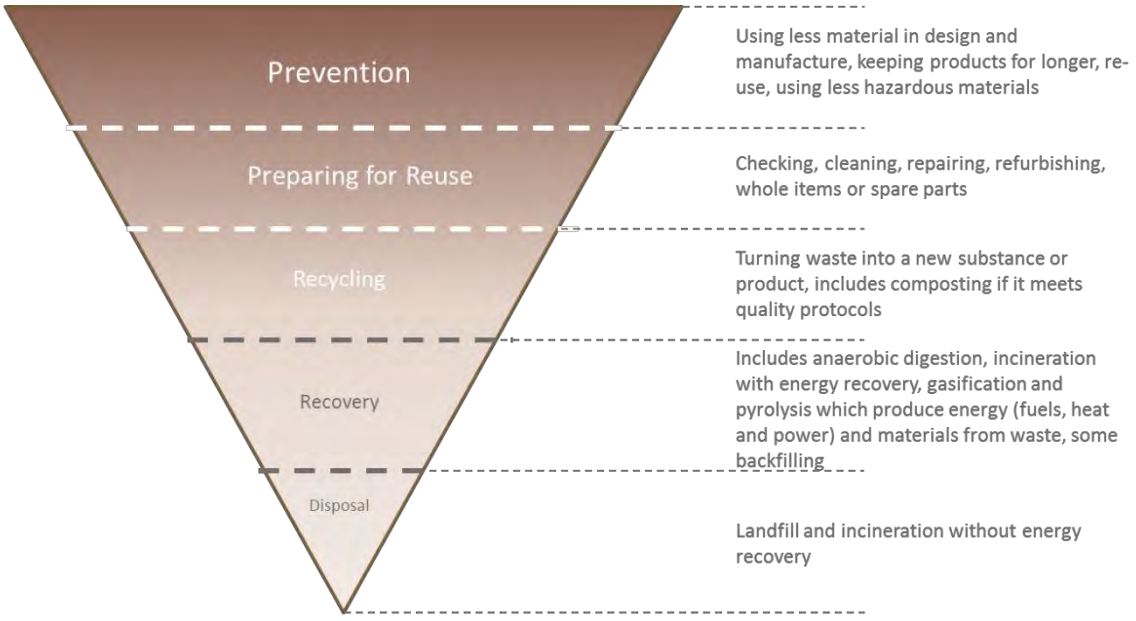
2.2.1.1 The National Planning Policy for Waste1 (NPPW), published in 2014, sets out the Government's waste planning policies which all local planning authorities must have regard to when developing local waste plans. The NPPW is supplemented by the Planning Practice Guidance2 (PPG) section on waste which provides further detail on how to implement the policies.

[1] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

[2] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste

2.2.1.2 The NPPW requires planning authorities to prepare Local Plans which drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (see Figure 3 below). The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options according to the best environmental outcome taking into consideration the lifecycle of the material and is therefore a key tool for waste plans to help address the climate emergency. The waste hierarchy gives top priority to preventing waste. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for reuse, then recycling, then other recovery, and last of all disposal (i.e. landfill).

Figure 3: The Waste Hierarchy



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

2.2.1.4 The NPPW states that waste planning authorities should have regard to their apportionments set out in the London Plan when

preparing their plans. The NPPW requires that the waste evidence base for Local Plans should include:

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

2.2.1.5 This Waste Data Study includes all these elements.

2.2.1.6 The NPPG states that planning authorities will need to ensure that they have obtained sufficient details on existing waste management facilities to enable them to plan effectively. This report includes this information.

2.2.1.7 NPPW and PPG require waste planning authorities to plan for seven waste streams. This report sets out arisings, forecasts, existing capacity and discusses the plan for each waste stream. These waste streams are:

- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)[3] (apportioned by the London Plan);

[3] Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) comprises household waste and other waste collected by the council, such as street sweepings and municipal bins. This waste stream has historically been called 'Municipal' waste.

- Commercial & Industrial waste (C&I)[4] (apportioned by the London Plan);
- Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E);
- Low Level Radioactive waste (LLRW);
- Agricultural waste;
- Hazardous waste; and
- Waste water.

2.2.1.8 The NPPW requires Local Plans to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams and notes that in London, waste planning authorities should have regard to their apportionments set out in the London Plan when preparing their plans. When seeking locations for new facilities, waste planning authorities should "consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites" and "give priority to the re-use of previously developed land [and] sites identified for employment uses".

2.3 London Plan

2.3.1.1 The East London Waste Plan will need to be in general conformity with the London Plan (March 2021).

2.3.1.2 The London Plan states that London should manage as much of its waste within its boundaries as practicable, aiming to achieve waste net self-sufficiency by 2026 in all waste streams except for excavation waste. To meet this aim, the plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the

[4] Also known as business waste

tonnages of waste apportioned in the plan and to plan for those waste streams not apportioned by the London Plan.

2.3.1.3 The London Plan sets out both waste arising forecasts and apportionment targets for each borough. The apportionment targets for East London which are significantly higher than the area's projected arisings, so East London is a major contributor to London's target of net self-sufficiency by 2026. London Plan arisings and forecasts for the East London Boroughs are set out below in Table 1 and Figure 4.

Table 1: Comparison of collective waste arisings and apportionment targets for the East London Boroughs

Borough	Waste Arising		Apportionment Target	
	2021	2041	2021	2041
Barking and Dagenham	214	230	505	537
Havering	229	249	370	393
Newham	244	260	383	407
Redbridge	196	216	151	160
Total	883	955	1,409	1,497

Figure 4: Comparison of collective waste arisings and apportionment targets for the East London Boroughs

2.3.1.4 The London Plan incorporates targets set out in the Mayor's Environment Strategy, including zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026, the London-wide target of 65% municipal (household and business) waste by 2030. It also has targets of 95% reuse/recycling/recovery of construction and demolition waste (C&D) and 95% of excavation waste should be used for beneficial use.

2.3.1.5 The London Plan introduces a requirement for referable applications[5] to include a "Circular Economy Statement" to set out how much waste the proposed development is expected to generate and where it will be managed. Further guidance on the Circular Economy Statement has been subject to consultation and is due to be published in autumn 2021. The London Plan supports boroughs who adopt lower thresholds for

[5] Referable applications include those for developments providing 150 residential units, other types of development of 20,000sq.m in central London or 15,000sq.m outside Central London, developments 25m high adjacent to the Thames or 30m high elsewhere in London.

Circular Economy Statements in their Local Plans. However, additional training and resources would be needed by case officers to assess planning applications between the thresholds of 'major' and 'referable' and many Boroughs have decided to consider this option after the policy on Circular Economy Statements has been put into practice by the GLA.

2.3.1.6 The Circular Economy is another key tool for tackling the climate emergency. When applied to the built environment, circular economy principles significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by avoiding extraction of raw materials, reducing production of construction materials, retaining embodied carbon and eliminating waste.

2.3.1.7 The requirement for boroughs to identify specific sites, which was in place when the ELWP (2012) was prepared, has been replaced with a more flexible approach to planning for new capacity. The London Plan requires boroughs to "allocate sufficient sites, identify suitable areas, and identify waste management facilities to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste". This is in line with the NPPW which requires waste planning authorities to "identify sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities". The London Plan identifies existing facilities, Strategic Industrial Locations, Locally Significant Industrial Sites and safeguarded wharves as suitable for new waste facilities.

2.3.1.8 The London Plan makes clear that all existing waste sites should be safeguarded and retained in waste use. Existing waste sites are defined as those with planning permission for waste use or those with an Environment Agency permit. Site profiles for existing waste sites in East London is in Appendix 5.

2.3.1.9 The London Plan requires compensatory capacity elsewhere in London if a waste site is redeveloped for another use.

Compensatory capacity must be at or above the same level of the waste hierarchy of that which is lost, and that any loss of hazardous waste capacity must be replaced with hazardous waste capacity. Existing waste sites can only be released without re-providing capacity if it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient capacity elsewhere in London and the target of achieving net self-sufficiency is not compromised.

2.3.1.10 The London Plan supporting text suggests that boroughs with surplus capacity share this with boroughs facing a shortfall in capacity before considering site release. The London Plan also acknowledges that it may not always be possible for boroughs to meet their apportionment within their boundaries and in these circumstances boroughs will need to agree the 'transfer of apportioned waste'. However, no further detail is provided on this.

2.3.1.11 Only capacity which "manages" waste can be counted towards East London's existing capacity. The London Plan states that waste is deemed to be managed if the following activities take place

- 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 minimum131 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)

2.3.1.12 This Waste Evidence Base uses this definition to assess the existing capacity in East London.

2.3.1.13 Part G of London Plan Policy D4 Housing quality and standards requires housing to be designed with adequate and easily accessible storage space that supports the separate collection of dry recyclables (for at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) food waste as well as residual waste.

2.4 East London Waste Plan

2.4.1.1 The current East London Waste Plan was adopted in February 2012. There has been a significant change to planning policy, waste policy and targets since the ELWP was published. In particular, the East London Boroughs need to plan for seven waste streams and not just household and business waste apportioned by the London Plan, all existing waste sites must be safeguarded, and Boroughs must work towards net self-sufficiency as well as recycling targets of 65% municipal waste, 95% for C&D waste and 95% beneficial use for excavation waste. In addition the focus has moved away from identifying and safeguarding individual sites to meet the capacity gap towards a more flexible approach of identifying areas, such as industrial land, suitable for new waste facilities.

2.5 Borough Local Plans

2.5.1 Barking and Dagenham

2.5.1.1 Barking and Dagenham's Core Strategy was adopted in 2010. Policy CR3 contains strategic-level sustainable waste management principles and defers waste planning to the ELWP, or national and London policies in the absence of a joint waste plan. A new Local Plan is currently being prepared and is at Regulation 19 stage.

2.5.2 Havering

2.5.2.1 Havering's Core Strategy was adopted in 2008. Policy CP11: Sustainable Waste Management includes sustainable waste management principles, safeguarding of existing waste sites and criteria for new waste management facilities in the Borough. It defers strategic waste planning to the ELWP. A new Local Plan has been prepared and is at late stages of the examination process. It includes draft Policy 35: On-site waste management which concerns separate storage for waste collection. The draft Local Plan defers strategic waste planning to the ELWP.

2.5.3 Newham

2.5.3.1 Newham's Local Plan was adopted in 2018. Policy INF3: Waste and Recycling includes sustainable waste management principles, repeats key strategy points from the ELWP pertinent to the Borough, and includes design criteria. The Local Plan is currently being reviewed.

2.5.4 Redbridge

2.5.4.1 Redbridge's Local Plan 2015-2030 was adopted in 2018. Policy LP17: Delivering Community Infrastructure includes safeguarding of existing waste sites and delivering the "ELWA Joint Waste Development Plan".

2.5.5 London Legacy Development Corporation

2.5.5.1 The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) is a Mayoral Development Corporation which covers parts of four London Boroughs including Newham (see Figure 5 below). The LLDC is both a local planning authority and a waste planning authority, however it has not been given a separate apportionment target in the London Plan. The LLDC Local Plan was adopted in 2020. It contains Policy S.7 which commits the LLDC to working with its constituent boroughs on matters of strategic waste

management and planning, and taking account of their adopted local waste plans.

Figure 5: Map of the London Legacy Development Corporation planning area

Source: https://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/planning-authority/planning-area-map

2.6 Borough Reduction and Recycling Plans (RRPs)

2.6.1.1 London Boroughs have developed Reduction and Recycling Plans (RRPs) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2018-2022. The RRPs are used to drive and promote local activity that will also play an important role helping to achieve the Mayor's London-wide targets to cut food waste by 50 per person and achieve 65 per cent municipal waste recycling by 2030.

2.6.1.2 The type of projects being explored by the Boroughs include engagement with residents in medium/high density estates to promote recycling, trialling collections of a wider range of materials, reviewing provision for flats and introducing recycling bins to estates, waste minimisation and recycling roadshows. Pertinent to the next iteration of the ELWP is Barking and Dagenham's plan to revise the Planning Advice Note for housing developments and encourage new waste collection technologies.

2.7 East London Joint Resources and Waste Strategy

2.7.1.1 The East London Waste Authority (ELWA) is the Statutory Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) for the London Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge. The ELWA is responsible for providing treatment services for the waste the four Constituent Councils have collected from households, businesses, and through street cleansing. These treatment services are provided through a long-term integrated waste services contract with Renewi, which ends in late 2027.

2.7.1.2 The ELWA, in partnership with the four East London Boroughs, has prepared a draft Joint Resources and Waste Strategy which was consulted on during summer 2021. The Joint Strategy sets out the long-term aims, objectives and priorities of the Partner Authorities for future resources and waste management.

2.7.1.3 The main objective which will influence the new East London Waste Plan is O5: "to manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate resources and wastes management facilities and services". As part of preparing the ELWP, the East London Boroughs will need to liaise with the ELWP and reflect any plans to upgrade existing or develop new waste facilities, if these are known at the time.

3 OVERVIEW OF WASTE ARISING IN EAST LONDON

3.1 Waste Arisings and Management

3.1.1.1 All waste planners use the same waste data sources: the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI), Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) and Incinerator Returns. It should be noted that these databases were not designed for waste planning purposes and there can be issues with accuracy, for example establishing exact waste origins and destinations. However, these sources provide the best and most up to date data available for waste planning.

3.1.1.2 In 2019 the WDI reported 2.4MT of waste (all types) was generated in East London.

3.1.1.3 Table 2 below show the waste reported as arising in East London in 2019 and whether it was managed in East London, somewhere else in London or exported out of London. Details on where East London's waste is exported to can be found in Chapter 7.

3.1.1.4 It is estimated that East London manages 57% of its own LACW and C&I waste arisings and 58% of its own C&D waste within East London. 7% of East London's LACW and C&I and 19% of C&D waste is managed elsewhere in London. Exports account for 36% and 23% of these waste streams respectively. A higher proportion of hazardous waste and excavation waste is exported outside of London and this is to be expected due to the specialist nature of facilities dealing with these waste streams.

Table 2: East London's waste arisings and management destinations 2019

Waste stream	Amount managed in East London	Amount managed elsewhere in London	Amount exported outside London
LACW/C&I	57%	7%	36%
C&D	58%	19%	23%
Hazardous (HWDI)	18%	5%	77%
Excavation	17%	2%	81%

Sources: WDI, HWDI, Incinerator Returns

3.1.1.1 The management routes for East London's waste in 2019 is set out in Table 3. The table shows an estimated 42% of LACW/C&I waste was recycling in 2019 but nearly a third of these two waste streams are still being disposed of to landfill. The target for LACW and (part of) C&I waste streams is 65% recycling, composting or reuse by 2030. An estimated 69% per cent of Commercial and Industrial waste is being recycled or recovered, but this falls short of the London Plan target which is 95%. Two thirds of excavation waste is being disposed of to landfill but some or all of this may be for restoration purposes which is a beneficial use.

Table 3: East London's waste management routes

Waste stream	Recycling	Recovery	Landfill	Transfer
LACW/C&I	46%	2%	31%	21%
C&D	63%	6%	12%	18%
Excavation	6%	12%	67%	15%
Hazardous (HWDI)	93%	0%	0%	6%

Sources: WDI, HWDI, Incinerator Returns

4 APPORTIONMENT WASTE ARISINGS ESTIMATES AND FORECASTS

4.1 Waste Arisings Background

4.1.1.1 The first analytical stage of this study is to review the available data on waste arisings from a variety of public sources, and then use this data, along with factors which are likely to influence arisings in the future, to generate arisings estimates per waste type to 2036. Each waste type and the assumptions used to estimate future arisings are covered in the following report chapters. This chapter (4) reports estimates for LACW and C&I - the waste types currently covered by the GLA's London Plan waste apportionment. The following chapter (5) covers the other waste types required to be addressed set out in Paragraph 13 of the PPG.

4.2 Introduction to LACW and C&I Arisings and Forecasts

4.2.1.1 The term 'municipal waste' has historically been used in waste policy to describe all waste which is managed by or on behalf of a local authority. However, the Landfill Directive defines municipal waste as waste from households as well as other waste that, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households. This includes a significant amount of waste that is generated by businesses and which is not collected by local authorities.

4.2.1.2 For planning purposes, it is important to know how much waste in total requires management. Waste management departments within local authorities have established systems for measuring the quantities of waste that they manage and this is reported to Defra through the WasteDataFlow reporting system, which has been established since 2004. Due to this established reporting mechanism, robust data is held on waste collected by local authorities.

4.2.1.3 The remainder of waste arisings, whether similar to household waste or more homogeneous, is not measured through a systematic or robust system, but in periodic surveys that have been carried out to understand the quantities arising.

4.2.1.4 To ensure consistency with the terminology used by national Government, the term 'Local Authority Collected Waste' (LACW) will be used for the waste collected by the local authorities, and the remainder of the non-hazardous waste which is collected from business will be referred to as commercial & industrial (C&I) waste. This terminology originates from Defra's response to the consultation on meeting the EU Landfill Diversion Targets in England in 2010 and ensures that LACW data is consistent with data on LACW in previous work.

4.3 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

4.3.1.1 LACW waste consists of waste which comes into the possession of, or under the control of, the local authority. The LACW collected by local authorities can include household waste (residual, dry mixed recycling and food waste), street sweepings, green waste from upkeep of open spaces, and a small quantity of clinical waste[6]. Depending upon the local arrangements, LACW can include material collected by trade waste operations. The data reported in this section relates to the household waste proportion of LACW arisings, to avoid double counting of the trade waste portion, which is reported in Section 4.4.

[6] Household clinical waste is not deemed hazardous unless a particular risk has been identified (based on medical diagnosis).

4.3.1.2 Local authorities are required to make detailed returns to Defra of the quantity of waste arisings collected from municipal sources and how the materials are subsequently managed. However, for this study London Plan arisings estimates were used for each borough.

4.4 Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)

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

Industrial Sectors

- Food, drink and tobacco manufacturing businesses
- Textiles/wood/paper/publishing businesses
- Power and utilities companies
- Chemical/non-metallic minerals manufacturing businesses
- Metal manufacturing businesses
- Machinery & equipment (other manufacturing) businesses

Commercial Sectors

- Retail and wholesale
- Hotels and catering
- Public administration and social work
- Education
- Transport and storage
- Other services

4.4.1.2 Data for C&I waste is not reported regularly and therefore are reliant on surveys undertaken at certain times. The last survey was undertaken in England in 2009, however still provides the most up-to-date information with regards to how C&I waste is

managed. Therefore, for this study London Plan arisings estimates were used for each borough.

4.5 Current and Future LACW and C&I Arisings

4.5.1.1 In 2019 1.2MT of LACW and C&I waste was generated in East London. Of this 2% was incinerated, 31% was landfilled, 46% was recycled/reused/recovered/treated, 0% was disposed on/in land, and 21% was transferred to another site for further processing/disposal.

4.5.1.2 As part of forecasting and modelling for the London Plan, apportionment figures were broken down into household and C&I wastes. However, the latest London Plan does not provide this breakdown, just a total. In order to calculate whether there is sufficient waste management infrastructure within the ELWP area, the apportionment figures have been used as a proxy for need, rather than arisings.

4.5.1.3 Tables 9.1 and 9.2 in the London Plan provide estimates of waste arisings and apportionment figures for 2021 and 2036, for each of the boroughs. Most of the boroughs within the ELWP area have been set apportionment targets higher than their anticipated waste arisings, with the exception of Redbridge, which has actually been set a lower target. Collectively the apportionment is higher than the anticipated arisings, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Household (HH) & C&I waste arisings and apportionment targets by borough (thousand tonnes per annum)

Borough	2021				2036			
	HH arisings	C&I arisings	Total arisings	Apportionment	HH Arisings	C&I arisings	Total arisings	Apportionment
Barking & Dagenham	92	122	214	505	101	124	226	529

Borough	2021				2036			
	HH arisings	C&I arisings	Total arisings	Apportionment	HH Arisings	C&I arisings	Total arisings	Apportionment
Havering	105	125	229	370	116	127	244	387.25
Newham	124	120	244	383	133	122	256	401
Redbridge	114	82	196	151	127	84	211	157.75
Total	435	449	883	1,409	477	457	937	1,475

Source: GLA, The London Plan, 2021

4.5.1.4 The apportionment targets for each authority have been used to calculate the targets for the intervening years i.e. between 2021 and 2036. These are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: LACW and C&I waste apportionment by forecast year (tonnes per annum)

Borough	2021	2026	2031	2036
Barking & Dagenham	505,000	513,000	521,000	529,000
Havering	370,000	375,750	381,500	387,250
Newham	383,000	389,000	395,000	401,000
Redbridge	151,000	153,250	155,500	157,750
Total	1,409,000	1,431,000	1,453,000	1,475,000

Source: GLA, The London Plan, 2021

5 ARISINGS AND FORECASTS OF OTHER WASTE TYPES

5.1 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E)

5.1.1 What is this waste?

5.1.1.1 CD&E waste comprises waste arising from the construction and demolition industries, including excavation during construction activities, and is made up of mainly inert materials such as soils, stone, concrete, brick and tile. However, there are also non-inert elements in this waste stream such as wood, metals, plastics, cardboard, and residual household-like wastes. Due to their weight, the inert elements make up the majority of the total tonnage.

5.1.1.2 As the reliability of CD&E waste data is low, apportionments for this waste stream are not set out in the London Plan. However, boroughs are still required to plan for this waste stream and identify suitable additional capacity for waste not apportioned by the London Plan, including C&D waste. Excavation waste is excluded from the London Plan net self-sufficiency target as it is difficult to recycle this waste stream and it is more difficult for London to provide sites for management or beneficial use.

5.1.1.3 The London Plan targets 95% reuse/recycling/recovery of construction and demolition waste (C&D) and that 95% of excavation waste should be used for beneficial use.

5.1.2 Current and future arisings

5.1.2.1 Establishing the current waste arisings of CD&E waste is challenging due to the lack of robust data sources for this type of waste material.

5.1.2.2 The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator collates data from waste returns from individual waste sites. There are some drawbacks to this data, including potential double counting of

waste streams, and the fact that it does not cover waste treated under exemptions.

5.1.2.3 However, it is the best data available, and allows CD&E to be identified as it is coded under Chapter 17 (Construction and Demolition Waste) of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC). The origin borough is also reported, and therefore it has allowed arisings to be identified for each of the constituent authorities.

5.1.2.4 In 2019 326,000t of Inert C&D waste was generated in East London. Of this 6% was incinerated, 12% was landfilled, 63% was recycled/reuse/recovered/treated, 0% was disposed on/in land, and 18% was transferred to another site for further processing/disposal.

5.1.2.5 In 2019 909,000t of Inert Excavation waste was generated in East London. Of this 0% was incinerated, 67% was landfilled, 6% was recycled/reuse/recovered/treated, 12% was disposed on/in land, and 15% was transferred to another site for further processing/disposal.

5.1.2.6 CD&E waste is highly influenced, particularly in London, by large-scale infrastructure projects, as well as commercial and residential developments, which means that peaks and troughs are often seen, and arisings do not necessarily follow a steady linear pattern.

5.1.2.7 The waste arisings for the capacity gap assessment are based on the current arisings remaining constant at today's levels (for C&D only), as confirmed in progress meetings with ELWP. The reason for this is to align with the NPPG[7] methodology which

[7] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste

states "Waste planning authorities should start from the basis that net arisings of construction and demolition waste will remain constant over time as there is likely to be a reduced evidence base on which forward projections can be based for construction and demolition wastes".

5.1.2.8 However, the NPPG also states, that other relevant consideration includes "any significant planned regeneration or major infrastructure projects over the timescale of the Plan". Therefore we are presenting a range, with the upper range based on a baseline year of 2019 and forecast using GLA's employment figures in the construction sector until 2036. The methodology behind the GLA's employment projections is complex and available in detail on their website[8].

5.1.2.9 The total CD&E capacity was calculated using the maximum throughput for the relevant sites that have accepted Inert C&D waste over the last 5 years. The excavation waste capacity throughput for EWC codes 17 05 was then estimated for the 'E' waste capacity (using 2019 WDI data as this has the highest throughput over the last 5 years). The excavation waste capacity was then subtracted from the total CD&E capacity, with the remaining capacity allocated to C&D waste. The capacity gap/surplus was then calculated for C&D waste using the C&D arisings forecast until 2036.

5.1.2.10 Table 6 and Figure 6 show both the current and forecasted CD&E waste arisings based on the current 2019 arisings remaining

[8] https://www.london.gov.uk/business-and-economy-publications/london-labour-market-projections-2017

constant over time. Figures for 2019 are actuals taken from WDI and assumes no increase in arisings from 2019 to 2036.

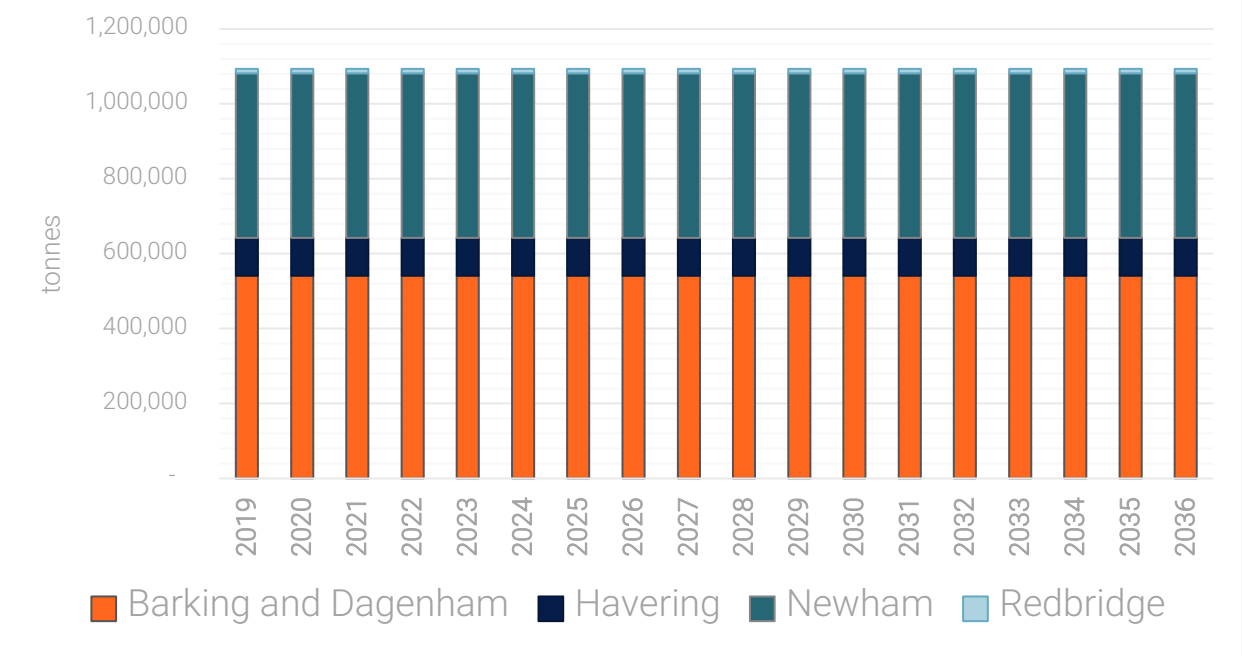
Table 6: Forecast CD&E waste arisings for each borough and for ELWP area based on the current 2019 arisings remaining constant over time (tonnes per annum)

Borough	Waste Type		2019	2021	2026	2031	2036
Barking & Dagenham	C&D	Inert/C+D	57,231	57,231	57,231	57,231	57,231
		Hazardous	3	3	3	3	3
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	480,841	480,841	480,841	480,841	480,841
		Hazardous	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690	3,690
	Total		541,765	541,765	541,765	541,765	541,765
Havering	C&D	Inert/C+D	20,999	20,999	20,999	20,999	20,999
		Hazardous	269	269	269	269	269
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	79,222	79,222	79,222	79,222	79,222
		Hazardous	87	87	87	87	87
	Total		100,576	100,576	100,576	100,576	100,576
Newham	C&D	Inert/C+D	112,190	112,190	112,190	112,190	112,190
		Hazardous	13	13	13	13	13
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	318,896	318,896	318,896	318,896	318,896
		Hazardous	8,466	8,466	8,466	8,466	8,466
	Total		439,564	439,564	439,564	439,564	439,564
Redbridge	C&D	Inert/C+D	4,646	4,646	4,646	4,646	4,646
		Hazardous	8	8	8	8	8
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	7,071	7,071	7,071	7,071	7,071

Borough	Waste Type		2019	2021	2026	2031	2036
		Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		11,725	11,725	11,725	11,725	11,725
ELWP	C&D	Inert/C+D	195,065	195,065	195,065	195,065	195,065
		Hazardous	292	292	292	292	292
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	886,030	886,030	886,030	886,030	886,030
		Hazardous	12,242	12,242	12,242	12,242	12,242
	Total		1,093,630	1,093,630	1,093,630	1,093,630	1,093,630

Source: Anthesis

Figure 6: Actual and forecasted CD&E waste for ELWP area based on the current 2019 arisings remaining constant over time



Source: Anthesis

5.1.2.11 Table 7 and Figure 7 show both the current and forecasted CD&E waste arisings projected on the GLA's employment figures. Figures for 2019 are actuals taken from WDI, and this shows an increase from 1,093,630 tonnes to 1,337,023 tonnes by 2036.

Note these tables are for reference only and their figures have not been used in the capacity gap analysis.

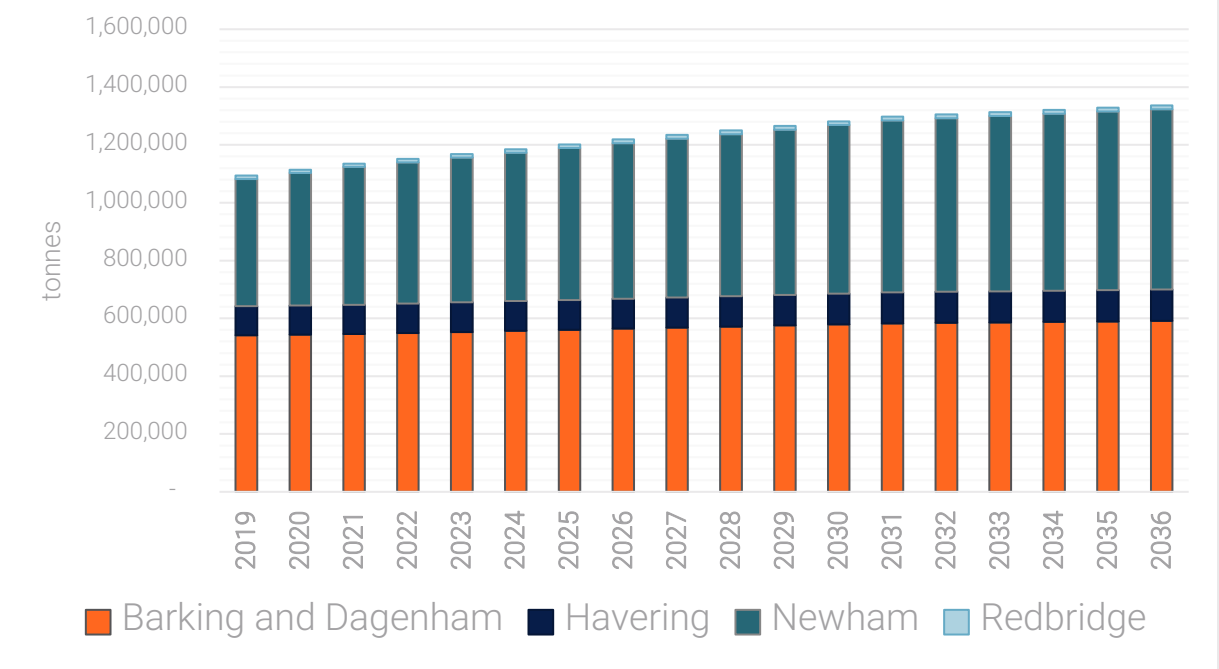
Table 7: Forecast CD&E waste arisings for each borough and for ELWP area projected from the GLA's employment figures (tonnes per annum)

Borough	Waste Type		2019	2021	2026	2031	2036
Barking & Dagenham	C&D	Inert/C+D	57,231	57,637	59,622	61,544	62,461
		Hazardous	3	3	3	3	3
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	480,841	484,255	500,932	517,083	524,786
		Hazardous	3,690	3,716	3,844	3,968	4,027
	Total		541,765	545,611	564,401	582,598	591,277
Havering	C&D	Inert/C+D	20,999	21,186	21,644	22,309	22,732
		Hazardous	269	271	277	286	291
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	79,222	79,930	81,658	84,167	85,763
		Hazardous	87	87	89	92	94
	Total		100,576	101,475	103,668	106,854	108,880
Newham	C&D	Inert/C+D	112,190	121,620	137,403	151,842	159,124
		Hazardous	13	14	16	17	18
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	318,896	345,702	390,563	431,607	452,305
		Hazardous	8,466	9,177	10,368	11,458	12,007
	Total		439,564	476,514	538,349	594,924	623,454
Redbridge	C&D	Inert/C+D	4,646	4,730	4,932	5,128	5,315
		Hazardous	8	8	8	8	9
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	7,071	7,198	7,506	7,804	8,088

Borough	Waste Type		2019	2021	2026	2031	2036
		Hazardous	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		11,725	11,935	12,446	12,941	13,412
ELWP	C&D	Inert/C+D	195,065	205,173	223,601	240,824	249,632
		Hazardous	292	296	304	314	321
	Excavation	Inert/C+D	886,030	917,085	980,658	1,040,661	1,070,942
		Hazardous	12,242	12,981	14,302	15,518	16,128
	Total		1,093,630	1,135,535	1,218,865	1,297,317	1,337,023

Source: Anthesis

Figure 7: Actual and forecasted CD&E waste for ELWP area projected from the GLA's employment figures



Source: Anthesis

5.2 Hazardous Waste

5.2.1.1 Hazardous wastes are categorised as those that are harmful to human health, or the environment, either immediately or over

an extended period of time. They range from asbestos, chemicals, and oil through to electrical goods and certain types of healthcare waste. Quantifying the amount of hazardous waste is somewhat complicated, as not all hazardous waste is recorded in the same way. Hazardous waste requires a range of specialist facilities for treatment and disposal, and so often this waste may travel further than types of non-hazardous waste.

5.2.1.2 Estimates of hazardous waste were collated from the EA's Hazardous WDI (2019), as this source reports records from consignment notes and is considered to the most accurate data source for this waste type. Therefore, the estimates (presented in Table 8) within this section are also included in the household, C&I and CD&E estimates and should not be added to the total as this will mean they are double counted.

5.2.1.3 Hazardous waste has therefore been forecast using the growth rates shown in the modelling for the GLA's London Plan C&I waste arisings figures, as the current London Plan 2021 does not separate C&I from household waste figures. Currently 57ktpa of hazardous waste is being produced, which is 6.5% of the overall waste arisings. Table 8 shows that this is expected to rise to 58ktpa by 2036.

Table 8: Hazardous waste arisings in the East London area (tonnes per annum)

Borough	2019 (baseline)	2021	2026	2031	2036
Barking & Dagenham	23,677	23,677	23,677	23,677	24,065
Havering	10,760	10,760	10,760	10,760	10,932
Newham	21,174	21,174	21,174	21,174	21,527
Redbridge	1,415	1,415	1,415	1,432	1,449

Borough	2019 (baseline)	2021	2026	2031	2036
Total	57,026	57,026	57,026	57,043	57,974

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator, 2019 (baseline)

5.3 Low Level Radioactive Waste

5.3.1.1 Radioactive waste is any material that is either radioactive itself or is contaminated by radioactivity and for which no further use is envisaged. Most radioactive waste is produced from nuclear power stations and the manufacture of fuel for these power stations. This is referred to as "nuclear waste." Radioactive waste is not included in the definition of hazardous waste. No such waste Is generated within the East London Waste Plan (ELWP) area.

5.3.1.2 Radioactive waste also arises from nuclear research and development sites. Some also arises from Ministry of Defence sites and medical, industrial and educational establishments, such as hospitals and universities. This is sometimes referred to as "non-nuclear waste".

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

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

2. Intermediate Level Wastes (ILW): These are wastes with radioactivity levels that are higher than for Low Level Waste, but which do not require heating to be taken into account in the design of management facilities. ILW is sufficiently radioactive to require shielding and containment. It arises mainly from the reprocessing of spent fuel and from operations and maintenance at nuclear sites, including fuel casing and reactor components, moderator graphite from reactor cores, and sludges from the treatment of radioactive effluents.
3. Low Level Waste (LLW): These are radioactive wastes other than that suitable for disposal with ordinary refuse. Radiation levels do not exceed 4 gigabecquerels per tonne of alpha activity, or 12 gigabecquerels per tonne of beta or gamma activity. (A Becquerel is the unit of radioactivity, representing one disintegration per second.) Unlike HLW and ILW, LLW does not normally require shielding during handling or transport. LLW consists largely of paper, plastics and scrap metal items that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. As nuclear plants are decommissioned, there will also be large volumes of this type of waste arisings in the form of soils, concrete and steel. LLW represents about 90% by volume of UK radioactive wastes but contains less than 0.0003% of the radioactivity.
4. Very Low Level Waste (VLLW): This is a sub-category of LLW, consisting of the same sorts of materials, and divided into Low Volume (“dustbin loads”) and High Volume (“bulk disposal”). Low volume VLLW can be disposed of to unspecified destinations with municipal, commercial or industrial waste. High volume VLLW can

be disposed of to specified landfill sites and controlled as specified by the environmental regulators.

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

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

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

5.3.1.6 According to the EA public register, there are 2 organisations holding 4 permits to keep and use radioactive materials in the constituent authorities of the ELWP, mainly Havering. The EA data does not identify which of these permits are currently active.

5.3.1.7 Any discharges from these permitted facilities to air, water (including discharges to sewer) and land are regulated and monitored under the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) regime. The latest data available for arisings of this type of waste is the Pollution Inventory Dataset from 2019. This dataset identified small permitted discharges to sewer from some of the permitted facilities within the ELWP area (which make up a small part of the wastewater volumes described in section 5.5), but no solid waste transfers, and therefore this waste places no requirement on ELWP to provide solid waste management infrastructure. Therefore, no forecasts are required or have been carried out on this type of waste.

5.4 Agricultural Waste

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

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

5.4.1.3 Similarly to CD&E and hazardous waste, WDI has been used to estimate current agricultural waste arisings (i.e. EWC 02 01). However, perhaps due to the urban nature of the boroughs, only 153 tonnes of agricultural waste was reported in 2019 (149 tonnes generated in Newham and 4 tonnes in Havering). Given the relatively small tonnage of this waste, it is not considered to need specific waste management consideration.

5.5 Wastewater

5.5.1.1 Thames Water Limited is responsible for wastewater and sewage sludge treatment in London and manages sewerage infrastructure as well as sewage treatment works (STW). Thames Water operates across London and the Thames Valley supplying water services to 9 million customers and wastewater services to 14 million. On average, each day the company supplies 2.6 billion litres of drinking water and removes and treats more than 4 billion litres of sewage. For its wastewater services, total assets across the Thames Water region include 351 sewage

treatment works, 100,000 km of sewer and 4,780 pumping stations[9].

5.5.1.2 New network capacity is delivered through developer infrastructure charges. This is a charge for every property that connects onto the network regardless of whether upgrades are needed. This pot of funds is then used to deliver upgrades where they are needed. Thames Water works with developers to understand their infrastructure needs and aim to deliver upgrades in line with the relevant phases of the development.

5.5.1.3 STW capacity is delivered through their asset management plans. Thames Water use information in the public domain to forecast when upgrades will be required. They monitor the sites performance and population information from the ONS and councils monitoring reports and upgrade the works accordingly, ahead of need.

5.5.1.4 Beckton Sewage Treatment Works is the key facility serving the 4 boroughs, being Thames Water's and the UK's largest sewage treatment works. It is located in the London Borough of Newham. To address changing need, a major upgrade is underway so it can receive wastewater from the new Thames Tideway Tunnel and provide for growth, resilience and consent compliance to a design horizon of 2036.

[9] Taken from Thames Water Website

6 WASTE CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 Waste Management Capacity Criteria

6.2.1.1 In assessing what available waste management capacity counts towards ELWP boroughs' apportionment targets, the criteria for waste management capacity set out in the London Plan have been used as detailed in Table 9, showing examples of facility types these could include.

Table 9: Assumptions - capacity applicable to achieving apportionment targets

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

London Plan Criteria	Waste Management Facilities
fuel (RDF) meeting the Defra RDF definition[10] as a minimum	

6.2.2 Transfer stations

6.2.2.1 Transfer stations operated by waste management contractors tend to bulk collected wastes before transporting to other facilities for, for instance, landfilling, energy recovery or separation for recycling. As such this capacity does not count towards the London apportionment. However, many transfer stations do practise basic separation of recyclates from input waste materials before they are bulked for onward transport, and this recycling can be counted towards the apportionment targets. To assess the level of recycling at individual transfer stations, the outputs of these facilities were examined using data from the Environment Agency's WDI dataset over the last five years (to 2019) to produce an average recycling rate. The average recycling rate was only calculated for waste received at transfer stations within ELWP, which was then removed and leaves ELWP for either treatment or recovery at a facility outside ELWP. This method was used to avoid double counting the capacity of treatment/recovery facilities inside ELWP. Applying this recycling rate figure to the operational transfer capacity of the relevant facilities gave the recycling capacity

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

relevant to the London apportionment targets. This approach has been agreed and discussed with the EA.

6.2.3 Types of waste received at ELWP sites

6.2.3.1 While no specific criteria has been outlined as to what constitutes 'waste management' for C&D waste sites in the London Plan, the same approach has been used as for HIC waste sites as shown in Table 9. The same method for calculating recycling at transfer station has also been used.

6.2.3.2 It should be noted that many sites do not only receive household, industrial and commercial (HIC) or C&D waste. Instead, they are likely to receive both. Therefore, capacities between HIC and C&D have been based on average inputs over the last five years, split by HIC and C&D as reported in the EA's WDI.

6.2.3.3 Hazardous waste was attributed to either HIC or C&D based on the type of waste received by a site. At sites accepting both HIC and C&D waste, hazardous waste was attributed to HIC capacity. Note figures for hazardous waste are much smaller compared to HIC and C&D.

6.2.4 Environmental Permitted and Exempt Sites

6.2.4.1 Environmental permits are required for activities that could pollute the air, water or land, increase flood risk or adversely affect land drainage. Permits are usually required for operations that manufacture potentially harmful substances, and for waste operations such as landfills, incineration plants and sites where waste is recycled, stored, treated or disposed of. As well as operations which do present a pollution risk, and therefore need to apply for a permit, some activities can be excluded from permitting altogether (i.e. they represent no pollution risk and

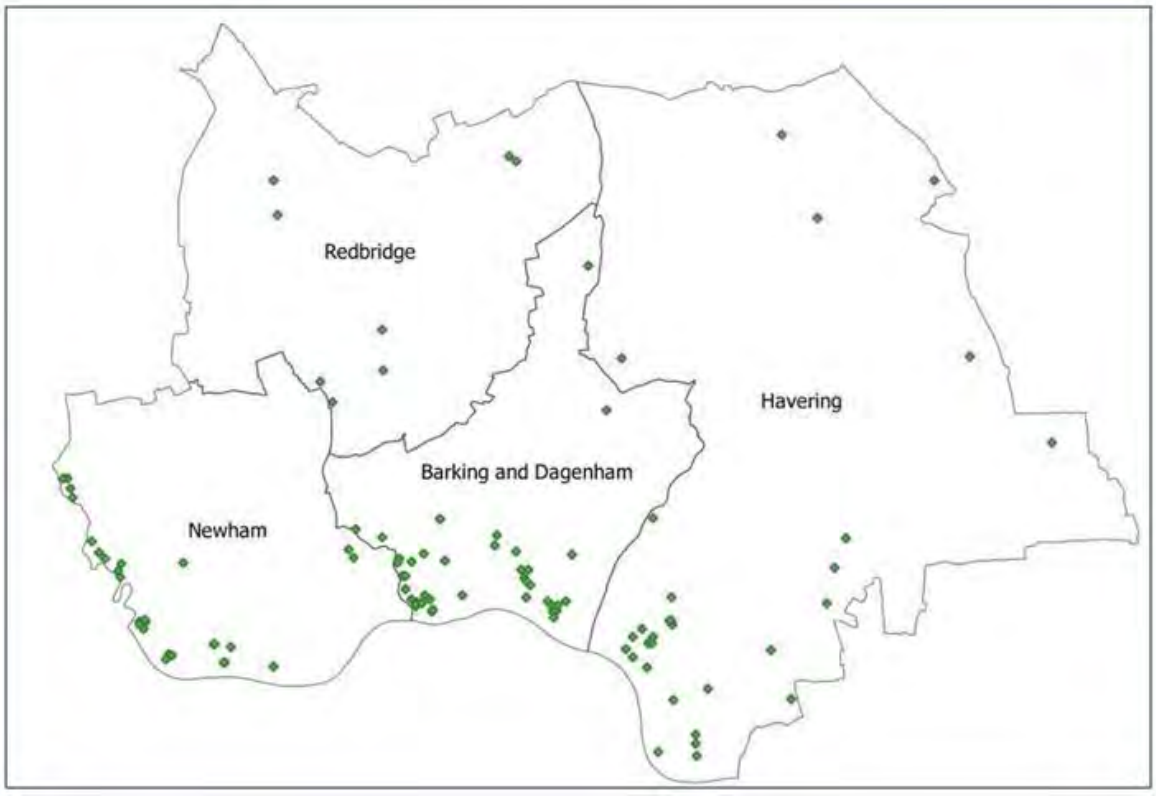
therefore need no permit) or exempted from permitting (i.e. represent a low pollution risk).

6.2.4.2 Using Environment Agency permitted capacity data to assess overall capacity of individual sites can be problematic. This is because permitted capacities are based on capacity bands into which permits are divided rather than the operating annual capacity of the site, and, therefore, the capacity detailed in the licence tends to be at the top end of the charging bands. Therefore, many sites give permitted capacities of 74,999 tonnes, 24,999 tonnes and 4,999 tonnes and it is likely that such figures used are over estimates of actual operational capacities.

6.2.4.3 Similarly, planning permissions do not always accurately reflect what throughput a facility can actually achieve on a practical level. This is because a planning application presents a theoretical throughput before the facility is built. Often this is the maximum capacity allowed by the Environment Agency Permit. Once the site is operational other influences can come into play over time, like locational constraints, market conditions or viability issues. The draft new London Plan says 'when assessing the throughput of a site, the maximum throughput achieved over the last five years should be used.' Therefore, additional datasets, predominantly WDI, have been used to estimate actual operational capacity using this methodology.

6.2.4.4 Permitted sites identified in the four boroughs are summarised in the following map; detail for each individual site is given in the site profiles in Appendix 5.

Figure 8: Map showing the location of permitted waste sites in the ELWP area



6.2.4.5 Exempted sites still need to register their operations with the Environment Agency but have a much lower reporting requirement than permitted sites.

6.2.4.6 Exemptions are classified under a range of 57 paragraph descriptions categorised as U (use of waste), T (treatment of waste), D (disposal of waste and S (storage of waste). Each exemption has associated with it a number of conditions which have to be met before an exemption can be issued.

6.2.4.7 For example: Waste exemption: T4 preparatory treatments, such as, baling, sorting, shredding covers activities such as baling loose paper and cardboard before transporting it to another site for recycling; baling and shredding aluminium cans and sorting different types of plastic bottles. It cannot cover the treatment of hazardous waste or the baling of waste before it is sent to

landfill or incineration. Throughput limits set for T4 operations depending upon which material are handled.

6.2.4.8 Similarly to permits, exemptions are limited up to a tonnage which is not necessarily reflective of the operational capacity. As exempt sites do not report annual throughputs, or theoretical or actual capacities, exempt sites have not been included in this capacity assessment. It should also be noted, that these sites are unlikely to become available for other waste uses, should the existing waste activity cease, as often the main activity on these sites is not waste management which is often ancillary to the main activity.

6.2.4.9 There are also additional sites which are permitted by local authorities e.g. small-scale incinerators treating less than 3 tonnes a day.

6.3 London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

6.3.1 Waste Management Capacity

6.3.1.1 LB Barking and Dagenham has the largest number of active waste management sites in the ELWP area, with 34 sites identified. These are summarised in Table 10 and further details are provided in the Site Profiles in Appendix 5.

6.3.1.2 Although most sites are transfer or bulking facilities, key infrastructure includes two materials recycling facilities operated by Suez Recycling and Recovery UK and Veolia E S (UK) Limited, with total operational capacity of 63ktpa, plus two anaerobic digestion facilities close to each other on the London Sustainable Industries Park, operated by ReFood UK Ltd and the East London Biogas Opco Ltd, with a combined operational capacity of around 260ktpa.

6.3.1.3 Metal recycling facilities operated by S Norton & Co, ELG Haniel Metals Ltd, Creek Metals Ltd and HKS Dagenham provide another 241ktpa of operational recycling capacity.

Table 10: Permitted waste sites in LB Barking & Dagenham

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
R White Waste Management Ltd	75 - 77 Chequers Lane	75-77 Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QJ,	A9 : Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	60,911	22,157	0
Creek Metals Limited	Alfreds Way, Barking	Eastern Works, Alfreds Way, Barking, Essex, IG11 0AT,	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	16,135	0	16,135
D B Cargo (U K) Limited	Barking Eurohub	Box Lane, Renwick Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0SQ,	S0905 : Inert and excavation WTS	Inert/C+D	272,642	0	0
Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Ltd	Barking Materials Recycling Facility	Docklands Wharf, 72-76 River Road, Barking, London, IG11 0DS,	S0814 : Materials Recycling Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	54,006	54,006	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Muckit Recycling Limited	Barking Riverside Recycling Park	River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0XF,	S0906 : Inert and excavation WTS with treatment	Inert/C+D	108,272	0	0
Suez Recycling & Recovery South East Ltd	Barking Transfer Station	New Free Trade Wharf, 40 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DW,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	200,734	690	0
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Barking Waste Transfer And Recycling Facility	Maybell Farm, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0TT,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	122,291	9,997	186
Citron Hygiene U K Limited	Cannon Hygeine Barking Waste Facility	Unit 3, New England Industrial Estate, Gascoigne Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 7NZ,	S0824 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/Ind/Com & Hazardous	442	82	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd	Dagenham Dock Aggregate Recycling Facility	Land On Breach Lane, Dagenham, London, RM9 6QD,	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	28,493	0	28,493
Multi Services Kent Limited	Docklands Wharf Transfer Station	72 - 76 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DY,	A9 : Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	73,892	1,384	70,512
E L G Haniel Metals Limited	E L G Haniel Metals Ltd	12-14 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DG,	S0821 : Metal recycling site	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	20,723	9,670	11,053
Edwards Recycling Ltd	Edwards Recycling Ltd	Perry Road, Off Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QD,	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	7,881	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Edwards Waste Paper Ltd	Edwards Waste Recycling - Barking	The Recycling Centre, Gallions Close, Off Thames Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0JD,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com	90,095	13,946	0
Renewi U K Services Limited	◆ Frizlands Lane Reuse & Recycling Centre	Frizlands Depot,Rainham Road North, Dagenham, Essex, RM10 7HX,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	27,419	13,528	1,789
G & S Tyre Services Ltd	G & S Tyre Services Ltd	Kingsbridge Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0BD,	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	5,115	5,115	0
ReFood UK Limited	Hitch Street AD Plant	ReFood UK, 1 Hitch Street, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6FA,	T02 : AD installation	Hhold/Ind/Com	218,309	218,309	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
HKS Dagenham Limited	HKS Dagenham Ltd	Dagenham Docks, Perry Road, Dagenham, RM9 6QD,	TM1 : Metal Recycling installation	Hhold/Ind/Com	51,521	51,521	0
Jac Skip Hire Limited	Jac Skip Hire	11 Atcost Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0EQ,	S1506 No 6: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	Inert/C+D	10,051	0	2,409
M M S Supplies Limited	M M S Recycling	2 Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QJ,	S1506 No 6: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	Inert/C+D	16,015	0	6,406
Manns Waste Management Ltd	Manns Waste Management Ltd	Old Bus Depot, Perry Road, Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QD,	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	60,000	12,481	37,600
Veolia E S (U K) Limited	◆ Materials Recovery Facility	Choats Road, Dagenham Dock, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6LF,	S0814 : Materials Recycling Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	18,878	18,878	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Mc Grath Bros (Waste Control) Limited	Mc Grath Bros (Waste Control) Ltd	54 - 60 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DS,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	347,724	106,315	152,185
London Recycling Services Limited	Media Park	40 A & B River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DW,	S1506 No 6: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	Inert/C+D	12,528	0	2,427
East London Biogas Opco limited	Organic Waste Treatment Facility	London Sustainable Industries Park, Halyard Street, Dagenham Dock, Dagenham, RM9 6LF,	T02 : AD installation	Hhold/Ind/Com	43,912	43,912	0
S Norton & Co Ltd	S Norton & Co Ltd	72-76 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DS,	S0821 : Metal recycling site	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	152,259	100,952	51,307

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
S U C Exc U K Ltd	S U C Exc Uk Ltd	Unit 2, Choats Road, Dagenham, London, RM9 6RJ,	SR2010 No12 : Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	53,947	0	53,947
Neptune Contract Services Limited	Thunderer Road	Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QD,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	160,403	0	160,403
Titan Waste Solutions Ltd	Titan Waste Solutions Limited	Box Lane, Barking, London, IG11 0SQ,	S1506 No 6: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	Inert/C+D	5,971	0	1,087
Max Recycling Ltd	19 Thames Road	19 Thames Road, Barking IG11 0HS	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	8,410	0	0
Clearun Recycling Limited	80 River Road	80 River Road	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	22,147	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Excel Skip Hire Ltd	Excel Skip Hire	Excel Skip Hire	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Inert/C+D	27,425	0	0
Van Dalen UK Limited	Van Dalen Dagenham	Van Dalen Dagenham	Physical treatment installation	Hhold/Ind/Com	64,712	0	0
Corbyn Construction Limited	Pinns Wharf	18 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DH,	S0907 : Storage of furnace ready scrap metal for recovery	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	0	0	0
Totals for sites which are currently operating (as per most recent WDI data[11])							
Recycling/Reuse/Composting					1,917,948	682,943	381,590

[11] Most recent WDI data is for 2019

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Treatment/Recovery					322,622	0	214,350
Land Reclamation					0	0	0
Non-hazardous landfill					0	0	0
Total Capacity					2,240,570	682,943	595,940

♦ Sites listed in Schedule 1 of ELWP 2012

6.3.2 Capacity gap / surplus

6.3.2.1 Table 11 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within LB Barking & Dagenham which meets the apportionment criteria, the capacity surplus will be 177,943t in 2021, which will reduce to 153,943t by 2036, due to increases in the apportionment target over that period.

Table 11: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity surplus for LB Barking & Dagenham by waste management type (tonnes per annum)

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/Reuse/Composting	682,943	682,943	682,943	682,943
Treatment/Recovery	0	0	0	0
Total Management Capacity	682,943	682,943	682,943	682,943
Apportionment targets	505,000	513,000	521,000	529,000
Capacity surplus	177,943	169,943	161,943	153,943

Source: Anthesis

6.3.2.2 Table 12 shows that the capacity surplus for what is considered management of C&D waste, is 419,881t in 2021, remaining the same until 2036 due to the current arisings expecting to remain constant.

Table 12: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity surplus in LB Barking & Dagenham

	Waste Stream	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	CD&E	381,590	381,590	381,590	381,590
Treatment/ Recovery	CD&E	214,350	214,350	214,350	214,350

	Waste Stream	2021	2026	2031	2036
Total CD&E Management Capacity	CD&E	595,940	595,940	595,940	595,940
Excavation Capacity	Excavation	118,826	118,826	118,826	118,826
C&D Capacity	C&D	477,114	477,114	477,114	477,114
Arisings	C&D	57,233	57,233	57,233	57,233
Capacity Surplus	C&D	419,881	419,881	419,881	419,881

Source: Anthesis

6.3.2.3 Table 13 shows that the total capacity surplus for LB Barking and Dagenham is 597,824t, decreasing to 573,824t in 2036. No additional land is required as there is sufficient operational capacity[12].

Table 13: Summary of capacity surplus for LB Barking & Dagenham

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	562,233	570,233	578,233	586,233
Capacity	1,160,057	1,160,057	1,160,057	1,160,057
Capacity surplus	597,824	589,824	581,824	573,824

[12] Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare which is used as a technology neutral average.

Land requirement (ha)	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Anthesis

6.4 London Borough of Havering

6.4.1 Waste Management capacity

6.4.1.1 A total of 31 waste management site have been identified in the LB Havering, which have been active in the 5 years to 2019. These are summarised in Table 14 and further details are provided in the Site Profiles in Appendix 5.

6.4.1.2 Rainham landfill operated by Veolia ES (UK) Ltd is a significant strategic facility within London, taking non-recyclable waste from many London boroughs to an averaged input of 1.2Mtpa. Rainham Landfill is expected to close in 2024. This capacity does not count towards capacity for the borough's apportionment target. However other facilities on site can, such as the Rainham MRF (150ktpa throughput).

6.4.1.3 The "Frog Island waste management" MBT facility operated by Renewi is also of significance, with an averaged operational capacity of 238ktpa taking mostly household and industrial & commercial wastes.

6.4.1.4 The East Hall farm inert landfill has an operating capacity of 109ktpa, but due to its temporary nature has not been included in the C&D capacity available for the borough.

Table 14: Permitted waste sites in LB Havering

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Hunt Geoffrey Paul	A N V Vehicle Services	7b Salamons Way, Ferry Lane South, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9UL,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Hazardous	52	52	0
Albright Transfer Station Limited	Albright Transfer Station	Unit 6g Albright Industrial Estate, Ferry Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9BU,	A14 : Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Inert/C+D	68,563	0	20,817
M R SERVICES (ESSEX) LIMITED	All Seasons Nursery	All Seasons Nursery, Folks Lane, Essex,	SR2010 No12 : Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	3,640	0	3,640
Andrews Waste Managem	Andrews Waste	Andrews Waste Management, Frog	S1506 No 6: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind /Com & Inert/C+D	121,315	119	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
ent Limited	Management	Lane, Off Marsh Way, Rainham, RM13 8UG,					
B & P Scrap Co Ltd	B & P Scrap Co Ltd	New Road, Wennington, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9EB,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	18,866	13,882	0
F J Church & Sons Limited	Centenary Works	Centenary Works, Manor Way, Rainham, Essex, RM13 8RR,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com & Hazardous	24,696	9,255	0
Crow Metals Limited	Crow Metals	Crow Metals, Jutsum Lane, Off Crow Lane, Romford, Essex, RM7 0EE,	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	20,821	18,814	2,007

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Brett Aggregates Limited	East Hall Farm Inert Landfill	East Hall Farm, New Road, Wennington, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9DS,	L05 : Inert LF	Inert/C+D	109,488	0	0
Ecotech London Ltd	Ecotech London Limited	Ecotech London Limited	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	15,957	0	0
Adler & Allan Limited	Ferry Lane South WTF	Unit 24, Salamons Way, Ferry Lane South, Essex, RM13 9UL,	TR3 : Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	14,409	13,691	0
S Walsh & Son Limited	Frog Island	Frog Island, Ferry Lane South, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9YH,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	190,620	0	190,620
Renewi UK	◆ Frog Island	Frog Island Waste Management Facility,	T03 : Other Biological	Hhold/Ind/Com &	237,623	235,232	2,391

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Services Limited	Waste Management Facility	Creek Way, Essex, RM13 8EN,	Treatment installation	Inert/C+D & Hazardous			
G & S Waste Management Limited	G & S Waste Recycling	Albright Ind Est, Unit 7 Ferry Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9BU,	S0801 : HCI Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/Ind /Com & Inert/C+D	10,326	616	3,537
Renewi U K Services Limited	◆ Gerpins Lane Reuse & Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity Site, Gerpins Lane, Upminster, Essex, RM14 2XR,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/Ind /Com & Inert/C+D	25,376	11,337	0
Kilnbridge Construction Services Ltd	Kilnbridge Construction Services Ltd	Land At, York Road, Rainham, Essex, RM13 7SS,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind /Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	48,895	16	3,580

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Craven Peter	P Craven, Salamons Way, Rainham	(land between), 5/7 Salamons Way, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9UL,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind /Com	3,035	3,024	0
Christopher Terrence Wakefield & Albert Alexander Wakefield	Pier Metals	Albright Industrial Estate, Unit 7 Ferry Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9BU,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Hazardous	890	890	0
Ingrebourne Valley Limited	Pinch Restoration (Little Gerpins 2 Landfill)	Gerpins Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM14 2XR,	A25 : Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	Inert/C+D	276,408	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
G W Butler Limited	Rainham Clinical Treatment Centre	Rainham Clinical Treatment Centre	S0825 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station + treatment	Hhold/Ind /Com & Hazardous	14,553	0	0
Rainham Eazystore Limited	Rainham Eazystore Ltd	Rainham Eazystore Ltd	S0823 : WEEE treatment facility	Hazardous	0	0	0
Ballast Phoenix Ltd	Rainham IBA Facility	Rainham IBA Facility	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind /Com	56,197	0	0
Veolia E S Cleanaway (U K) Ltd	Rainham Jetty Transfer Station	Rainham Jetty Transfer Station	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Inert/C+D	62,878	0	0
Veolia ES Landfill Ltd	Rainham Landfill	Rainham Landfill, Coldharbour Lane, Off	L04 : Non Hazardous LF	Hhold/Ind /Com & Inert/C+D	1,216,139	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
		Ferry Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9DA,		& Hazardous			
Veolia E S Cleanaway (U K) Ltd	◆ Rainham M R F	Coldharbour Lane, Off Ferry Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9DA,	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind /Com	150,759	150,759	0
Brett Aggregates Limited	Rainham Recycling Facility	Launders Lanes, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9GJ,	SR2010 No12 : Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	66,312	0	66,312
Randall John	Randalls Car Dismantlers	2 Oaks, Broxhill Road, Romford, Essex, RM4 1QJ,	SR2011 No3 : Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps	Hazardous	600	600	0
Land & Water Remediat	Silt Lagoons, Rainham and	Silt Lagoons, Rainham and Wennington Marshes, Cold Harbour	Disposal of waste by Landfill	Inert/C+D	298,394	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
ion Limited	Wennington Marshes	Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9YQ,					
Excel Waste Management Limited	Unit 5 Denver Site	Unit 5 Denver Site, Ferry Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9BU,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	98,415	5,486	26,742
Vauxcentre Ltd	Vauxcentre Ltd	Vauxcentre Ltd, Tonbridge Road, Harold Hill, Romford, Essex, RM3 8BF,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Hhold/Ind/Com	95	95	0
Veolia E S Cleanaway (U K) Ltd	Veolia Inert Soils Coldharbour Lane	Veolia Inert Soils Coldharbour Lane	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	128,082	0	0
Gowing Alan	Unit 3 & 4	Unit 3 & 4	S1214 : Metal recycling, vehicle	Hhold/Ind/Com	40	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
			storage, depollution				
Totals for sites which are currently operating (as per most recent WDI data[13])							
Recycling/Reuse/Composting					553,955	213,895	99,893
Treatment/Recovery (includes MBT)					551,355	249,974	219,753
Land Reclamation					276,408	0	0
Non-hazardous landfill					1,624,021	0	0
Total Capacity					3,005,738	463,869	319,647

♦ Sites listed in Schedule 1 of ELWP 2012

[13] Most recent WDI data is for 2019

6.4.2 Capacity gap / surplus

6.4.2.1 Table 15 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within LB Havering which meets the apportionment criteria, the capacity surplus will be 93,869t in 2021, which will reduce to 76,619t by 2036, due to increases in the apportionment target over that period.

Table 15: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity surplus for LB Havering by waste management type (tonnes per annum)

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	213,895	213,895	213,895	213,895
Treatment/ Recovery	249,974	249,974	249,974	249,974
Total Management Capacity	463,869	463,869	463,869	463,869
Apportionment targets	370000	375750	381500	387250
Capacity surplus	93,869	88,119	82,369	76,619

Source: Anthesis

6.4.2.2 Table 16 shows that the capacity surplus for what is considered management of C&D waste, is 191,855t in 2021 and remains the same until 2036 as the arisings of C&D waste are anticipated to remain constant.

Table 16: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity surplus in LB Havering

	Waste Stream	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	CD&E	99,893	99,893	99,893	99,893
Treatment/ Recovery	CD&E	219,753	219,753	219,753	219,753
Total CD&E Management Capacity	CD&E	319,647	319,647	319,647	319,647
Excavation Capacity	Excavation	106,524	106,524	106,524	106,524
C&D Capacity	C&D	213,123	213,123	213,123	213,123
Arisings	C&D	21,268	21,268	21,268	21,268
Capacity Surplus	C&D	191,855	191,855	191,855	191,855

Source: Anthesis

6.4.2.3 Table 17 shows that the total capacity surplus is 285,724t in 2021 and reduces to 268,474t in 2036. There is no additional land requirement estimated as there is sufficient capacity[14].

[14] Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare which is used as a technology neutral average.

Table 17: Summary of HIC and C&D capacity surplus for LB Havering

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	391,268	397,018	402,768	408,518
Capacity	676,991	676,991	676,991	676,991
Capacity surplus	285,724	279,974	274,224	268,474
Land requirement (ha)	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Anthesis

6.5 London Borough of Newham

6.5.1 Waste Management capacity

6.5.1.1 A total of 26 sites have been identified in LB Newham. These are summarised in Table 18 and further details are provided in the Site Profiles in Appendix 5.

6.5.1.2 Key facilities include the Jenkins Lane MBT facility, similar to that at Frog Island in LB Havering, also operated by Renewi UK Services Ltd, with an annual operating capacity of 221ktpa. A household waste amenity site is collocated with this facility. A similar biological treatment installation operated by RWR at Barbers Road, has an annual throughput of 107kt.

6.5.1.3 Metal recyclers include Connolley Metals Ltd, LCM Scrap Company Ltd, Mayer Parry Recycling Ltd and Remet Company Ltd with a combined annual throughput of 282ktpa.

6.5.1.4 Significant C&D recycling and reuse facilities include Keltbray AWS Ltd and Recycled Material Supplies Ltd, with a combined operational capacity of 340ktpa, note these sites are temporary, with permits expiring in 2021 and 2024 respectively.

Table 18: Permitted waste sites in LB Newham

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Regional Waste Recycling (Commercial) Ltd	Barbers Road Facility	12, Barbers Road, Stratford, E15 2PH,	T03 : Other Biological Treatment installation	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	107,005	89,130	17,875
Brewsters Waste Management Ltd †	Brewsters, Dock Road	Thames Wharf, Dock Road, Silvertown, London, E16 1AF,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	89,778	10,143	72,024
Bywaters (Leyton) Ltd	◆ Bywaters Recycling And Recovery Centre	Unit J Prologis Park, Twelvetrees Crescent, Bow, London, E3 3JG,	A9 : Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	163,695	57,811	13,074

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Connolley Metals Limited	Connolley's Yard / Jighand Limited	Connolley's Yard, Unit 5c Thames Road, London, E16 2EZ,	S1514 No 14: 75kte Metal Recycling Site	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	29,505	24,161	5,344
Drum Distribution Services U K Ltd *	Drum Distribution Services U K Ltd	Unit 3, Charles Street, Silvertown, London, E16 2BY,	A9 : Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Hazardous	1,279	60	0
G & B Compressor Hire Ltd †	G & B Compressor Hire, Dock Road	Unit 2 Thames Wharf, Dock Road, Silvertown, London, E16 4AF,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	66,300	3,310	4,540
G B N Services Limited	G B N Services Ltd, Canning	Canning Town Depot, 11a Cody Road Business Centre, South Crescent,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	47,814	3,391	43,038

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
	Town Depot	Canning T, London, E16 4TL,					
Harrow Green Ltd	Harrow Green - Silvertown Recycling Centre	Silvertown Recycling Centre, 2 Oriental Road, London, E16 2BZ,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	278	0	0
IOD Skip Hire Ltd	I O D Skip Hire Ltd	32 Stephenson Street, Canning Town, London, E16 4SA,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	60,549	607	1,816
Renewi U K Services Limited	◆ Jenkins Lane Reuse And Recycling Centre	Jenkins Lane Reuse And Recycling Centre, Jenkins Lane, Barking, Essex, IG11 0AD,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	40,577	14,511	334

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Renewi UK Services Limited	◆ Jenkins Lane Waste Management Facility	Jenkins Lane Waste Management Facility, Jenkins Lane, Barking, Essex, IG11 0AD,	T03 : Other Biological Treatment installation	Hhold/Ind/Com	221,446	221,446	0
LCM SCRAP COMPANY LIMITED	LCM Scrap Company Ltd	LCM Scrap Company Ltd, Standard Industrial Estate, London, E16 2EJ,	S1514 No 14: 75kte Metal Recycling Site	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	57,271	27,847	29,424
S Walsh & Son Limited	Marshgate Sidings	Marshgate Sidings, Pudding Mill Lane, Bow, London, E15 2PJ,	A14 : Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Inert/C+D	181,298	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
D B Cargo (U K) Limited	Marshgate Sidings	Marshgate Sidings, Pudding Mill Lane, Bow, London, E15 2PJ,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	440,899	0	0
Mayer Parry Recycling Ltd	◆ Mayer Parry, Bidder Street	Mayer Parry Recycling Ltd, 29 Bidder Street, Canning Town, London, E16 4SZ,	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	119,279	115,038	4,241
Metro (London G B) Limited †	Metro (London G B) Limited	12 Bradfield Road, London, E16 2AX,	SR2010 No12 : Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	20,710	0	4,142
Keltbray AWS Limited †	Mohawk Wharf Recycling Facility	Mohawk Wharf, Brandfield Road, Silvertown, E16 2AX,	T03 : Other Biological Treatment installation	Inert/C+D	141,486	0	141,486

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
P M C Soil Solutions Ltd	P M C Soil Solutions Soil Management Facility	Soil Management Facility, Bidder Street, Canning Town, London, E16 4SH,	S0906 : Inert and excavation WTS with treatment	Inert/C+D	12,065	0	1,047
Recycled Material Supplies Ltd †	Recycled Material Supplies	Sunshine Wharf, Bradfield Road, Silvertown, London, E16 2AX,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	199,089	0	199,089
The Remet Company Limited	◆ Remet Canning Town, Cody Road	9a Cody Business Centre, South Crescent, London, E16 4TL,	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	75,248	8,974	66,274
Keltbray Environmental Ltd **	Thames Wharf	Thames Wharf, Dock Road, Silvertown , London, E16 1AF,	TS : Temporary storage installation	Inert/C+D	387,170	0	387,170

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Williams Environmental Management Limited *	Waste Transfer Station, Silvertown	Unit 3, Charles Street Ind. Estate, Charles Street, Silvertown, E16 2BY,	TR3 : Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	5,400	885	0
City Oils Limited	Vulcans Wharf (City Oils Limited)	City Oils Limited	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	6,283	0	0
Mc Gee Group Ltd †	Dock Road Recycling Facility	Dock Road Recycling Facility	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	107,085	0	0
Docklands Waste Recycling Ltd †	Docklands Waste Recycling, Dock Road	Docklands Waste Recycling, Dock Road	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	98,326	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
McGee Asbestos Removal Limited †	Mc Gee Asbestos Removal	Mc Gee Asbestos Removal	S0809 : Asbestos Waste Transfer Station	Hazardous	30	0	0
Totals for sites which are currently operating (as per most recent WDI data[15])							
Recycling/Reuse/Composting					1,537,905	352,477	744,649
Treatment/Recovery (includes MBT)					930,236	224,837	246,269
Land Reclamation					0	0	0
Non-hazardous landfill					0	0	0
Total Capacity					2,468,141	577,314	990,918

[15] Most recent WDI data is for 2019

♦ Sites listed in Schedule 1 of ELWP 2012

† Sites with temporary permission which will no longer be safeguarded once they revert back to a non-waste use. The temporary consent expiry date is noted in the Site Profiles in Appendix 5.

* Sites which are due to close in 2027/28 as part of an extant outline planning permission (14/01605/OUT)

** Site due to close in 2019 and relocate.

6.5.2 Capacity gap / surplus

6.5.2.1 Table 19 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within LB Newham which meets the apportionment criteria, the capacity surplus will be 184,171t in 2021, which will reduce to 161,916t by 2036, due to changes in the apportionment target over that period.

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

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	342,334	339,024	338,079	338,079
Treatment/ Recovery	224,837	224,837	224,837	224,837
Total Management Capacity	567,171	563,861	562,916	562,916
Apportionment targets	383,000	389,000	395,000	401,000
Capacity surplus	184,171	174,861	167,916	161,916

Source: Anthesis

6.5.2.2 Table 20 shows that the capacity surplus for what is considered management of C&D waste, is 611,610t in 2021, reducing to 301,494t in 2036, due to an anticipated decrease in C&D waste capacity due to the closer of sites with time limited planning permission.

Table 20: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity surplus in LB Newham

	Waste Stream	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	CD&E	535,456	225,302	225,302	225,302
Treatment/ Recovery	CD&E	246,269	190,495	190,495	190,495
Total CD&E Management Capacity	CD&E	781,724	415,797	415,797	415,797
Excavation Capacity	Excavation	57,911	2,099	2,099	2,099
C&D Capacity	C&D	723,813	413,697	413,697	413,697
Arisings	C&D	112,203	112,203	112,203	112,203
Capacity Surplus	C&D	611,610	301,494	301,494	301,494

Source: Anthesis

6.5.2.3 Table 21 shows that the total capacity surplus is 795,780t in 2021, decreasing to 463,411t by 2036. There is no additional land requirement estimated as there is sufficient capacity[16].

Table 21: Summary of capacity surplus for LB Newham

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	495,203	501,203	507,203	513,203
Capacity	1,290,983	977,558	976,614	976,614
Capacity surplus	795,780	476,355	469,411	463,411
Land Requirement (ha)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Anthesis

6.6 London Borough of Redbridge

6.6.1 Waste Management capacity

6.6.1.1 LB Redbridge has just 8 permitted waste facilities, mostly transfer stations. These are summarised in Table 22 and further details are provided in the Site Profiles in Appendix 5.

6.6.1.2 The sites of most significance to meeting apportionment targets are the household waste amenity sites at Chigwell Road and Ilford, both run by Renewi UK Services Ltd, with a combined annual throughput of 34.7kt.

[16] Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare which is used as a technology neutral average.

Table 22: Permitted waste sites in LB Redbridge

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
G & B Compressor Hire Ltd	G B Macks	45-47 Roebuck Road, Hainault Ind Est, Ilford, Essex, IG6 3TU,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	8,760	0	0
Redbridge London Borough Council	L B Redbridge, Ley Street Depot	Ley Street Depot, Ley Street, Essex, IG2 7QZ,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com	638	638	0
Renewi U K Services Limited	◆ Chigwell Road Reuse And Recycling Centre	Chigwell Road Reuse And Recycling Centre, Chigwell Road, Woodford, Essex, IG8 8PP,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D	21,003	13,133	172
Renewi U K Services Limited	◆ Ilford Recycling Centre	Ilford Recycling Centre, 409 High	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site (transfer)	Hhold/Ind/Com	13,686	13,686	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
		Road, Ilford, Essex, IG1 4TG,					
Rentokil Initial U K Ltd	Woodford Service Centre	Unit 5, The Orbital Centre, Southend Road, Woodford, Essex, IG8 8HD,	A12 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/Ind/Com & Hazardous	196	0	0
Dial - A - Spare Ltd	Dial - A - Spare Ltd	7 Juniper Road, Ilford, Essex, IG1 2EG,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Hazardous	245	245	0
LM Metals Limited	LM Metals	Unit U, Pegasus Works	S1518: Metal recycling, vehicle storage, depollution	Hhold/Ind/Com & Inert/C+D & Hazardous	5,583	0	0
Kwik Body Works Ltd	Kwik Body Works Ltd	Kwik Body Works Ltd	S0820 : Vehicle depollution facility	Hazardous	38	0	0

Operator	Site Name	Address	Permit type	Input waste types	Maximum throughput (tpa)	Capacity applicable to apportionment	Capacity applicable for CD&E waste
Recycling/Reuse/Composting					44,528	27,703	172
Treatment/Recovery					0	0	0
Land Reclamation					0	0	0
Non-hazardous landfill					0	0	0
Total Capacity					44,528	27,703	172

♦ Sites listed in Schedule 1 of ELWP 2012

6.6.2 Capacity Gap / surplus

6.6.2.1 Table 23 shows that taking into consideration the management capacity within LB Redbridge which meets the apportionment criteria, the capacity gap will be 123,297t in 2021, which will increase to 130,047t by 2036, due to increase in the apportionment target over that period.

Table 23: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity gap for LB Redbridge by waste management type (tonnes per annum)

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/Reuse/Composting	27,703	27,703	27,703	27,703
Treatment/Recovery	0	0	0	0
Total Management Capacity	27,703	27,703	27,703	27,703
Apportionment targets	151,000	153,250	155,500	157,750
Capacity gap	123,297	125,547	127,797	130,047

Source: Anthesis

6.6.2.2 Table 24 shows that the capacity gap for what is considered management of C&D waste, is 4,482t in 2021 and 2036, due to an anticipated constant annual arising of C&D waste in that period.

Table 24: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity gap in LB Redbridge

	Waste Stream	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	CD&E	172	172	172	172

	Waste Stream	2021	2026	2031	2036
Treatment/ Recovery	CD&E	0	0	0	0
Total CD&E Management Capacity	CD&E	172	172	172	172
Excavation Capacity	Excavation	0	0	0	0
C&D Capacity	C&D	172	172	172	172
Arisings	C&D	4,654	4,654	4,654	4,654
Capacity gap	C&D	4,482	4,482	4,482	4,482

Source: Anthesis

6.6.2.3 Table 25 shows that the total capacity gap is 127,779t in 2021 increasing to 134,529t in 2036. The estimated land requirement to meet this capacity gap ranges from 2.1 to 2.2 hectares[17].

Table 25: Summary of capacity gaps for LB Redbridge

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	155,654	157,904	160,154	162,404
Capacity	27,875	27,875	27,875	27,875
Capacity gap	127,779	130,029	132,279	134,529

[17] Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare which is used as a technology neutral average.

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Land requirement (ha)	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2

Source: Anthesis

6.7 Vacant Sites

The sites in Table 26 are currently vacant and therefore not contributing towards existing capacity to treat HIC or C&D waste. The sites with planning permission for waste uses are still safeguarded and can only be released through preparation the East London Waste Plan in line with para 9.9.2 of the London Plan. Some of the vacant sites have temporary permission for a waste use and will no longer be safeguarded once they revert back to a non-waste use. These are identified in Table 26 below and the temporary consent expiry date is noted in the Site Profiles in Appendix 5.

Table 26: Vacant sites in the ELWP area

Facility WPA	Site Name	Operator	Facility Type	Address	Highest recent throughput (tonnes)
Redbridge	Kwik Body Works Ltd	Kwik Body Works Ltd	Vehicle Depollution Facility	1a Wanstead Park Road, Ilford, Essex, IG1 3TG	38
Newham	City Oils Limited	City Oils Limited	Physical Treatment	Vulcan Wharf, Cooks Road, London, E15 2PW	6,283
Newham	Dock Road Recycling Facility †	Mc Gee Group Ltd	Physical Treatment	E16 1AF	107,085

Facility WPA	Site Name	Operator	Facility Type	Address	Highest recent throughput (tonnes)
Newham	Docklands Waste Recycling, Dock Road †	Docklands Waste Recycling Ltd	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	E16 1AF	98,326
Newham	Mc Gee Asbestos Removal †	McGee Asbestos Removal Limited	Haz Waste Transfer	Mc Gee Bedrock Ltd, Site 1 Thames Wharf, Dock Road, Silvertown, London, E16 1AF	30
Newham	Brewsters, Dock Road †	Brewsters Waste Management Ltd	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Thames Wharf, Dock Road, Silvertown, London, E16 1AF	82,167
Havering	Ecotech London Limited	Ecotech London Ltd	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Unit 4b, Marsh Way, Fairview Ind Estate, Rainham RM13 8UH	15,957
Havering	Rainham Clinical Treatment Centre	G W Butler Limited	Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment	Unit 21, Barlow Way, Rainham, Essex, RM13 8BT	14,553
Havering	Rainham Eazystore Ltd	Rainham Eazystore Limited	WEEE treatment facility	RM13 9UL	0

Facility WPA	Site Name	Operator	Facility Type	Address	Highest recent throughput (tonnes)
Havering	Rainham IBA Facility	Ballast Phoenix Ltd	Material Recycling Facility	Coldharbour Lane, Off Ferry Lane, Rainham RM13 9DA	56,197
Havering	Rainham Jetty Transfer Station	Veolia E S Cleanaway (U K) Ltd	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Rainham Landfill, Coldharbour Lane, Rainham, Essex, RM13 9BJ	62,878
Havering	Veolia Inert Soils Coldharbour Lane	Veolia E S Cleanaway (U K) Ltd	Physical Treatment	Coldharbour Lane, Off Ferry Lane, Rainham RM13 9DA	128,082
Havering	Unit 3 & 4	Gowing Alan	Vehicle Depollution Facility	RM14 3PA	40
Barking and Dagenham	19 Thames Road	Max Recycling Ltd	Non-Haz Waste Transfer/Treatment	19 Thames Road, Barking IG11 0HS	8,410
Barking and Dagenham	80 River Road	Clearun Recycling Limited	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	80 River Road, Barking IG11 0DS	22,147
Barking and Dagenham	Excel Skip Hire	Excel Skip Hire Ltd	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	80 River Road, Barking IG11 0DS	27,425

Facility WPA	Site Name	Operator	Facility Type	Address	Highest recent throughput (tonnes)
Barking and Dagenham	Van Dalen Dagenham	Van Dalen UK Limited	Physical Treatment	Hunts Wharf, Perry Road, Chequers Lane, Dagenham RM8 6QY	64,712
Barking and Dagenham	Creek Road Waste Management Facility	Workrate Limited	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	IG11 OJH	0
Barking and Dagenham	Pinns Wharf	Corbyn Construction Limited	Storage - Metal Reprocessing	IG11 0DH	0

† Sites with temporary permission which will no longer be safeguarded once they revert back to a non-waste use. The temporary consent expiry date is noted in the Site Profiles in Appendix 5.

6.8 East London Capacity Summary

6.8.1 Apportionment Waste (LACW and C&I)

6.8.1.1 The ELWP authorities have agreed to pool their apportionment targets and as such, a summary of total capacity against the aggregated apportionment targets and C&D waste arisings has been presented in Table 27 and Table 28.

6.8.1.2 Table 27 shows that based on the existing and forecast capacity, the capacity surplus relative to the London plan apportionment targets will reduce from ~333ktpa in 2021 to ~262ktpa in 2036. The combined ELWP boroughs therefore do not require

additional waste management capacity to meet apportionment targets to 2036.

Table 27: Apportionment capacity, targets and calculated capacity surplus for ELWP (tonnes per annum)

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	1,266,874	1,263,564	1,262,619	1,262,619
Treatment/ Recovery[18]	474,811	474,811	474,811	474,811
Total Capacity	1,741,685	1,738,375	1,737,430	1,737,430
Apportionment	1,409,000	1,431,000	1,453,000	1,475,000
Capacity surplus	332,685	307,375	284,430	262,430
Land requirement (ha) [19]	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Anthesis

6.8.2 Construction and Demolition Waste

6.8.2.1 The aggregated C&D capacity surplus ranges from ~1.2Mtpa in 2021 to ~909ktpa by 2036 (see Table 28). Again, the combined ELWP boroughs therefore do not require additional waste

[18] Includes MBT

[19] Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare which is used as a technology neutral average.

management capacity to meet C&D waste management demand to 2036.

Table 28: Management capacity for C&D waste, arisings and calculated capacity surplus (tonnes per annum)

	Waste Stream	2021	2026	2031	2036
Recycling/ Reuse/ Composting	CD&E	1,017,111	706,957	706,957	706,957
Treatment/ Recovery	CD&E	680,372	624,598	624,598	624,598
Total CD&E Management Capacity	CD&E	1,697,483	1,331,555	1,331,555	1,331,555
Excavation Capacity	Excavation	283,261	227,449	227,449	227,449
C&D Capacity	C&D	1,414,222	1,104,106	1,104,106	1,104,106
Arisings	C&D	195,358	195,358	195,358	195,358
Capacity Surplus	C&D	1,218,864	908,748	908,748	908,748

Source: Anthesis

6.8.2.2 Table 29 shows that the overall waste management capacity surplus for the ELWP authorities will be ~1.5Mtpa by 2021, reducing to ~1.2Mtpa by 2036. The combined ELWP boroughs therefore do not require additional waste management capacity to meet total waste management demand to 2036.

Table 29: Summary of HIC and C&D capacity surplus for ELWP (tonnes per annum)

	2021	2026	2031	2036
Target	1,604,358	1,626,358	1,648,358	1,670,358
Capacity	3,155,907	2,842,482	2,841,537	2,841,537
Capacity surplus	1,551,549	1,216,124	1,193,179	1,171,179
Land requirement (ha) 20	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Anthesis

6.8.3 Excavation Waste

6.8.3.1 While excavation waste is not included in the net self-sufficiency target for London, East London has capacity to treat and recover around 283,000 tonnes of excavation waste annually. Excavation waste is also used beneficially for land reclamation and landfill restoration within East London. Around 247,000 tonnes of excavation waste was used for 'land reclamation'[21] in Havering in 2019 and 387,000 tonnes in Barking & Dagenham. No excavation waste was put to beneficial use in Newham or Redbridge in the same year. Projects which use excavation waste for beneficial use tend to be temporary and/or capacity limited and sites become available for other uses once the land has been remediated and new opportunities arise to put excavated material to beneficial use.

[20] Assuming 60,000 tonnes per hectare which is used as a technology neutral average.

[21] Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) (2019) waste management category "in/on land". There is no separate data for the LLDC in the WDI.

6.8.3.2 Around 900,000 tonnes of excavation waste is expected to be generated in East London annually. The London Plan requires 95% of excavation waste to be put to beneficial use. There are ongoing opportunities to put excavation waste to beneficial use within East London including landfill restoration for Rainham Landfill site when it closes in 2024.

6.8.4 Hazardous Waste

6.8.4.1 Data from the hazardous waste data interrogator shows that, averaged over the last 5 years, 107,825t of hazardous waste has been managed in the four boroughs, originating both inside and outside the boroughs. Of this, excluding that managed through transfer stations, on average 85,561t have been recovered and 11,767 treated.

6.8.4.2 With forecast arisings within the boroughs varying from 57,026t in 2019 to 57,974t in 2035, there appears to be sufficient hazardous waste processing capacity to deal with local generated waste. However, treating hazardous waste can requires a range of specialist facilities for treatment and disposal, and so often this waste has to travel further than types of non-hazardous waste.

6.9 Meeting London Plan Targets

6.9.1 Municipal Waste Recycling Target

6.9.1.1 The Mayor's Environment Strategy and London Plan includes a target to recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2030. Municipal waste is defined as household and waste described as 'household like' in composition, which is the LACW and part of the C&I waste streams. The GLA will need to monitor this target for London as a whole as it is not possible to do it at a Borough level. The current average recycling rate for LACW in East

London is around 25%. The lack of accurate data for C&I waste means that an exact estimate for C&I recycling in East London is difficult to generate reliably, however 46% of LACW and C&I waste is recycled collectively.

6.9.1.2 There is currently 1.2m tonnes of LACW/C&I recycling capacity in East London which is sufficient to manage the equivalent of 65% of all LACW and C&I.

6.9.2 Construction & Demolition waste Recycling Target

6.9.2.1 The London plan sets a target of 95% reuse/recycling/recovery of C&D waste and 95% of excavation waste should be used for beneficial use. Around 69% of C&D waste is currently reused, recycled or recovered however there is currently capacity to manage (reuse/recycle/recover) 95% of C&D arisings.

6.9.3 Excavation waste Beneficial Use Target

6.9.3.1 The London Plan sets a target of 95% beneficial use of excavation waste. East London currently has ongoing opportunities to put the equivalent of 95% of excavation waste arisings to beneficial use within East London including landfill restoration for Rainham Landfill site when it closes in 2024. There are also opportunities to put East London's excavation waste to beneficial use outside of the area. The GLA will need to monitor this target for London as a whole as it is not possible to do it at a Borough level.

7 EXPORTS & IMPORTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1.1 The London Plan aims for London as a whole to be net self-sufficient in waste management capacity for all waste streams except excavation waste by 2026. Net self-sufficiency means managing the equivalent of waste arisings (or apportionment targets) while recognising that some imports and exports will continue. This is because where waste is actually treated is dependent on market forces and contracts, rather than solely where facilities are located. Net self-sufficiency does not mean East London will deal solely with its own waste because different types of waste require different forms of management and facilities often serve a wider than local catchment area in order to be viable.

7.1.1.2 Waste is a strategic cross-boundary issue and is subject to the duty to co-operate. The Duty to Co-operate came into effect in November 2011 through the Localism Act. The duty to co-operate requires the East London Boroughs to "to engage, constructively, actively and on an on-going basis" with prescribed public bodies[22] in the preparation of development plan documents "so far as relating to a strategic matter". The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) includes making "specific provision for waste management"[23] as one of the strategic priority areas. Meeting the requirements of the duty to co-operate is a key part of the plan making process.

[22] Prescribed in Regulation 4. of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations

[23] National Planning Policy Framework (2019) paragraph 20

7.1.1.3 The duty to cooperate is a mechanism for waste planning authorities (WPAs) to engage with each other on waste movements between their areas to establish if there are any planning reasons why these exports and imports cannot continue. Engagement with recipients of East London's waste exports should take place throughout the plan making process and this will need to be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Inspector when the new ELWP is submitted for examination. The following sections and Appendix 4 present data that can be used during Duty to Cooperate engagement.

7.1.1.4 It should be noted that the amounts and destinations of waste changes regularly and therefore the list of authorities for engagement should be reviewed regularly through annual monitoring reports. Data from the last five years has been presented in this report.

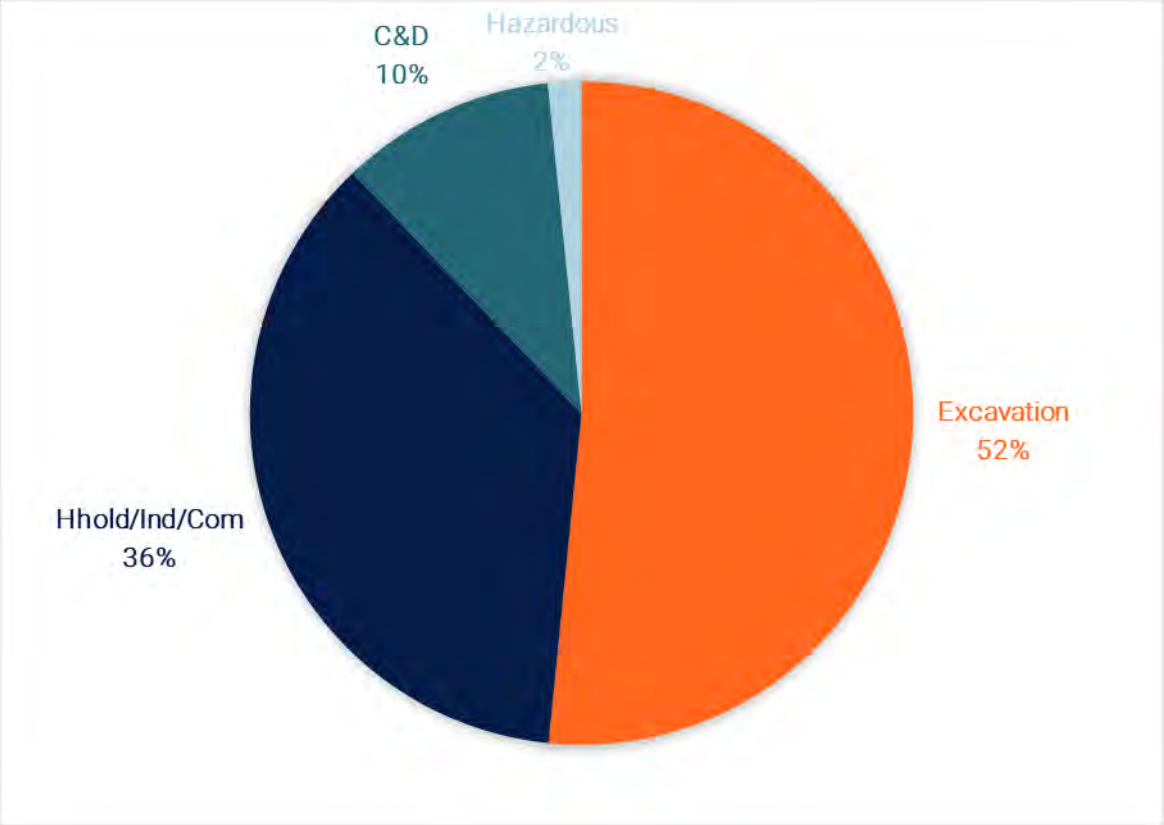
7.1.1.5 For the duty to co-operate it is important to establish the destination of 'significant' movements of waste exports from East London. East London's waste exports which leave London are mostly received in the wider south east (WSE) region. It is therefore appropriate to use the wider south east (WSE) guideline tonnages to indicate 'significant' waste movements. These guideline tonnages have been agreed by the London Waste Planning Forum (LWPF), South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Board (EoEWTAB). The guideline tonnages are:

- 5,000 tpa non-hazardous waste (LACW and C&I)
- 10,000 tpa inert waste (CD&E)
- 100 tpa hazardous waste

7.2 Exports from ELWP boroughs

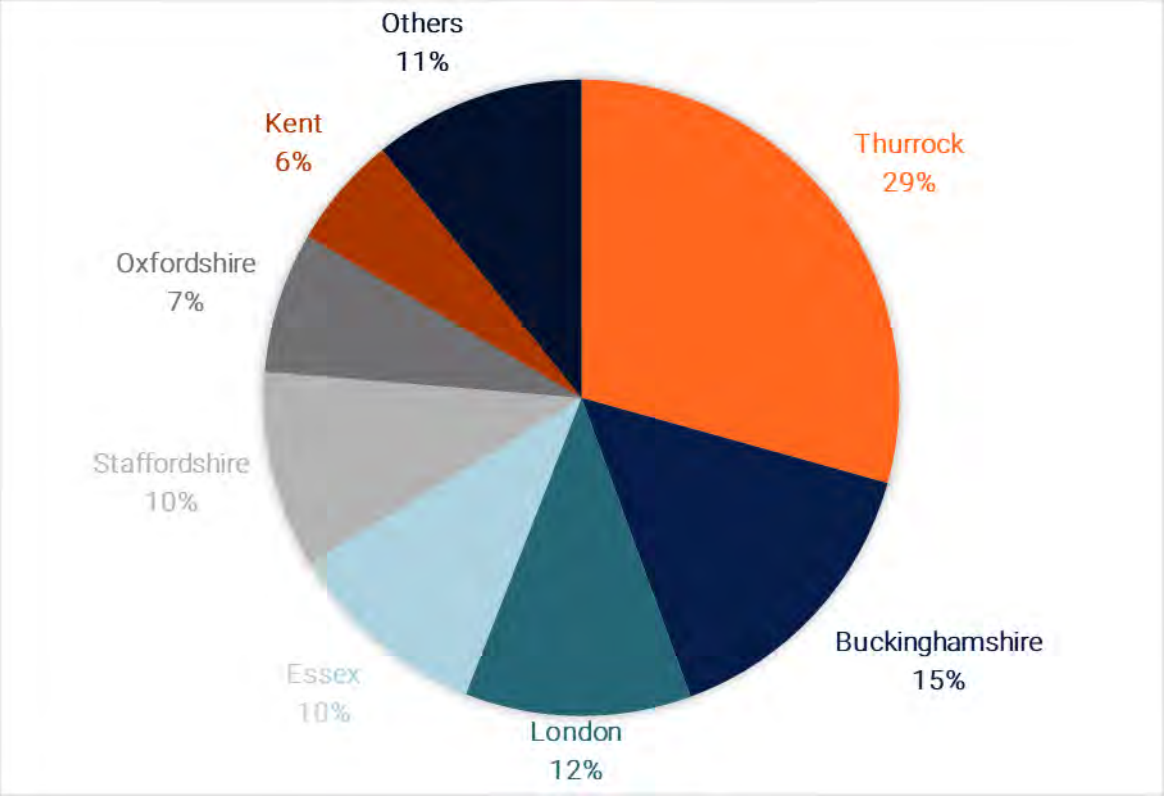
7.2.1.1 Around 1.4 million tonnes of waste was reported as exported from East London in 2019. Just over half of this (52%) was excavation waste and a just over a third (36%) was LACW/C&I waste. C&D waste made up 10% of waste exports and 2% of exports was hazardous waste. Figure 9 following shows the types of waste exported in 2019.

Figure 9: Types of waste exported from East London in 2019



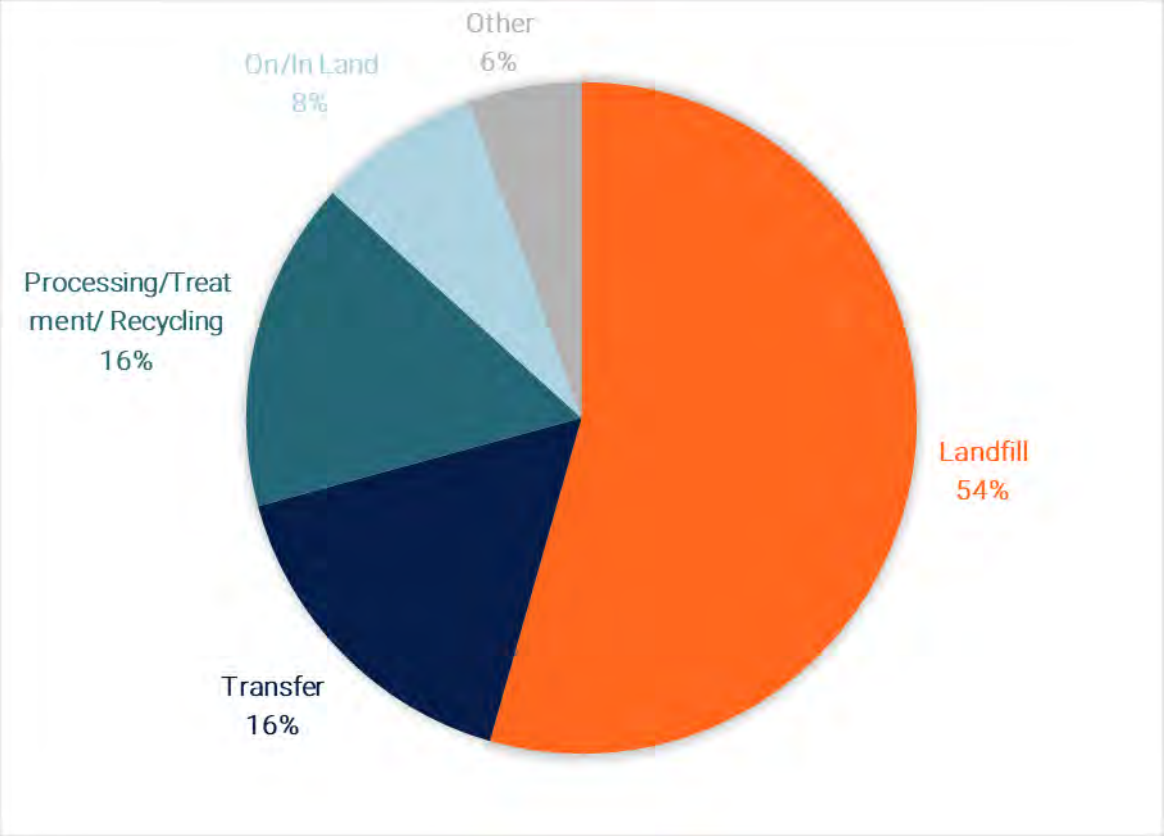
7.2.1.2 Only 12% of waste exports were managed elsewhere in London. The majority (88%) were exported to locations in the south east and east of England. Thurrock received nearly a third of all waste exported from East London (29%) followed by Buckinghamshire (15%). Figure 10 shows the main destinations of waste exports in 2019.

Figure 10: Main destinations of waste exported from East London in 2019



7.2.1.3 Over half (54%) of all waste exported from East London was deposited to landfill and a further 8% was put to beneficial use in/on land. Sixteen per cent was recycled, processed or treated and a further 16% went to transfer stations to be sorted. Figure 11 following shows the main types of facility which received East London's waste exports in 2019.

Figure 11: Main types of facility receiving East London's waste exports in 2019



7.2.2 Apportioned Waste (LACW/C&I)

In 2019, approximately 510,000 tonnes of LACW and C&I waste streams (apportioned waste) was exported from the ELWP area, with 430,000 tonnes of this leaving London. Table 30 shows the main destinations and types of facilities receiving significant amounts of tonnes of LACW and C&I waste over the last five years. More details of exports to each WPA can be found in Appendix 4 which can be used as the basis of the duty to co-operate engagement.

Thurrock received the greatest quantity of LACW and C&I waste exports in 2019, with the majority going to the Ockendon landfill site. In fact, landfill was the destination for around half the LACW and C&I waste exported from East London in 2019.

*Table 30: **Destinations of East London Boroughs' LACW/C&I (apportioned) waste***

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Essex	Asheldham Quarry	Landfill	49,513	37,759	0	0	0
	Martells Quarry Landfill	Landfill	0	6,298	815	0	0
	Pitsea Landfill	Landfill	0	5,053	8,608	33,985	54,398
Hertfordshire	Westmill II Waste Management Facility	Landfill	17,506	30,579	97,090	93,080	19,852
	North London Anaerobic Digestion Facility	Anaerobic Digestion	341	5,296	6,611	199	0
Kent	Discovery Park, off Ramsgate Rd	Energy from Waste	5,226	0	0	0	0
	Kemsley Paper Mill	Paper Recycling	32,908	0	0	0	0
	Kent Renewable Energy CHP Plant	Energy from Waste	6,578	0	0	0	0
	Sims Sheerness Metals Recycling Facility	Metals Recycling	17,404	11,815	13,012	0	0
Lewisham	Deptford Recycling Centre	Transfer / Treatment	64,744	9,245	3,728	0	0

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Lincolnshire	Clean Tech Europe (formerly Evolve Polymers Limited)	Transfer / Treatment	9,297	6,865	18,237	12,587	7,172
Liverpool	S Norton & Co Ltd	Metals Recycling	2,000	10,309	0	1,092	115
Medway	Berth 6, Chatham Dockyard	Treatment	1,338	10,933	7,464	5,935	817
Norfolk	Saddlebow Paper Mill	Recycling	6,126	0	0	0	0
North East Lincolnshire	Ad F D S Seaways Plc	Transfer / Treatment	4,515	12,134	0	0	0
North Lincolnshire	Groveport	Treatment	7,899	8,132	1,058	2,540	6,235
North London (Enfield, Waltham Forest)	Edmonton (Atlas) MRF	Materials Recycling Facility	13,335	11,948	17,088	14,278	3,422
	Argall Metal Recycling Ltd	Metal Recycling Site	3,644	6,805	3,468	0	0
Peterborough	Sims Group UK Limited	Car Breaker	4,357	3,572	7,384	2,934	3,782
Staffordshire	Walleys Quarry Landfill	Landfill	46,115	0	0	0	0
Thurrock	Fort Road Biomass Processing Plant	Treatment	19,578	5,849	1,538	0	0

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	Ockendon Area II & III Landfill	Landfill	148,964	39,798	11,922	1,418	0
	Tilbury Green Power	Energy from Waste	7,372	19,549	2,651	0	0
	Tilbury New Site	Treatment	14,430	12,054	0	0	0
	Tilbury IBA Facility	Material Recycling Facility	0	0	0	7,841	0

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2015-2019

7.2.3 Construction, Demolition, and Excavation waste

In 2019, around 150,000 tonnes of C&D and 730,000 tonnes of excavation waste generated within East London was exported to other WPAs, with the majority being exported outside of London. Table 31 shows the main destinations and types of facilities receiving significant amounts of CD&E waste over the last five years. More details of exports to each WPA can be found in Appendix 4 which can be used as the basis of the duty to co-operate engagement.

Buckinghamshire and Thurrock received the greatest proportion of exported CD&E waste in 2019. In that year around 500,000 tonnes of CD&E waste went to landfill with a further 110,000 tonnes being put to beneficial use on/in land.

Table 31: Destinations of East London's CD&E waste exports

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Bexley	Barking Riverside Recycling Centre	Treatment	12,150	0	0	0	0
Buckinghamshire	Calvert Landfill Site - Pit 6	Landfill	213,370	4,058	0	9,650	12,466
Cambridgeshire	Milton Landfill	Landfill	35,827	50,855	1,076	336	1
	Witcham Meadlands Landfill	Landfill	0	11,397	0	0	0
East Sussex	Robertsbridge Gypsum Works	Energy from Waste	20,746	26,154	23,860	0	0
Essex	Highwood Quarry Inert Landfill	Landfill	37,766	29,755	27,413	32,320	19,832
	Pitsea Landfill	Landfill	46,468	34,755	57,546	108,996	87,152
Greenwich	Tunnel Wharf / Victoria Deep Water Terminal	Treatment	33,187	12,986	36,810	40,138	67,256
	Charlton Recycling Facility	Treatment	4,267	24,730	4,851	0	0
Hertfordshire	Westmill II Waste Management Facility	Landfill	0	0	0	44,437	121,943

Recipient WPA	Site	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
North London (Enfield, Waltham Forest)	Pegamoid Site	Transfer	15,570	13,524	9,004	9,436	3,391
Northamptonshire	Rushton Landfill	Landfill	0	14,095	0	0	0
Oxfordshire	Sutton Courtenay Landfill - Phase 3	Landfill	98,696	0	0	0	0
Staffordshire	Burton Road And Rail Terminal	Transfer	94,988	0	0	0	0
Thurrock	Bluelands Quarry	On/In Land	76,579	49,244	60,158	0	0
	East Tilbury Quarry	Landfill	90,124	112,364	70,519	45,451	86,071
	Orsett Quarry Ecological Park	On/In Land	34,172	37,197	64,795	0	0
	Recycled In Orsett	Treatment	17,940	16,514	15,700	8,900	743
	Ockendon Area II & III Landfill	Landfill	0	0	11,508	1,400	0
	Berth 5, Port Of Tilbury London	Transfer	0	0	41,659	0	8,700

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

7.2.4 Hazardous waste

7.2.4.1 In 2019 around 47,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was exported from East London to around ninety different authorities, forty of which received over 100 tonnes. Table 32 shows the main waste planning authorities who received regular significant amounts of hazardous waste from East London over the last five years. The Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator does not provide details of sites, but the type of facility is included. More details of exports to each WPA can be found in Appendix 4 which can be used as the basis of the duty to co-operate engagement.

7.2.4.2 Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, Kent and Northamptonshire receive the greatest quantity of hazardous waste from East London. Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator does not report specific facilities receiving waste, but instead by general waste fate, so it not possible to draw out specific facilities of significance in this analysis. However, given the specialist nature of these facilities, the WPA in which they are located are usually able to identify the key facilities through this information, for the duty to cooperate process.

7.2.4.3 The data shows that hazardous waste tends to travel further than other types of wastes, due to the specialist nature and requirements for specialist treatment. It also shows that there are a number of facilities that consistently receive quantities of hazardous waste from East London, while exports to other facilities have a more irregular pattern.

Table 32: Destinations of ELWP's boroughs' hazardous waste

Recipient WPA	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Brent	Transfer (R)	163	106	111	116	62
Bristol City	Transfer (D)	159	314	84	153	89
	Transfer (R)	1,028	676	668	123	45
Calderdale	Transfer (R)	585	347	246	15	31
Cambridgeshire	Landfill	701	1,334	1,181	706	20
	Recovery	7,232	22,851	16,339	4,183	810
	Treatment	1,663	7,322	5,004	56	210
Derbyshire	Recovery	1,443	1,412	711	1,091	1,279
Dorset	Transfer (D)	302	326	327	336	335
Essex	Recovery	888	1,326	1,789	1,692	1,507
	Transfer (D)	341	269	235	333	318
	Transfer (R)	397	696	659	138	183

Recipient WPA	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Greenwich	Transfer (R)	515	424	438	433	464
Hammersmith and Fulham	Recovery	1,713	1,293	1,112	214	0
	Transfer (R)	3	1	280	329	66
Hertfordshire	Transfer (D)	19	36	218	110	86
	Treatment	363	208	293	4,055	369
Kent	Incineration without energy recovery	416	53	73	161	165
	Landfill	253	192	399	398	771
	Recovery	2,208	1,831	2,080	860	309
	Transfer (D)	114	108	186	312	122
	Transfer (R)	1,407	1,799	924	786	668
	Treatment	1,039	894	869	698	882
Kingston Upon Hull City	Recovery	309	260	214	25	0
Knowsley	Transfer (R)	241	129	37	1,294	471

Recipient WPA	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Lancashire	Recovery	712	109	37	219	1,112
Leeds	Transfer (R)	1,037	892	1,428	537	483
Medway	Transfer (R)	674	668	688	517	362
North East Lincolnshire	Recovery	425	86	41	61	50
Northamptonshire	Landfill	811	37	2,297	6,815	941
	Recovery	45	134	197	5	36
	Transfer (D)	74	466	6	156	4
	Transfer (R)	2,440	1,639	352	1,887	1,669
Nottinghamshire	Recovery	387	345	330	334	294
Peterborough	Landfill	509	461	1,260	493	297
Sandwell	Recovery	103	12	2	28	74
	Treatment	1,638	6,437	5	0	5
Sefton	Recovery	134	107	299	339	127

Recipient WPA	Type of facility	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
South Gloucestershire	Recovery	1,609	41	0	0	0
Stoke-on-Trent City	Transfer (R)	316	95	53	70	57
Suffolk	Recovery	2,248	26	0	198	50
Surrey	Landfill	473	575	1,524	1,177	1,377
Thurrock	Transfer (D)	134	142	74	72	152
	Treatment	632	213	0	0	0
Wakefield	Transfer (R)	388	323	301	642	397
Walsall	Transfer (D)	198	228	238	268	607
	Transfer (R)	2,157	2,944	3,181	1,309	1,009
Wolverhampton	Treatment	6,065	604	0	0	0

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

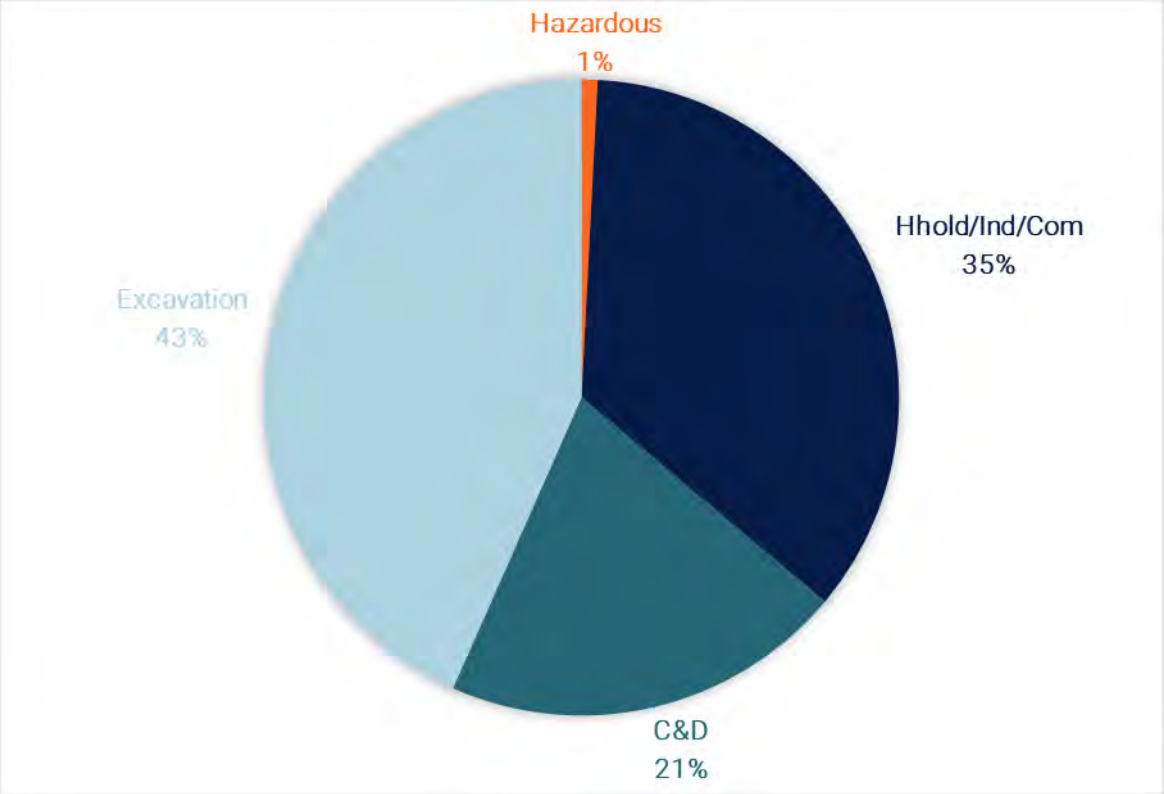
7.3 Imports to ELWP boroughs

7.3.1.1 Approximately 6 million tonnes of waste was reported as being imported to East London in the waste data interrogator 2019. However, it should be noted that a large proportion of this (40%) is categorised as "WPA not codeable (London)" which means that the origin cannot be attributed to a particular planning authority area. It is certain that a proportion of this 'uncodeable' waste originated in East London and is therefore not imported, however it is impossible to know exactly how much. Around half of waste in the "WPA not codeable (London)" category is excavation waste, just over a quarter is C&D waste and just under a quarter is LACW/C&I waste. This compares with 43% LACW/C&I waste, 40% excavation and 16% C&D waste in all other categories. If all reported imports are included, the proportions fall somewhere in the middle of these two (see Figure 12).

7.3.1.2 In addition to the issue of uncodeable waste, 1.7 million tonnes of waste imports (29% of the total) were received by transfer stations to be sorted and bulked before its onward journey to a final destination waste treatment facilities. This means it could have been counted twice in the imports figures if that final destination waste facility was also in East London.

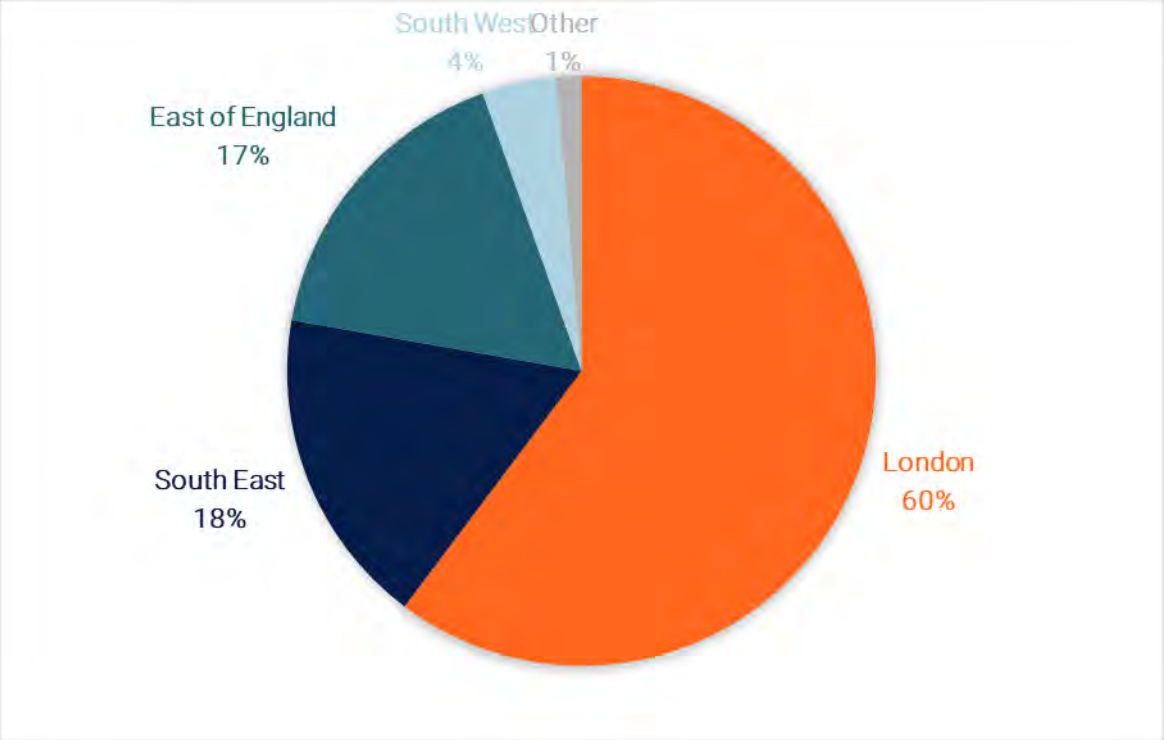
7.3.1.3 The largest proportion of waste recorded as imported to East London was excavation waste (43%), followed by LACW/C&I waste (35%), C&D waste (21%) and hazardous waste (1%). Figure 12 following shows the types of waste imported to East London in 2019.

Figure 12: Types of waste imported to East London in 2019



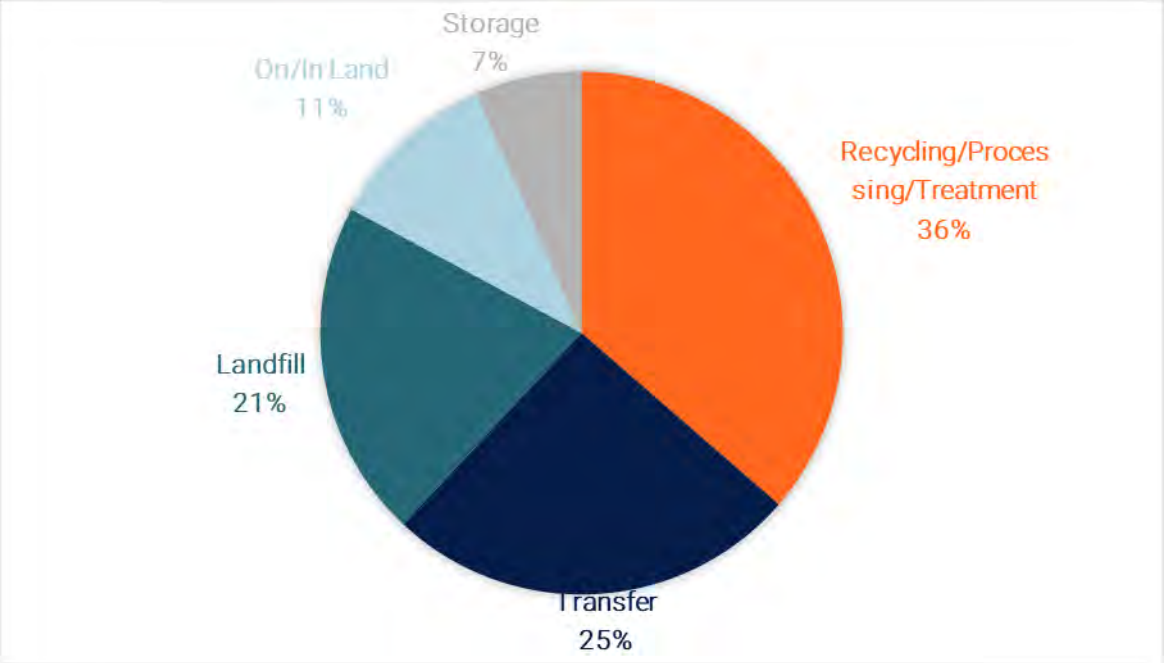
7.3.1.4 Well over half of waste imports (60%) are reported as coming from other London Boroughs, although as mentioned above, this could include waste arising in East London. If the 'non-codeable London' category is removed, the proportion of imports recorded as originating in the rest of London reduces to 34% which seems on the low side. Most of the remaining imports in 2019 originated from the wider south east, in particular Essex (806,000 tonnes) and Kent (214,000 tonnes). The WDI also includes other 'non-codeable' categories and 280,000 tonnes of waste was imported to East London from 'WPA not codeable (South East)' which means it is not possible to identify exactly which authorities this waste came from. In order to include the non-codeable waste, Figure 13 shows the origins of waste imports in 2019 (including waste in the 'non-codeable London' category) by region rather than individual authorities.

Figure 13: Main origins of waste imported to East London in 2019



7.3.1.5 Just over a third (36%) of waste recorded as imported to East London was recycled, processed or treated, a quarter went to a transfer facility to be sorted and bulked and 21% was deposited to landfill with a further 11% put to beneficial use in/on land. Figure 14 following shows the main types of facility which received East London's waste imports in 2019, including waste in the 'non-codeable London' category.

Figure 14: Main types of facility receiving East London's waste exports in 2019



7.3.2 LACW and C&I (Apportioned) Waste Imports

7.3.2.1 In 2019, East London received 2.1 million tonnes of LACW and C&I waste. Just under a quarter of this was deposited at Rainham landfill site and around 10% went Hitch Street Anaerobic Digestion Plant.

7.3.2.2 Essex, Kent and Lewisham are the most significant users of East London waste facilities to manage their LACW and C&I waste external to the four boroughs, but as already mentioned large amounts of uncodable waste from 'London' and the 'South East' are also received at East London Facilities.

7.3.2.3 Facilities receiving the largest quantities of LACW/C&I waste imports as well as the main origins of this waste, are set out in Table 33 following. The Table shows that the amounts of waste from each origin vary from year to year and that a facility can increase or decline in importance for managing waste imports.

Table 33: Main East London sites receiving LACW and C&I (Apportioned) waste imports

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Andrews Waste Management	Treatment	WPA not codeable (London)	82,912	-	-	-	-
		Kent	19,243	-	-	-	-
Barbers Road Facility	Treatment	WPA not codeable (London)	63,822	98,411	52,461	50,595	-
		Kent	15,125	5,416	2,263	16	-
Barking Transfer Station	Transfer	Essex	133,120	171,939	142,516	86,777	0
Barking Waste Transfer And Recycling Facility	Transfer	Essex	64,033	49,067	70,210	65,925	0
		WPA not codeable (London)	21,154	14,237	12,373	14,385	122,291

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Bywaters Recycling And Recovery Centre	Transfer	WPA not codeable (London)	89,338	127,149	139,297	137,743	113,348
Hitch Street AD Plant	Anaerobic Digestion	Kent	73,696	13,405	2,966	-	-
		Essex	45,385	9,347	293	-	-
		Northamptonshire	44,746	1,200	0	-	-
		WPA not codeable (London)	33,003	10,809	6,865	-	-
		WPA not codeable (South East)	18,001	7,451	4	-	-
HKS Dagenham Ltd	Metal Recycling	WPA not codeable (London)	41,401	18,870	-	-	-

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Mc Grath Bros (Waste Control) Ltd	Transfer	WPA not codeable (South East)	111,818	130,994	147,287	94,947	91,683
		Essex	40,178	0	0	0	0
Rainham Landfill	Landfill	Essex	230,368	96,910	10,446	2,538	1,005
		Lewisham	103,012	55,789	13,233	4,135	4,294
		Medway	81,257	71,979	117,230	4,790	31
		Kent	25,691	25,585	26,426	22,668	22,713
		Hampshire	13,287	11,045	13,303	369	0
		Buckingha mshire	11,682	24,440	14,858	0	3
Rainham M R F	Materials Recycling Facility	Kent	19,590	16,991	16,255	16,036	16,888
		Croydon	14,646	10,197	8,817	9,203	9,037
		Bromley	12,912	12,677	12,288	12,164	11,600

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
		Bexley	11,090	10,124	12,195	12,939	3,642
S Norton & Co Ltd	Metal Recycling	Essex	33,883	21,285	30,432	-	-
		WPA not codeable (London)	15,625	18,648	16,087	-	-
		Surrey	13,052	10,571	7,498	-	-
		Hertfordshire	12,569	4,648	9,742	-	-
Mayer Parry, Bidder Street	Metal Recycling	WPA not codeable (London)	82,111	92,500	101,305	104,199	116,039
Unit 5 Denver Site	Treatment	Essex	38,296	17,721	6,471	-	-
Frog Island Waste Management Facility	Treatment	Bedford	21,871	38,653	9,089	31,135	19,150
		Essex	484	508	115,981	113,190	0
Edwards Waste Recycling - Barking	Transfer	Essex	27,528	62,927	90,095	79,890	79,734

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Jenkins Lane Waste Management Facility	Treatment	Bedford	10,890	3,799	1,084	7,676	11,114
		Essex	0	0	56,551	103,420	0

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

7.3.3 Construction, Demolition, & Excavation Waste Imports

7.3.3.1 In 2019, East London received 1.2 million tonnes of C&D and 2.6 million tonnes of excavation waste which wasn't identified as being generated within the four boroughs. However, 2.7 million tonnes of this (70%) was 'uncodeable' and therefore not directly attributable to specific WPAs.

7.3.3.2 In addition to the uncodeable categories, Wandsworth, Essex, Tower Hamlets and Hackney were the most significant users of East London waste facilities in 2019 to manage their CD&E waste external to the four boroughs.

7.3.3.3 Facilities receiving the largest quantities of CD&E waste imports, as well as the main origins of this waste, are set out in Table 34. The table shows that the amounts of waste from each origin vary from year to year. Some of the sites listed receive excavation waste for land remediation, such as Ingrebourne Links and Pinch Restoration, are therefore of a temporary nature.

7.3.3.4 Waste arising from the Lower Thames Crossing project, a new road and tunnel linking Kent, Thurrock and Essex, may have an impact on future waste imports to East London, in particular Havering. As a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the Lower Thames Crossing will be the subject of a Development Consent Order. There is not yet a firm timetable for the DCO application or the project and, at the time of writing, Highways England are currently consulting on their plans. The consultation documentation does not provide sufficient information on where waste arising from the project will be managed and it is therefore difficult to assess the implications for Havering or East London as a whole. Havering will be providing comments on the consultation and asking for an assessment of locations for off-site management of waste,

taking account of the proximity principle and actual capacity of facilities, and the subsequent selection of the most sustainable locations/options and discounting of unsuitable options. Once this information is provided by Highways England the future impact on Havering and East London should become better understood.

Table 34: Main East London sites receiving CD&E waste imports

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
75 - 77 Chequers Lane	Transfer	WPA not codeable (London)	42,564	82,400	102,645	53,959	30,621
Albright Transfer Station	Transfer	WPA not codeable (London)	35,947	27,960	28,984	36,298	35,879
		Essex	29,956	23,300	24,153	30,249	29,899
Barking Eurohub	Transfer	WPA not codeable (London)	272,642	75,970	-	-	-
Barking Riverside Development Park	Treatment	WPA not codeable (London)	2,189	56,078	54,587	44,254	77,650
Dagenham Stamping & Tooling Operations[24]	On/In Land	WPA not codeable (London)	287,490	0	-	-	-
		WPA not codeable (Central London)	96,026	155,464	-	-	-
Docklands Wharf Transfer Station	Transfer	WPA not codeable (London)	59,059	59,482	60,018	31,919	0
East Hall Farm Inert Landfill	Landfill	WPA not codeable (South East)	109,488	9,729	-	-	-
Ingrebourne Links	On/In Land	WPA not codeable (Central London)	-	-	183,724	62,474	93,027
		WPA not codeable (South London)	-	-	67,392	29,198	290,080

[24] Site has now been remediated.

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Marks Warren Quarry Landfill[25]	Landfill	WPA not codeable (London)	78,570	9,116	14,177	343,250	67,325
Marshgate Sidings	Transfer/Treatment	WPA not codeable (London)	231,359	432,069	440,899	257,437	175,355
Mc Grath Bros (Waste Control) Ltd	Transfer	WPA not codeable (South East)	130,297	204,115	200,437	217,069	172,471
Mohawk Wharf Recycling Facility	Treatment	WPA not codeable (South East)	35,064	53,118	96,444	99,973	29,792
Pinch Restoration (Little Gerpins 2 Landfill)	On/In Land	WPA not codeable (London)	247,042	276,408	-	-	-
Rainham Landfill	Landfill	Hackney	76,390	27,250	7,099	48,695	
		Greenwich	26,081	29,283	36,718	133,246	61,605
		Kent	18,102	36,574	14,192	29,544	9,828
		Southwark	1,100	75,601	40,502	49,708	57,110
		Wandsworth	1,913	20,348	25,788	184,158	30,465
		Tower Hamlets	13,700	24,753	31,601	142,758	65,288
Rainham Recycling Facility	Treatment	WPA not codeable (London)	66,312	-	-	-	0
Recycled Material Supplies	Treatment	WPA not codeable (London)	199,089	193,850	82,100	180,390	182,111
Remet Canning Town, Cody Road	MRS	WPA not codeable (London)	63,298	66,406	60,508	55,425	55,206
S U C Exc Uk Ltd	Treatment	Essex	31,109	30,787	32,368	26,635	22,150

[25] Site has now been remediated.

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
		WPA not codeable (London)	21,618	20,621	21,579	17,756	14,766
Silt Lagoons, Rainham and Wennington Marshes -	Landfill	Wandsworth	242,600	9,252	-	-	-
Thames Wharf	Storage	WPA not codeable (South West)	235,154	-	-	0	0
		WPA not codeable (South East)	152,016	-	-	71,784	103,526
Thunderer Road	Treatment	WPA not codeable (London)	108,324	102,278	160,403	32,555	-
Unit 5 Denver Site	Treatment	Essex	35,084	-	7,478	-	-
		WPA not codeable (London)	15,623	-	3,806	-	-

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

7.3.4 Hazardous Waste Imports

7.3.4.1 There are two sources of data for hazardous waste. While the Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) is considered more accurate data it does not include waste sites. The Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) includes recipient sites, but is not as accurate in the quantities of waste recorded. In 2019, East London received over 125,000 tonnes (HWDI) or 48,000 tonnes (WDI) of hazardous waste not originating from within the four boroughs. The HWDI reports the main origins of hazardous waste received by East London in 2019 as Greenwich (25,300 tonnes), followed by Merton (13,000 tonnes) and Tower Hamlets (10,000 tonnes). The WDI reports the main origins of hazardous waste received by East London in 2019 as Hackney (14,300 tonnes), 'WPA not codeable (London)' (13,300 tonnes) and Essex (8,200 tonnes).

7.3.4.2 Facilities receiving the largest quantities of hazardous waste imports as well as the main origins of this waste, are set out in Table 35. The lack of sites information in the HWDI means that the WDI is the more useful source of information when looking at the sites which receive hazardous waste in East London. Therefore, the table uses data from the WDI and it should be noted that the figures may not represent the full amount of waste received by each site.

Table 35: Main East London sites receiving hazardous waste imports

Site	Type of facility	Origin WPA	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Crow Metals	MRS	Essex	249	286	756	540	446
		WPA not codeable (London)	149	119	28	33	0
Drum Distribution Services U K Ltd	Transfer	WPA not codeable (London)	652	191	220	216	532
		Kent	346	882	877	888	545
Ferry Lane South WTF	Transfer	WPA not codeable (London)	3,048	3,058	1,540	79	108
		Essex	2,400	3,073	1,057	1,054	1,117
		Buckinghamshire	904	1,037	215	132	70
		Kent	631	1,106	636	906	1,530
		City of London	0	0	21	1,238	2,488
Mayer Parry, Bidder Street	MRS	WPA not codeable (London)	1,847	0	0	0	0
		WPA not codeable (South East)	0	1,932	2,154	1,868	577
Pier Metals	MRS	Essex	315	870	890	495	460
Rainham Landfill	Landfill	Hackney	14,282	-	-	-	-
		Essex	2,153	-	-	-	-
		Kensington and Chelsea	1,382	-	-	-	-
		Brent	1,214	-	-	-	-
Rainham Clinical Treatment Centre	Treatment	WPA not codeable (South London)	-	2,207	3,358	3,719	2,094
		Essex	-	1,138	1,563	1,009	790
Remet Canning Town	MRS	WPA not codeable (London)	5,211	4,797	1,149	1,084	464
Units 4-10 Atcost Road	Storage	Essex	2,385	-	-	-	-
		WPA not codeable (London)	1,031	-	-	-	-

Source: Waste Data Interrogator2015-2019

7.4 Summary

7.4.1.1 It is not possible to be entirely accurate in imports and exports data. It is acknowledged that not all waste which is imported to or exports from East London is represented in the figures, however, the issues with the data cannot be resolved without the Environment Agency changing the way waste data is collected and recorded. All waste planners use the same waste data sources and it is considered the best available source of data for the duty to co-operate.

7.4.1.2 Full details of strategic exports to each WPA, which can be used for duty to co-operate engagement, is set out in Appendix 4.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Comparison of existing capacity and waste management need

8.1.1.1 Section 6.7 of this report summarises the capacity gap/surplus for East London 2021 - 2036 and this is repeated below in Table 36. It shows that there is currently sufficient waste management capacity in East London to meet the London Plan apportionment targets for LACW and C&I waste streams and to manage the equivalent of 100% of C&D waste arisings over the next fifteen years. There is also a capacity surplus. There are opportunities to put excavation waste to beneficial use.

Table 36: Comparison of existing capacity and waste management need

		2021	2026	2031	2036
LACW/C&I	Total Capacity	1,741,685	1,738,375	1,737,430	1,737,430
	Apportionment	1,409,000	1,431,000	1,453,000	1,475,000
	Capacity surplus	332,685	307,375	284,430	262,430
C&D	Total Capacity	1,414,222	1,104,106	1,104,106	1,104,106
	Arisings	195,358	195,358	195,358	195,358
	Capacity surplus	1,218,864	908,748	908,748	908,748

Source: Anthesis

8.2 Policy recommendations

8.2.1.1 Recommendations for how a new East London Waste Plan should plan for each waste stream is set out below.

8.2.2 LACW and C&I (apportioned waste)

8.2.2.1 There is currently sufficient capacity to meet the East London Boroughs apportionment targets, with a surplus of 333,000 tonnes which reduces to 262,000 tonnes by 2036. It is not necessary to plan for additional facilities for this waste stream.

8.2.2.2 Continue to safeguard existing waste sites through identification of these on the policies map. Consider the potential to release some of these sites, including sites which are currently vacant, taking into account future waste management needs in East London and London Plan policy SI9 which requires the proposed release of current waste sites to be part of a plan-led process. Any plan to release of waste sites will also need to take account of London Plan para 9.8.6 which requires Boroughs with a surplus of waste sites to offer to share these sites with those boroughs facing a shortfall in capacity before considering site release.

8.2.2.3 Release the sites identified in ELWP Schedule 2 as these are no longer needed to provide new waste management capacity for East London. This will need to be done through a new ELWP, taking into account London Plan policy SI9 which requires that the proposed release of waste sites identified for future waste management capacity to be part of a plan-led process.

8.2.2.4 The East London Boroughs will need to carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of LACW/C&I waste exports from East London. These WPAs are identified in Appendix 4 of this report. For LACW/C&I waste "significant" is generally considered to be over 5,000 tonnes.

8.2.3 C&D waste

8.2.3.1 There is currently sufficient capacity to meet the East London Boroughs need for C&D waste, with a surplus of 1.2Mtpa which reduces to 909ktpa tonnes by 2036. It is not necessary to plan for additional facilities for this waste stream.

8.2.3.2 Continue to safeguard existing waste sites through identification of these on the policies map. Consider the potential to release some of these sites, including sites which are currently vacant, taking into account future waste management needs in East London and London Plan policy SI9 which requires the proposed release of current waste sites to be part of a plan-led process. Any plan to release of waste sites will also need to take account of London Plan para 9.8.6 which requires Boroughs with a surplus of waste sites to offer to share these sites with those boroughs facing a shortfall in capacity before considering site release.

8.2.3.3 The East London Boroughs will need to carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of CD&E waste exports from East London. These WPAs are identified in Appendix 4 of this report. For CD&E waste "significant" is generally considered to be over 10,000 tonnes.

8.2.4 Excavation waste

8.2.4.1 While excavation waste is not included in the net self-sufficiency target for London, East London has capacity to treat and recover around 283,000 tonnes of excavation waste annually. Excavation waste is also used beneficially for land reclamation and landfill restoration within East London. There are ongoing opportunities to put excavation waste to beneficial use within East London including landfill restoration for Rainham Landfill site when it closes in 2024. The impact on East London

of excavation waste arising from the Lower Thames Crossing project will need to be taken into account when this is known.

8.2.5 Hazardous waste

8.2.5.1 Hazardous waste is a subset of the other main waste streams and therefore is included in the modelling for LACW, C&I and CD&E. Planning for hazardous waste facilities can only really be done at a regional and inter-regional level due to the large catchment area and specialist nature of these facilities. The East London Boroughs will need to co-operate with the GLA and the wider south east on this issue.

8.2.5.2 The East London Boroughs will need to carry out engagement under the duty to co-operate with waste planning authorities (WPAs) who receive significant amount of hazardous waste exports from East London. These WPAs are identified in Appendix 4 of this report. For hazardous waste "significant" is generally considered to be over 100 tonnes.

8.2.6 Low Level Radioactive Waste

8.2.6.1 This waste places no requirement on the ELWP solid waste management infrastructure and it is not necessary to provide additional facilities for this waste stream.

8.2.7 Agricultural waste

8.2.7.1 Only a very small amount of agricultural waste is generated in East London and it is not considered necessary to provide additional facilities for this waste stream.

8.2.8 Waste water

8.2.8.1 Thames Water use information in the public domain to forecast when upgrades will be required. They monitor the sites performance and population information from the ONS and

councils monitoring reports and upgrade the works accordingly, ahead of need.

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Definition
ABP	Animal By-Products
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EWC	European Waste Code
HIC	Household, industrial and commercial wastes
HWDI	Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator
ILW	Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste
IVC	In-Vessel Composting
IWMF	Integrated Waste Management Facility
Ktpa	Thousands of tonnes Per Annum
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LDF	Local Development Framework
LLW	Low Level Radioactive Waste
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MHT	Mechanical Heat Treatment
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
SOC	Substance Oriented Classification
tDS	Total dissolved solids (in water)
Tpa	Tonnes Per Annum
VLLW	Very Low Level Radioactive Waste
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

Glossary

Term	Definition
Agricultural Waste	Waste from a farm or market garden, consisting of matter such as manure, slurry and crop residues.
Anaerobic Digestion	Organic matter broken down by bacteria in the absence of air, producing a gas (methane) and liquid (digestate). The by-products can be useful, for example biogas can be used in a furnace, gas engine, turbine or gas-powered vehicles, and digestates can be re-used on farms as a fertiliser
Circular Economy	Looking beyond the current take-make-waste extractive industrial model, a circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits. It entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources and designing waste out of the system. Underpinned by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural, and social capital. It is based on three principles: Design out waste and pollution; Keep products and materials in use; Regenerate natural systems (Ellen MacArthur Foundation)
Commercial Waste	Controlled waste arising from trade premises.
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra is a UK Government department. Its mission is to enable everyone to live within our environmental means. This is most clearly exemplified by the need to tackle climate change internationally, through domestic action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to secure a healthy and diverse natural environment.
Energy from Waste	The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity.
Environment Agency	A government body that aims to prevent or minimise the effects of pollution on the environment and issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It

Term	Definition
	also provides up-to-date information on waste management matters and deals with other matters such as water issues including flood protection advice.
Exemption	A waste exemption is a waste operation that is exempt from needing an environmental permit. Each exemption has specific limits and conditions operators need to work within.
Hazardous Landfill	Sites where hazardous waste is landfilled. This can be a dedicated site or a single cell within a non-hazardous landfill, which has been specifically designed and designated for depositing hazardous waste.
Hazardous Treatment	Sites where hazardous waste is treated so that it can be landfilled.
Hazardous Waste	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment (when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed). This can be due to the quantity, concentration, or characteristics of the waste.
HIC	Household, Industrial and Commercial waste. This term is used in waste data sources. These waste streams are also known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. The term HIC is used to describe the throughput where a facility manages both waste streams.
Household Waste	Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres and "bring sites".
Incineration	The controlled burning of waste. Energy may also be recovered in the form of heat (see Energy from Waste).
Industrial Waste	Waste from a factory or industrial process.
Inert waste	Waste not undergoing significant physical, chemical or biological changes following disposal, as it does not adversely affect other matter that it may come into contact with, and does not endanger surface or groundwater.

Term	Definition
Inert Landfill	A landfill site that is licensed to accept inert waste for disposal.
In-Vessel Composting	A system that ensures composting takes place in an enclosed but aerobic (in the presence of oxygen) environment, with accurate temperature control and monitoring. There are many different systems, but they can be broadly categorised into six types: containers, silos, agitated bays, tunnels, rotating drums and enclosed halls.
ILW - Intermediate level radioactive waste	Radioactive wastes exceeding the upper activity boundaries for LLW but which do not need heat to be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities.
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	Household waste and any other waste collected by a waste collection authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
Landfill	The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features.
Landfill Directive	European Union requirements on landfill to ensure high standards for disposal and to stimulate waste minimisation.
LLW - low level radioactive waste	Lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap, including metals, soil, building rubble, paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A facility for sorting and packing recyclable waste.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	The treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment.
Non- Hazardous Landfill	A landfill which is licensed to accept non-inert (biodegradable) wastes e.g. municipal and commercial and industrial waste and other non-hazardous wastes (including inert) that meet the relevant waste acceptance criteria.
Non- Inert	Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change once landfilled.

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

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

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

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APPENDIX 3: POLICY CONTEXT

9 POLICY CONTEXT

This Waste Evidence Base and waste plans and policies need to comply with national, regional and local policies. These are set out below. Many of the policies and targets for waste originate from the European Commission (EC), in particular the Revised European Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) and the Circular Economy Package. The Government's Brexit White Paper (February 2017) confirmed that the current framework of environmental regulation set out in EU Directives will be transposed into UK law.

9.1 Localism Act

9.1.1.1 The Localism Act 2011 gave the responsibility for strategic planning back to local authorities acting individually. London is an exception to this and the Mayor has a responsibility for strategic planning through the London Plan, however waste planning is still the responsibility of individual Boroughs.

9.1.1.2 Section 110 of the Localism Act prescribes the "Duty to Co-operate" between local authorities in order to ensure that they work together on strategic issues such as waste planning. The duty is "to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis" and must "maximise the effectiveness" of all authorities concerned with plan-making. For matters such as waste planning, it is therefore important that local authorities can show that they have worked together in exchanging information and reaching agreement on where waste management facilities will be built.

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

9.2 Resources and Waste Strategy

9.2.1.1 The Government's "Resources and Waste Strategy for England26" was published in December 2018, building on the recent "A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment27" (January 2018). The overall strategy is to reduce the amount of waste produced, promote resource efficiency and move towards a circular economy.

9.2.1.2 There are a number of policy areas that could affect the amount and type of waste that local authorities have to plan for in the future. For example, producers paying for the disposal of their own packaging, a tax on plastic packaging which does not include 30% recycled content, deposit return schemes, streamlined recycling and food waste collection services, and greater efficiency of energy recovery facilities. The strategy is a 25 year plan and it remains to be seen how it will impact on how waste planning authorities plan for waste.

9.2.1.3 The Resources and Waste Strategy commits to reviewing the Waste Management Plan for England, National Planning Policy for Waste and the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance in 2019 to align national policies with the Resources and Waste Strategy. However, this work has not yet started and no new timetable has been published.

9.2.1.4 The Resources and Waste Strategy acknowledges the deficiency in data on waste and commits to develop a new approach to collecting waste data, including a move away from weight-based targets towards impact-based targets. The timetable for this

[26] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england

[27] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan

review is not yet known and it is unlikely to affect this waste evidence base.

9.3 Waste Management Plan for England

9.3.1.1 The Waste Management Plan for England (2021) is an analysis of the current waste management situation in England. The plan does not introduce new policies but brings current waste management policies together under one national plan.

9.3.1.2 The WMPE includes a section on waste planning It states that waste planning authorities are responsible for producing waste plans to support the objectives of the Waste Management Plan for England. It notes the government's recent consultation on major reforms to the planning system and, if taken forward, resultant changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).

9.4 Recent Government Consultations

9.4.1.1 The government have consulted on a number of documents related to waste and are currently considering the responses. These include:

- Waste Prevention Programme for England: Towards a Resource Efficient Economy
- Packaging and packaging waste: introducing Extended Producer Responsibility
- Introduction of a deposit return scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Consistency in household and business recycling in England

9.4.1.2 The outcomes of these consultations are not yet known and it will take time to introduce any national schemes to reduce waste and increase recycling and for changes in waste

generation to become apparent. It is unlikely these changes will affect the next iteration of the East London Waste Plan.

9.5 National Planning Policy Framework

9.5.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in 2021 and an update to the plan-making section of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) was made at the same time.

9.5.1.2 National planning policy for waste is dealt with in a separate document, but the NPPF sets out policies for plan-making which will influence the development of waste policies in the East London Waste Plan. Paragraph 31 states that "the preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence" which should be "adequate and proportionate, focused tightly on supporting and justifying the policies concerned, and take into account relevant market signals." Paragraph 35 sets out the criteria against which Local Plans will be examined. These include:

- Positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- Justified – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- Effective – deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and

- Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework and other statements of national planning policy, where relevant.

9.5.1.3 This waste evidence base focuses on meeting these requirements, including identifying East London's objectively assessed waste management needs (positively prepared), identifying an appropriate strategy for East London's waste (justified), identifying strategic waste exports from East London (effective) and ensuring conformity with waste policies and strategies (consistent with national policy).

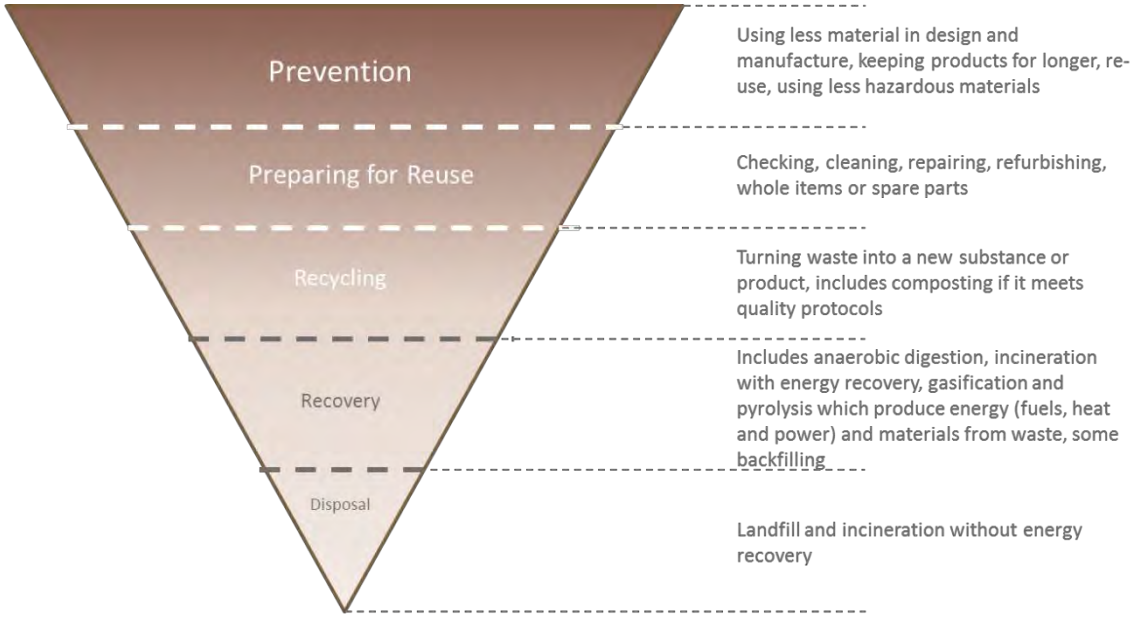
9.5.1.4 The main policy requirement affecting waste in the NPPF and PPG is the requirement for planning authorities to produce statements of common ground to provide evidence of progress made through the duty to co-operate. Waste is a cross-border strategic issue that will need to be addressed in statements of common ground with relevant waste planning authorities. When assessing if the Local Plan is sound, the Inspector will look to statements of common ground (SoCG) for evidence that cross boundary strategic matters have been "dealt with rather than deferred" (NPPF 35) and that the East London Boroughs has complied with the duty to co-operate (DtC).

9.6 National Planning Policy for waste

9.6.1.1 The National Planning Policy for Waste28 (NPPW), published in 2014, sets out the Government's waste planning policies which all local planning authorities must have regard to when developing local waste plans. The NPPW is supplemented by the Planning Practice Guidance29 (PPG) section on waste which provides further detail on how to implement the policies.

9.6.1.2 The NPPW requires planning authorities to prepare Local Plans which drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (see Figure 15 below).

Figure 15: The Waste Hierarchy



28 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

29 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste

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

9.6.1.4 The NPPW states that waste planning authorities should have regard to their apportionments set out in the London Plan when preparing their plans. The NPPW requires that the waste evidence base for Local Plans should include:

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

9.6.1.5 This Waste Data Study includes all these elements.

9.6.1.6 The NPPG states that planning authorities will need to ensure that they have obtained sufficient details on existing waste management facilities to enable them to plan effectively. This includes:

- Name of site, operator and site address;
- Type of facility and which waste streams they manage;
- Licence/permit details;
- Capacity information - licensed and permitted throughput by waste type;
- Maximum capacity;

9.6.1.7 This report includes this information.

9.6.1.8 NPPW and PPG require waste planning authorities to plan for seven waste streams. These waste streams are:

- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)[30] (apportioned by the London Plan)
- Commercial & Industrial waste (C&I)[31] (apportioned by the London Plan)
- Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E)
- Low Level Radioactive waste (LLRW)
- Agricultural waste
- Hazardous waste
- Waste water

9.6.1.9 This report sets out arisings, forecasts, existing capacity and discusses the plan for each waste stream.

9.6.1.10 The NPPW requires Local Plans to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams and notes that in London, waste planning authorities should have regard to their apportionments set out in the London Plan when preparing their plans. When seeking locations for new facilities, waste planning authorities

[30] Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) comprises household waste and other waste collected by the council, such as street sweepings and municipal bins. This waste stream has historically been called 'Municipal' waste.

[31] Also known as business waste

should "consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites" and "give priority to the re-use of previously developed land [and] sites identified for employment uses".

9.7 National Planning Policy Statements

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

9.8 London Environment Strategy

9.8.1.1 The Mayor's Environment Strategy was published in May 2018. It contains ambitious targets for waste, including a new London-wide recycling target of 65% municipal (household and business) waste by 2030. This is broken down as 50% of LACW by 2025 and 75% of C&I by 2030. This is an ambitious target and there are multiple barriers to increasing household recycling rates in East London boroughs are well known, for example the high proportion of flatted developments and low number of gardens. There is an expectation on the East London Boroughs, in their roles as a waste collection and disposal authority, to produce a waste strategy setting out how it will make a meaningful contribution to meeting the Mayor's municipal waste targets set out in the Environment Strategy.

9.8.1.2 It is more difficult for the East London Boroughs to directly influence business recycling rates and therefore partnership working with the London Waste and Recycling Board will be key

to increasing business waste recycling. A key element of increasing municipal waste recycling is to ensure there is sufficient space for the separation and storage of recyclables for collection.

9.8.1.3 The Mayor wants London to be a "zero waste city" which means no biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026.

9.9 London Plan

9.9.1.1 The East London Waste Plan will need to be in general conformity with the London Plan (March 2021).

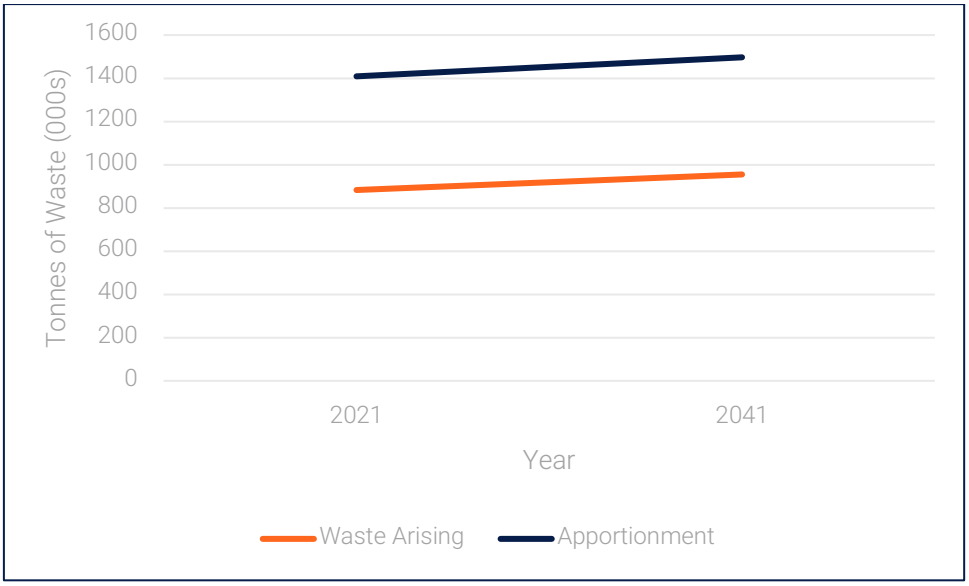
9.9.1.2 The London Plan states that London should manage as much of its waste within its boundaries as practicable, aiming to achieve waste net self-sufficiency by 2026 in all waste streams except for excavation waste. To meet this aim, the plan requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the tonnages of waste apportioned in the plan and to plan for those waste streams not apportioned by the London Plan.

9.9.1.3 The London Plan sets out both waste arising forecasts and apportionment targets for each borough. The apportionment targets for East London which are significantly higher than the area's projected arisings, so East London is a major contributor to London's target of net self-sufficiency by 2026. London Plan arisings and forecasts for the East London Boroughs are set out below in Table 37: Comparison of collective waste arisings and apportionment targets for the East London Boroughs and Figure 16.

Table 37: Comparison of collective waste arisings and apportionment targets for the East London Boroughs

Borough	Waste Arising		Apportionment Target	
	2021	2041	2021	2041
Barking and Dagenham	214	230	505	537
Havering	229	249	370	393
Newham	244	260	383	407
Redbridge	196	216	151	160
Total	883	955	1,409	1,497

Figure 16: Comparison of collective waste arisings and apportionment targets for the East London Boroughs



9.9.1.4 The London Plan incorporates targets set out in the Mayor's Environment Strategy, including the London-wide target of 65% municipal (household and business) waste by 2030. It also has targets of 95% reuse/recycling/recovery of construction and demolition waste (C&D) and 95% of excavation waste should be used for beneficial use.

9.9.1.5 The London Plan introduces a new requirement for referable applications[32] to include a "Circular Economy Statement" to set out how much waste the proposed development is expected to generate and where it will be managed. Further guidance on the Circular Economy Statement has been subject to consultation and is due to be published in autumn 2021. The London Plan supports boroughs who adopt lower thresholds for Circular Economy Statements in their Local Plans. However, additional training and resources would be needed by case officers to assess planning applications between the thresholds of 'major' and 'referable' and many Boroughs have decided to consider this option after the policy on Circular Economy Statements has been put into practice by the GLA.

9.9.1.6 The requirement for boroughs to identify specific sites, which was in place when the ELWP (2012) was prepared, has been replaced with a more flexible approach to planning for new capacity. The London Plan requires boroughs to "allocate sufficient sites, identify suitable areas, and identify waste management facilities to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste". This is in line with the NPPW which requires waste planning authorities to "identify sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities". The London Plan identifies existing facilities, Strategic Industrial Locations, Locally Significant Industrial Sites and safeguarded wharves as suitable for new waste facilities.

[32] Referable applications include those for developments providing 150 residential units, other types of development of 20,000sq.m in central London or 15,000sq.m outside Central London, developments 25m high adjacent to the Thames or 30m high elsewhere in London.

9.9.1.7 The London Plan makes clear that all existing waste sites should be safeguarded and retained in waste use. Existing waste sites are defined as those with planning permission for waste use or those with an Environment Agency permit. Site profiles for existing waste sites in East London is in Appendix 5.

9.9.1.8 The London Plan requires compensatory capacity elsewhere in London if a waste site is redeveloped for another use. Compensatory capacity must be at or above the same level of the waste hierarchy of that which is lost, and that any loss of hazardous waste capacity must be replaced with hazardous waste capacity. Existing waste sites can only be released without re-providing capacity if it can be demonstrated that there is sufficient capacity elsewhere in London and the target of achieving net self-sufficiency is not compromised.

9.9.1.9 The London Plan supporting text suggests that boroughs with surplus capacity to share this with boroughs facing a shortfall in capacity before considering site release. The London Plan also acknowledges that it may not always be possible for boroughs to meet their apportionment within their boundaries and in these circumstances boroughs will need to agree the 'transfer of apportioned waste'. However, no further detail is provided on this.

9.9.1.10 Only capacity which "manages" waste can be counted towards East London's existing capacity. The London Plan states that waste is deemed to be managed if the following activities take place

- 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 minimum131 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)

9.9.1.11 This Waste Evidence Base uses this definition to assess the existing capacity in East London.

9.9.1.12 Part G of London Plan Policy D4 Housing quality and standards requires housing to be designed with adequate and easily accessible storage space that supports the separate collection of dry recyclables (for at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) food waste as well as residual waste.

9.10 East London Waste Plan

9.10.1.1 The current East London Waste Plan was adopted in February 2012. There has been a significant change to planning policy, waste policy and targets since the ELWP was published. In particular, the East London Boroughs need to plan for seven waste streams and not just household and business waste apportioned by the London Plan, all existing waste sites must be safeguarded, and Boroughs must work towards net self-sufficiency as well as recycling targets of 65% municipal waste, 95% for C&D waste and 95% beneficial use for excavation waste. In addition the focus has moved away from identifying and safeguarding individual sites to meet the capacity gap towards a more flexible approach of identifying areas, such as industrial land, suitable for new waste facilities.

9.11 Borough Local Plans

9.11.1 Barking and Dagenham

9.11.1.1 Barking and Dagenham's Core Strategy was adopted in 2010. Policy CR3 contains strategic-level sustainable waste management principles and defers waste planning to the ELWP, or national and London policies in the absence of a joint waste plan. A new Local Plan is currently being prepared and is at Regulation 19 stage.

9.11.2 Havering

9.11.2.1 Havering's Core Strategy was adopted in 2008. Policy CP11: Sustainable Waste Management includes sustainable waste management principles, safeguarding of existing waste sites and criteria for new waste management facilities in the Borough. It defers strategic waste planning to the ELWP. A new Local Plan has been prepared and is at late stages of the examination process. It includes draft Policy 35: On-site waste management which concerns separate storage for waste collection. The draft Local Plan defers strategic waste planning to the ELWP.

9.11.3 Newham

9.11.3.1 Newham's Local Plan was adopted in 2018. Policy INF3: Waste and Recycling includes sustainable waste management principles, repeats key strategy points from the ELWP pertinent to the Borough, and includes design criteria.

9.11.4 Redbridge

9.11.4.1 Redbridge's Local Plan 2015-2030 was adopted in 2018. Policy LP17: Delivering Community Infrastructure includes safeguarding of existing waste sites and delivering the "ELWA Joint Waste Development Plan".

9.11.5 London Legacy Development Corporation

9.11.5.1 The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) is a Mayoral Development Corporation which covers parts of four London Boroughs including Newham. The LLDC is both a local planning authority and a waste planning authority, however it has not been given a separate apportionment target in the London Plan. The LLDC Local Plan was adopted in 2020. It contains Policy S.7 which commits the LLDC to working with its constituent boroughs on matters of strategic waste management and planning, and taking account of their adopted local waste plans.

9.12 Borough Reduction and Recycling Plans (RRPs)

9.12.1.1 London Boroughs have developed Reduction and Recycling Plans (RRPs) setting out key actions for cutting waste and boosting recycling for the period 2018-2022. The RRPs are used to drive and promote local activity that will also play an important role helping to achieve the Mayor's London-wide targets to cut food waste by 50 per person and achieve 65 per cent municipal waste recycling by 2030.

9.12.1.2 The type of projects being explored by the Boroughs include engagement with residents in medium/high density estates to promote recycling, trialling collections of a wider range of materials, reviewing provision for flats and introducing recycling bins to estates, waste minimisation and recycling roadshows. Pertinent to the next iteration of the ELWP is Barking and Dagenham's plan to revise the Planning Advice Note for housing developments and encourage new waste collection technologies.

9.13 East London Joint Resources and Waste Strategy

9.13.1.1 The East London Waste Authority (ELWA) is the Statutory Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) for the London Boroughs of Barking &

Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge. The ELWA is responsible for providing treatment services for the waste the four Constituent Councils have collected from households, businesses, and through street cleansing. These treatment services are provided through a long-term integrated waste services contract with Renewi, which ends in late 2027.

9.13.1.2 The ELWA, in partnership with the four East London Boroughs, has prepared a draft Joint Resources and Waste Strategy which was consulted on during summer 2021. The Joint Strategy sets out the long-term aims, objectives and priorities of the Partner Authorities for future resources and waste management.

9.13.1.3 The main objective which will influence the new East London Waste Plan is O5: "to manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate resources and wastes management facilities and services". As part of preparing the ELWP, the East London Boroughs will need to liaise with the ELWA and reflect any plans to upgrade existing or develop new waste facilities, if these are known at the time.

APPENDIX 4: EXPORT TABLES

Table 38: Exports from East London by waste type 2015-2019 (all waste streams)

Waste type	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
LACW/C&I	513,607	306,907	292,828	234,843	161,756
C&D	148,430	162,500	92,110	134,382	242,999
Excavation	729,948	286,219	331,451	186,866	334,182
Hazardous (WDI)	22,950	11,289	4,335	1,801	2,164
Total exports	1,414,934	766,915	720,724	557,892	741,101
Hazardous (HWDI)	49,578	65,208	52,306	41,623	27,093

Sources: WDI, HWDI, Incinerator Returns 2015-2019 (Note this does not capture waste arising in East London and recorded as 'WPA not codeable - London')

Table 39: Main destinations of HIC waste exports from East London 2015-2019

Destination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Enfield	13,361	11,966	17,091	14,284	3,422
Essex	52,062	49,395	9,555	34,448	54,537
Hertfordshire	18,095	38,232	109,665	94,740	20,173
Kent	66,002	11,985	13,839	1,513	2,012
Lewisham	64,744	9,245	3,728	3,451	6,973
Lincolnshire	9,307	6,865	18,266	12,610	8,494
Liverpool	2,859	10,408	0	0	115
Medway	2,874	10,942	7,469	5,956	820
Norfolk	6,475	18	9	3	18
North East Lincolnshire	4,515	12,134	0	0	0
North Lincolnshire	7,899	8,132	1,058	2,540	6,235
Peterborough	4,357	3,592	7,384	2,934	3,782
Staffordshire	46,143	23	9	9	8

Destination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Thurrock	190,411	77,303	16,152	11,507	2,041
Waltham Forest	3,826	6,805	3,648	1,826	2,957

Sources: WDI and Incinerator Returns

Table 40: Main destinations of CD&E waste exports from East London 2015-2019

Destination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Bexley	12,150	0	0	0	1,548
Buckinghamshire	213,449	4,070	0	9,650	12,733
Cambridgeshire	36,230	63,740	2,546	336	90
East Sussex	21,461	26,244	24,129	0	0
Enfield	17,431	14,346	9,630	10,253	4,462
Essex	94,762	66,252	95,716	145,727	230,195
Greenwich	42,005	40,499	41,661	40,138	67,256
Hertfordshire	4,916	116	110	44,670	122,038
Northamptonshire	385	14,095	0	0	0
Oxfordshire	98,696	0	0	0	0
Staffordshire	95,101	0	0	0	0
Thurrock	221,721	224,219	264,562	55,750	95,694

Source: WDI and Incinerator Returns

Table 41: Main destinations of Hazardous waste exports from East London 2015-2019

Destination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Bedford	107	64	-	108	61
Bexley	318	266	277	242	284
Brent	165	110	114	116	62
Bristol City	1,232	1,027	772	296	166

Destination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Calderdale	585	347	246	15	31
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	10,125	32,103	23,840	5,564	1,396
Cheshire East	139	258	131	-	1
Derbyshire	1,466	1,469	726	1,095	1,279
Dorset	338	358	351	359	361
Essex	1,627	2,291	2,683	2,163	2,008
Greenwich	543	451	466	461	493
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,721	1,293	1,392	543	66
Hampshire	103	114	647	418	79
Hertfordshire	390	248	515	4,215	534
Kent	5,462	4,876	4,540	3,214	2,930
Kingston Upon Hull City	309	260	274	25	-
Knowsley	241	190	38	1,327	627
Lancashire	712	109	38	220	1,114
Leeds	1,112	981	1,564	649	589
Lincolnshire	21	129	287	154	13
Liverpool	124	53	12	36	28
Medway	714	708	727	554	617
Norfolk	68	183	78	373	172
North East Lincolnshire	425	86	41	61	50
Northamptonshire	3,376	2,276	2,853	8,863	2,650
Nottinghamshire	441	401	401	398	331
Salford	164	92	94	173	261
Sandwell	1,789	6,513	126	191	85
Sefton	134	107	299	1,247	127

Destination	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
South Gloucestershire	1,609	41	1	1	1
St Helens	-	543	1,136	246	46
Staffordshire	115	122	37	241	28
Stoke-on-Trent City	423	121	88	79	502
Suffolk	2,341	163	35	203	87
Surrey	601	1,279	1,986	4,259	3,727
Thurrock	795	385	103	72	152
Wakefield	388	331	313	642	398
Walsall	2,362	3,234	3,459	1,637	1,742
Warwickshire	154	94	87	94	640
Wolverhampton	6,067	673	38	1	190
All others	672	753	1,419	1,000	3,048
Total	49,578	65,208	52,306	41,623	27,093

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Tables of exports to each WPA for the Duty to Co-operate

Table 42: Hazardous waste exports to Bedford (tonnes)

Site	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	54	34	0	67	36
Transfer (R)	HWDI	53	29	0	40	25
B & W Waste Management Services	WDI	20	10	65	37	24
Stewartby Waste Management Facility	WDI	86	49	42	70	33

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 43: East London exports to Bexley (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Barking Riverside Recycling Centre	CDE	0	0	0	0	12,150
Total	CDE	1,548	0	0	0	12,150
Total	HIC	1,046	0	0	0	0

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 44: Hazardous waste exports to Bexley (tonnes)

Type of site	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Incineration without energy recovery	HWDI	167	153	89	59	149
Recovery	HWDI	82	64	125	150	71
Transfer (D)	HWDI	50	31	32	18	15
Transfer (R)	HWDI	19	18	30	15	48
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 45: Hazardous waste exports to Brent (tonnes)

Type of site	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (R)	HWDI	163	106	111	116	62
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 46: Hazardous waste exports to Bristol City (tonnes)

Type of site	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	7	6	1	2	14
Transfer (D)	HWDI	159	314	84	153	89
Transfer (R)	HWDI	1,028	676	668	123	45

Type of site	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Treatment	HWDI	38	25	20	18	18
Augean Treatment	WDI	28	47	129	211	138
Professional Hygiene	WDI	0	0	2	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 47: East London exports to Buckinghamshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Calvert Landfill Site - Pit 6	CDE	12,466	9,650	0	4,058	213,370
Total	CDE	12,733	0	0	4,070	213,449
Total	HIC	0	9,650	2,841	1,556	141

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 48: Hazardous waste exports to Calderdale (tonnes)

Type of site	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (R)	HWDI	585	347	246	15	31
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 49: East London exports to Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Milton Landfill	CDE	1	336	1,076	50,855	35,827
Witcham Meadlands Landfill	CDE	0	0	0	11,397	0
Sims Group UK Limited	HIC	3,782	2,934	7,384	3,572	4,357
Total	CDE	90	761	2,550	63,740	36,230
Total	HIC	3,783	2,936	7,476	2,549	5,213

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 50: Hazardous waste exports to Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (tonnes)

Type of site	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Incineration without energy recovery	HWDI	0	29	21	37	5
Landfill (Cambs)	HWDI	701	1,334	1,181	706	20
Landfill (Peterb)	HWDI	509	461	1,260	493	297
Recovery	HWDI	7,232	22,851	16,339	4,183	810
Transfer (D)	HWDI	12	17	15	60	27
Transfer (R)	HWDI	9	8	20	29	26
Treatment	HWDI	1,663	7,322	5,004	56	210
Witcham Meadlands Landfill	WDI	2	31	-	-	-
Vetspeed, Thriplow	WDI	3	0	0	0	-
Sims Group U K Ltd	WDI	357	341	397	51	74
Thornhaugh Landfill Site -	WDI	9	105	-	8	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 51: Hazardous waste exports to Cheshire East (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	22	22	60	0	0
Transfer (D)	HWDI	8	26	5	0	1
Transfer (R)	HWDI	109	210	66	0	0
Brooks Lane Organics	WDI	-	41	30	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 52: Hazardous waste exports to Derbyshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	1,443	1,412	711	1,091	1,279

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (R)	HWDI	7	14	12	0	0
Treatment	HWDI	16	42	3	0	0
Ilkeston Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	WDI	11	55	14	-	-
Norwood Recycling Centre	WDI	18	0	1	3	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 53: Hazardous waste exports to Dorset (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	302	326	327	336	335
Transfer (R)	HWDI	37	32	24	18	19
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 54: East London exports to East Sussex (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Robertsbridge Gypsum Works	CDE	0	0	23,860	26,154	20,746
East Quay, Newhaven Port	HIC	0	0	19,068	0	0
Total	CDE	0	0	24,129	26,244	21,461
Total	HIC	0	0	19,068	47	41

Source: Waste Data Interrogator and Incinerator Returns 2015-2019

Table 55: East London exports to East Sussex (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Asheldham Quarry	HIC	0	0	0	37,759	49,513
Martells Quarry Landfill	HIC	0	0	815	6,298	0
Pitsea Landfill	HIC	54,398	33,985	8,608	5,053	0

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Highwood Quarry Inert Landfill	CDE	19,832	32,320	27,413	29,755	37,766
Pitsea Landfill	CDE	87,152	108,996	57,546	34,755	46,468
Wallasea Island Wildcoast Project	CDE	113,454	0	0	0	0
Total	CDE	230,195	145,727	95,716	66,252	94,762
Total	HIC	54,537	34,448	9,555	49,395	52,062

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 56:Hazardous waste exports to Essex (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	888	1,326	1,789	1,692	1,507
Transfer (D)	HWDI	341	269	235	333	318
Transfer (R)	HWDI	397	696	659	138	183
D A Motors Ltd	WDI	2	7	6	2	3
Keltbray Ltd	WDI	3	0	1	0	0
Nirro Ltd	WDI	-	42	24	27	34
Safety Kleen U K Ltd	WDI	68	91	125	29	-
Windsor Waste Management	WDI	0	0	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 57: East London exports to Greenwich (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Tunnel Wharf / Victoria Deep Water Terminal	CDE	67,256	40,138	36,810	12,986	33,187
Charlton Recycling Facility	CDE	0	0	4,851	24,730	4,267
Total	CDE	67,256	40,138	41,661	40,499	42,005
Total	HIC	2,132	1,570	55	137	505

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 58: Hazardous waste exports to Greenwich (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	25	25	26	25	27
Transfer (D)	HWDI	2	2	2	3	3
Transfer (R)	HWDI	515	424	438	433	464
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 59: Hazardous waste exports to Hammersmith and Fulham (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	1,713	1,293	1,112	214	0
Transfer (R)	HWDI	3	1	280	329	66
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 60:Hazardous waste exports to Hampshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Incineration without energy recovery	HWDI	79	37	333	33	16
Recovery	HWDI	9	12	3	351	12
Transfer (D)	HWDI	3	64	2	2	1
Transfer (R)	HWDI	10	2	308	33	29
BKP Hazardous Waste Transfer and Treatment Station	WDI	9	0	-	-	-
Fawley HT Incinerator	WDI	13	-	-	-	-
Marchwood Treatment Works -	WDI	4	-	-	-	-
Four Dells Waste Facility	WDI	-	-	307	-	-
Land At Hurstbourne Station	WDI	-	-	0	-	-
Sims Group U K Limited	WDI	-	-	1	-	75

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 61: East London exports to Hertfordshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Westmill II Waste Management Facility	HIC	19,852	93,080	97,090	30,579	17,506
North London Anaerobic Digestion Facility	HIC	0	199	6,611	5,296	341
Westmill II Waste Management Facility	CDE	121,943	44,437	0	0	0
Total	CDE	122,038	44,670	110	116	4,916
Total	HIC	20,173	94,740	109,665	38,232	18,095

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 62: Hazardous waste exports to Hertfordshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	6	1	0	1	0
Transfer (D)	HWDI	19	36	218	110	86
Transfer (R)	HWDI	2	2	3	50	79
Treatment	HWDI	363	208	293	4,055	369
Blancomet Recycling U K Limited	WDI	3	-	-	-	-
Biffa Leyden Road HW TS	WDI	2	0	-	-	-
Redbournbury Treatment Plant	WDI	170	101	161	208	70

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 63: East London exports to Kent (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Discovery Park, off Ramsgate Rd	HIC	0	0	0	0	5,226
Kemsley Paper Mill	HIC	0	0	0	0	32,908
Kent Renewable Energy CHP Plant	HIC	0	0	0	0	6,578

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sims Sheerness Metals Recycling Facility	HIC	0	0	13,012	11,815	17,404
Total	CDE	2,130	2,775	2,036	1,509	6,604
Total	HIC	2,012	1,513	13,839	11,985	66,002

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 64: Hazardous waste exports to Kent (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Incineration without energy recovery	HWDI	416	53	73	161	165
Landfill	HWDI	253	192	399	398	771
Recovery	HWDI	2,208	1,831	2,080	860	309
Transfer (D)	HWDI	114	108	10	312	122
Transfer (R)	HWDI	1,407	1,799	186	786	668
Treatment	HWDI	1,039	894	924	698	882
Ace Car Breakers	WDI	3	2	-	-	-
H Ripley & Co	WDI	1,200	590	171	-	-
Larkfield Clinical Waste Facility -	WDI	36	59	59	114	95
Merton Farm	WDI	0	-	-	-	-
Mobile Plant Vastint U K B V	WDI	5,698	-	-	-	-
Sweeep Kuusakoski Ltd	WDI	1,554	1,088	58	42	-
Polihim Unit D2 Springhead Enterprise Park	WDI	130	123	92	39	14

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 65:Hazardous waste exports to Kingston Upon Hull City (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	309	260	214	25	0

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Sam Allon (Hull) Ltd	WDI	-	-	0	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 66: Hazardous waste exports to Knowsley (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	0	61	1	26	148
Transfer (R)	HWDI	241	129	37	1,294	471
Avanti Environmental Group Limited	WDI	74	64	38	7	2

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 67: Hazardous waste exports to Lancashire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	712	109	37	219	1,112
Burscough Transfer Station	WDI	-	1	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 68: Hazardous waste exports to Leeds (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	24	38	49	62	68
Transfer (D)	HWDI	50	50	86	47	38
Transfer (R)	HWDI	1,037	892	1,428	537	483
J W Hinchliffe Ltd	WDI	-	-	0	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 69: East London exports to Lewisham (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Deptford Recycling Centre	HIC	0	0	3,728	9,245	64,744

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	CDE	4,641	5,335	223	64	3
Total	HIC	6,973	3,451	3,728	9,245	64,744

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 70: East London exports to Lincolnshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Clean Tech Europe (formerly Evolve Polymers Limited)	HIC	7,172	12,587	18,237	6,865	9,297
Total	CDE	0	0	12	0	0
Total	HIC	8,494	12,610	18,266	6,865	9,307

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 71: Hazardous waste exports to Lincolnshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	21	129	287	154	0
Rilmac Holding Skip	WDI	-	-	0	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 72: East London exports to Liverpool (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
S Norton & Co Ltd	HIC	115	1,092	0	10,309	2,000
Total	CDE	0	0	0	0	0
Total	HIC	117	1,092	0	10,408	2,859

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 73: Hazardous waste exports to Liverpool (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Treatment	HWDI	124	53	7	0	0

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Lower Bank View Waste Management Facility	WDI	124	61	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 74: East London exports to Medway (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Berth 6, Chatham Dockyard	HIC	817	5,935	7,464	10,933	1,338
Total	CDE	0	0	0	0	0
Total	HIC	820	5,956	7,469	10,942	2,874

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 75: Hazardous waste exports to Medway (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	21	21	12	11	9
Transfer (R)	HWDI	674	668	688	517	362
Treatment	HWDI	19	19	27	25	22
Kingsnorth Oil TP	WDI	873	-	-	118	58
Kingsnorth Oil Treatment Plant	WDI	80	-	261	2	78
Rochester Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	WDI	19	19	21	25	23
Hoo Waste Oil Facility	WDI	-	-	51	36	-
Hoo Waste Oil Transfer Station	WDI	-	-	14	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 76: East London exports to Norfolk (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Saddlebow Paper Mill	HIC	0	0	0	0	6,126
Total	CDE	9	0	0	0	3,071

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	HIC	18	3	9	18	6,475

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 77: Hazardous waste exports to Norfolk (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	66	162	21	5	13
Transfer (D)	HWDI	0	0	15	1	51
Transfer (R)	HWDI	2	0	42	367	108
A C Environmental Services Ltd	WDI	0	0	-	1	-
Thetford W E E E Treatment Facility	WDI	14	14	17	4	15

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 78: East London exports to North East Lincolnshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	**Waste**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Ad F D S Seaways Plc	HIC	0	0	0	12,134	4,515
Total	CDE	0	0	0	0	0
Total	HIC	0	0	0	12,134	4,515

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 79: Hazardous waste exports to North East Lincolnshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	425	86	41	61	50
S. A. R. Recycling Ltd	WDI	-	2	4	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 80: East London exports to North Lincolnshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Groveport	HIC	6,235	2,540	1,058	8,132	7,899
Total	CDE	0	101	0	0	0
Total	HIC	6,235	2,540	1,058	8,132	7,899

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 81: East London exports to Northamptonshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rushton Landfill	CDE	0	0	0	14,095	0
Total	CDE	0	0	0	14,095	385
Total	HIC	1,167	1,145	1,133	949	840

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 82: East London exports to North London (Enfield, Waltham Forest) (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Edmonton (Atlas) MRF	HIC	3,422	14,278	17,088	11,948	13,335
Pegamoid Site	CDE	3,391	9,436	9,004	13,524	15,570
Argall Metal Recycling Ltd	HIC	0	0	3,468	6,805	3,644
Argall Metal Recycling Ltd	CDE	0	0	1,815	4,074	3,369
Total	CDE	9,894	13,537	14,204	22,891	21,122
Total	HIC	6,379	16,110	20,739	18,771	17,187

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 83: Hazardous waste exports to Northamptonshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Landfill	HWDI	811	37	2,297	6,815	941

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	45	134	197	5	36
Transfer (D)	HWDI	74	466	6	156	4
Transfer (R)	HWDI	2,440	1,639	352	1,887	1,669
East Northants RM Facility	WDI	3,670	3,847	-	104	500

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 84: Hazardous waste exports to Nottinghamshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	387	345	330	334	294
Transfer (D)	HWDI	16	21	16	10	3
Transfer (R)	HWDI	38	35	56	54	34
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 85: East London exports to Oxfordshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sutton Courtenay Landfill - Phase 3	CDE	0	0	0	0	98,696
Sutton Courtenay Landfill	HIC	1,603	4,370	4,260	2,618	2,736
Total	CDE	0	0	0	0	98,696
Total	HIC	1,660	4,394	5,093	2,618	2,736

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 86: Hazardous waste exports to Salford (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (R)	HWDI	33	10	31	37	5
Treatment	HWDI	130	81	63	136	256
CSG Lanstar (Cadishead)	WDI	144	85	71	1	-

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Worsley Waste Transfer Facility	WDI	53	1	22	28	1

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 87: Hazardous waste exports to Sandwell (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Incineration with energy recovery	HWDI	0	38	51	0	0
Recovery	HWDI	103	12	2	28	74
Transfer (D)	HWDI	17	12	35	105	4
Transfer (R)	HWDI	31	15	32	58	3
Treatment	HWDI	1,638	6,437	5	0	5
Robert Hopkins Environmental Services, Bullock Street	WDI	33	-	-	10	-
ERQ - STC	WDI	262	2,071	-	-	-
Biffa Wednesbury WM Resource Centre	WDI	18	36	36	52	8

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 88: Hazardous waste exports to Sefton (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	134	107	299	339	127
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 89: Hazardous waste exports to South Gloucestershire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	1,609	41	0	0	0
Avonmouth Aggregate Manufacturing Facility	WDI	1,609	41	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 90: Hazardous waste exports to St Helens (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	0	542	983	234	13
Treatment	HWDI	0	0	152	13	10
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 91: East London exports to Staffordshire (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Walleys Quarry Landfill	HIC	0	0	0	0	46,115
Burton Road And Rail Terminal	CDE	0	0	0	0	94,988
Total	CDE	0	0	0	0	95,101
Total	HIC	8	9	9	23	46,143

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 92: Hazardous waste exports to Staffordshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	7	59	3	8	8
Transfer (D)	HWDI	1	1	3	4	0
Transfer (R)	HWDI	107	62	31	48	18
Blancomet Recycling	WDI	7	-	-	-	-
Cannock Hazardous Waste Treatment Site	WDI	55	42	0	-	-
P R M Green Technologies Ltd	WDI	83	36	34	40	35
Stone Computers Limited	WDI	7	4	4	7	2

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 93: Hazardous waste exports to Stoke-on-Trent City (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	99	9	2	1	5
Transfer (R)	HWDI	316	95	53	70	57
Treatment	HWDI	8	18	29	6	39
N/A	WDI	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 94: Hazardous waste exports to Suffolk (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Landfill	HWDI	67	82	35	5	32
Recovery	HWDI	2,248	26	0	198	50
Transfer (R)	HWDI	0	55	0	0	3
Brandon Aggregate Manufacturing Plant	WDI	2,248	-	-	-	-
Hollywell Waste Oil Treatment Facility	WDI	1	-	-	-	10

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 95: Hazardous waste exports to Surrey (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Landfill	HWDI	473	575	1,524	1,177	1,377
Transfer (R)	HWDI	49	600	398	2	0
Treatment	HWDI	77	96	63	3,079	2,349
Chobham Car Spares	WDI	4	25	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 96: East London exports to Thurrock (tonnes)

Main recipient sites	Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fort Road Biomass Processing Plant	HIC	0	0	1,538	5,849	19,578
Ockendon Area II & III Landfill	HIC	0	1,418	11,922	39,798	148,964
Tilbury Green Power	HIC	0	0	2,651	19,549	7,372
Tilbury New Site	HIC	0	0	0	12,054	14,430
Tilbury IBA Facility	HIC	0	7,841	0	0	0
Bluelands Quarry	CDE	0	0	60,158	49,244	76,579
East Tilbury Quarry	CDE	86,071	45,451	70,519	112,364	90,124
Orsett Quarry Ecological Park	CDE	0	0	64,795	37,197	34,172
Recycled In Orsett	CDE	743	8,900	15,700	16,514	17,940
Ockendon Area II & III Landfill	CDE	0	1,400	11,508	0	0
Berth 5, Port Of Tilbury London	CDE	8,700	0	41,659	0	0
Total	CDE	95,694	55,750	264,562	224,219	221,721
Total	HIC	2,041	11,507	16,152	77,303	190,411

Source: Waste Data Interrogator and Incinerator Returns 2015-2019

Table 97: Hazardous waste exports to Thurrock (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	134	142	74	72	152
Transfer (R)	HWDI	28	31	29	0	0
Treatment	HWDI	632	213	0	0	0
Fairlight Vehicles Ltd	WDI	11	-	-	-	-
John F Hunt Regeneration Limited	WDI	2,768	-	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 98: Hazardous waste exports to Wakefield (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (R)	HWDI	388	323	301	642	397
Knottingley Process Plant	WDI	0	4	19	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 99: Hazardous waste exports to Walsall (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (D)	HWDI	198	228	238	268	607
Transfer (R)	HWDI	2,157	2,944	3,181	1,309	1,009
Brownhills Environmental Management Facility -	WDI	19	20	3	5	17
Empire Treatment Works -	WDI	11	8	45	-	15
Triple R Solutions Ltd	WDI	907	1,187	1,812	271	95

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 100: Hazardous waste exports to Warwickshire (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Recovery	HWDI	14	5	7	11	35
Transfer (D)	HWDI	25	0	1	47	0
Transfer (R)	HWDI	115	89	79	0	1
Atherstone Transfer Station	WDI	80	0	19	25	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

Table 101: Hazardous waste exports to Wolverhampton (tonnes)

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Transfer (R)	HWDI	2	69	1	1	26
Treatment	HWDI	6,065	604	16	0	0

Description	Source	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Acumen Oil Treatment Facility	WDI	-	29	42	8	180
Wolverhampton Waste Facility	WDI	4	40	-	-	-

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2015-2019

APPENDIX 5: SITE PROFILES

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APPENDIX 6: CD&E METHODOLOGY

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