Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2020

March 2023

Prepared by Vitaka Consulting Ltd

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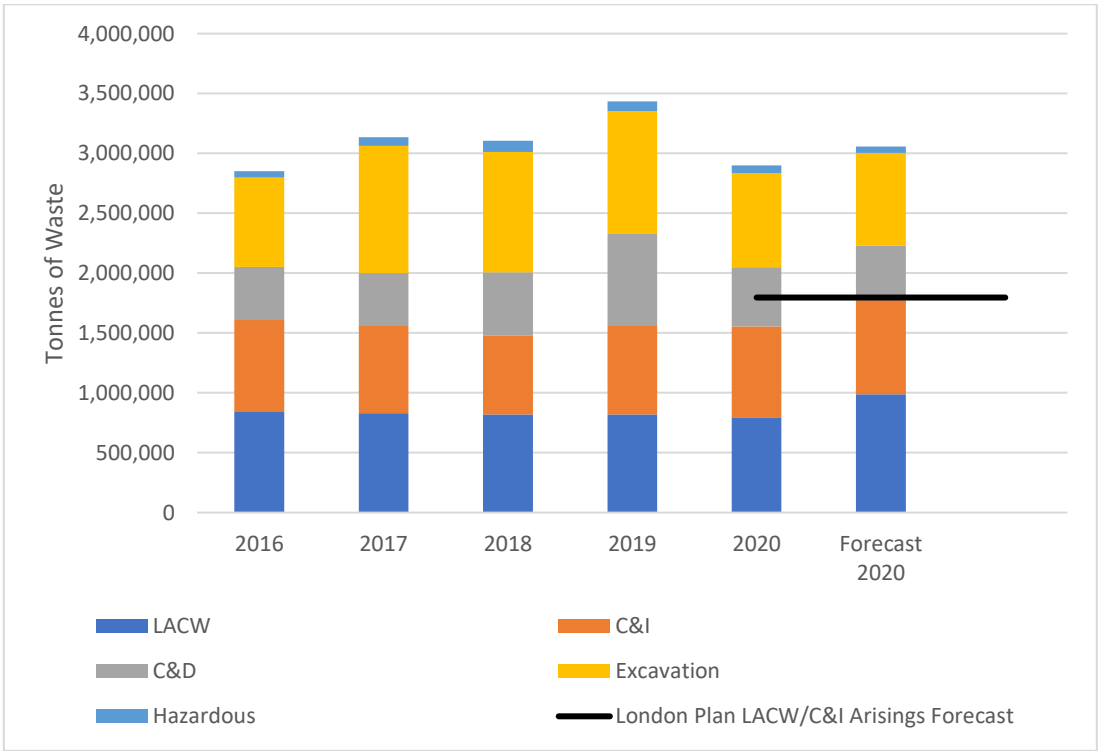
Executive Summary

I. The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) has been prepared jointly by the seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. It sets out the planning framework for waste management in North London until 2036. It identifies existing waste sites and capacity, Priority Areas for new waste management facilities and sets out policies for determining waste planning applications. The North London Boroughs each adopted the NLWP in 2022

II. The NLWP commits the Boroughs to produce a NLWP Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and this is the first AMR to be published since the adoption of the NLWP. The NLWP includes nine monitoring indicators. The aim of monitoring the NLWP is to check whether the policy framework in the NLWP is working as intended and if the requirements of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and performance targets, including those set by the London Plan, are being met.

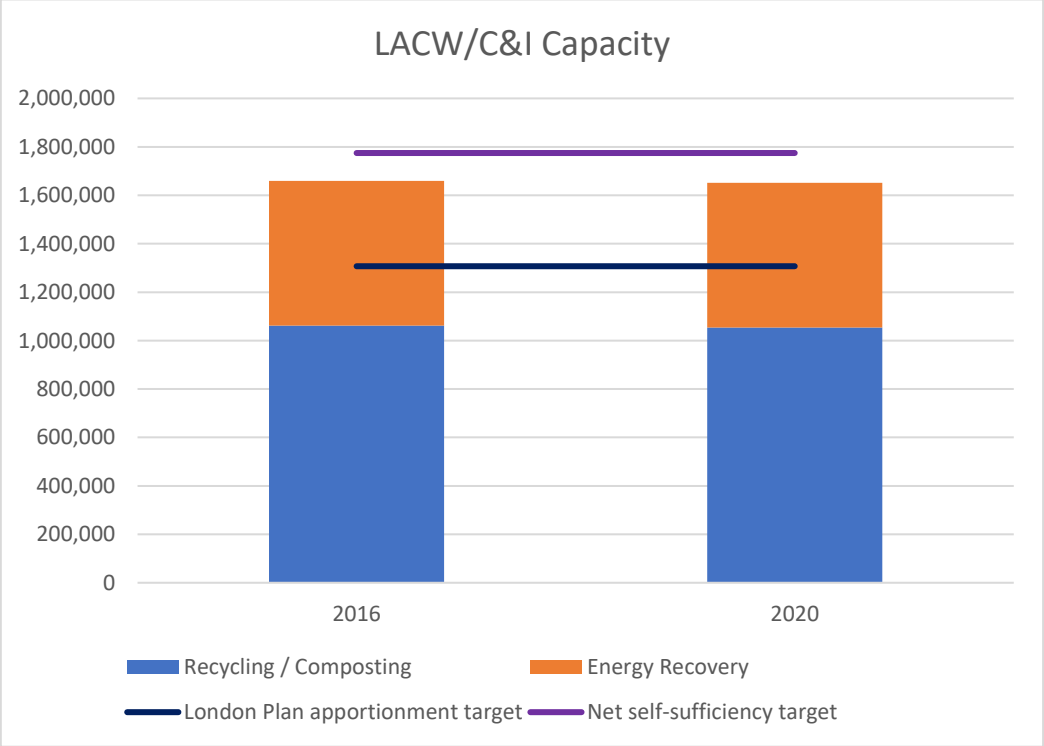
III. This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the period 2017-2020. In particular, the report compares the baseline data in 2016 to the 2020 which is the first milestone for forecasts in the NLWP. It should be noted that 2020 was the year of Covid-19 lockdowns and societal habits changed temporarily, including waste generation and management. While Covid 19 may have affected the amount of waste generated, it is not possible to say without further data and this report has not identified any particular divergences from the baseline year of 2016 or the projected waste arisings.

IV. This AMR shows that actual waste arising in North London in 2020 was slightly below the 2020 NLWP and 2021 London Plan forecasts as shown in the Figure below.



V. The AMR shows that none of the 2020 recycling or landfill diversion targets are being achieved for any of the waste streams. A number of policy and legislative interventions have recently or are imminently being introduced by local authorities, the GLA and national government. Continued monitoring of recycling, recovery and landfill rates will show how far these local, regional and national interventions are taking effect.

VI. Management capacity for LACW/C&I in 2020 remains very similar to the baseline year of 2016 as shown in the figure below. This takes account of a small increase of capacity through new sites and a small decrease in capacity through site closures. While North London is meeting the London Plan apportionment target for LACW/C&I waste, there is still a capacity gap of around 123,000 tonnes to meet the NLWP net self-sufficiency target for these waste streams. There is surplus management capacity in North London to meet the NLWP net self-sufficiency target for C&D waste.



VII. The proportion of North London's waste being managed within North London remains unchanged at around 65%. The proportion of waste exported outside of London also remains the same but waste exported to landfill has fallen from 17% to 11% while the amount going to recovery or recycling facilities has risen. Exports of excavation waste have risen from around 45% to over 75% with most of this going to landfill. However waste data does not identify how much of this is being used beneficially to remediate landfill sites.

VIII. There have been some changes to general exports trends since the NLWP baseline year of 2016 . More of North London's LACW/C&I waste is being received in Kent, although much of this is going to a transfer station (Port of Sheerness) and so its final destination is unknown. More CD&E waste is being sent to Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire and less to Thurrock and Essex. This probably reflects the availability of inert landfill space which has reduced in Thurrock and Essex through the closure of East Tilbury Quarry and Pitsea landfill sites respectively. However, Westmill landfill site in Hertfordshire is due to close in 2023 and Rainham landfill in Havering is due to close in 2024 so the destinations of inert waste is likely to change again over the coming years.

1. Introduction

1.1. The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) has been prepared jointly by the seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. It sets out the planning framework for waste management in North London until 2036. It identifies existing waste sites and capacity, Priority Areas for new waste management facilities and sets out policies for determining waste planning applications.

1.2. The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) was examined by an independent Planning Inspector, Mr Stephen Normington BSc DipTP MRICS MRTPI FIQ FIHE, whose role was to assess whether the plan complies with the legal requirements and is sound. The Inspector took into account any representations made in response to the NLWP consultations.

1.3. The Inspector issued his final Report in October 2021 which concludes that the Duty to Cooperate has been met and that, with the recommended main modifications set out in the Schedule of Main Modifications, the North London Waste Plan satisfies the requirements referred to in Section 20(5)(a) of the 2004 Act and is sound.

1.4. The North London Boroughs each adopted the NLWP in 2022 as set out in the table below. The NLWP is now part of each borough's Development Plan and is a key planning policy document for the determination of planning applications in North London.

Table 1.1: Date of NLWP adoption by each North London Borough

Borough	**Date of Adoption**
Barnet	Adopted 1 March 2022
Camden	Adopted 4 July 2022
Enfield	Adopted 13 July 2022
Hackney	Adopted 26 January 2022
Haringey	Adopted 18 July 2022
Islington	Adopted 3 March 2022
Waltham Forest	Adopted 3 March 2022

2. Purpose of This Report

2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) as amended by the Localism Act (2011) requires planning authorities to report on the extent to which the policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved (paragraph 35). The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) requires planning authorities to monitor and report on the take-up of sites in Priority Areas; changes to the stock of waste management facilities and capacity; the amount of waste being generated and how much is being managed at different levels in the waste hierarchy i.e. recycling/composting, recovery, and disposal.

2.2 Monitoring is also required to check on whether the intended policy outcomes of the NLWP are being delivered and whether the identified capacity gaps are being met through the Priority Areas listed in Policy 2 Schedules 2 and 3. Monitoring will also ensure that sufficient identified land remains available for new facilities during the plan period which is also likely to see intense competition for land for other uses especially housing. The results of monitoring will also play an important role in informing Development Management decisions when authorities determine planning applications for new waste facilities.

2.3 Responsibility for monitoring lies with the individual boroughs. However, the boroughs have agreed to monitor the Plan jointly through a lead borough agreement. This is the first NLWP Monitoring Report, which will be produced annually. This NLWP Monitoring Report provides an update on the baseline data in the adopted NLWP and provides an assessment of progress against each of the monitoring indicators.

2.4 This Monitoring Report covers the period 2017-2020. In particular this report compares the baseline data in 2016 to the 2020 which is the first milestone for forecasts in the NLWP. Data for 2021 has not been included in this Report as it has only partially been published.

2.5 It should be noted that 2020 was the year of Covid-19 lockdowns and societal habits, including waste generation and management, changed temporarily. However, this report has not identified any particular divergences from the baseline year of 2016.

3. NLWP Monitoring Framework

3.1 The aim of monitoring is to check whether the policy framework in the NLWP is working as intended. The NLWP includes monitoring indicators which reflect the requirements of the NPPW and performance targets, including those set by the London Plan. The list of indicators is not intended to be exhaustive and is intentionally focused on parameters where it is possible to evaluate the effect of the NLWP. For example, an indicator reporting on the number of times air quality thresholds were exceeded is of little use if the contribution of waste management

facilities and transport of waste cannot be differentiated from those of other activities.

3.2 Table 3.1 sets out the nine monitoring indicators for the NLWP and identifies targets where appropriate. The table shows which NLWP policy, strategic objective (SO) and target the indicator is monitoring. In some cases it will only be necessary to monitor (i.e. count the number of instances of) what has happened in the preceding year. In line with statutory requirements, the North London boroughs will review the plan every five years to consider whether there is a need for it to be updated.

Table 3.1: NLWP Monitoring Indicators

	Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
IN1	Waste arisings (Table 6) by waste stream and management route	Waste arisings and management in line with forecasts in Table 6 (Baseline Table 3)	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP % waste diverted and % landfilled	To check that the NLWP is planning for the right amount of waste
IN2	Waste management capacity (Table 8) by waste stream and management route, including existing capacity, new capacity, loss of capacity, compensatory capacity and capacity gaps	Capacity to meet net self-sufficiency targets in Tables 6 and 8 Zero loss of capacity Replacement, within North London Replacement capacity for Brent Cross Cricklewood provided within Barnet	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP	To check that capacity is increasing to meet net self-sufficiency targets Ensure that capacity is replaced locally unless net self-sufficiency has been met

	Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
			Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities Policy 3: Windfall Sites Policy 4. Reuse and Recycling Centres Policy 7 Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant Policy 8 Control of Inert Waste	
IN3	Location of new waste facilities and compensatory capacity	Land within Schedules 1, 2, 3	SO2 (capacity provision) Policy 1: Existing waste management sites Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities Policy 3: Windfall sites	To check that sites in Priority Areas are being taken up as anticipated. To monitor if land within Schedules 1, 2 and 3 is not available or suitable for new waste facilities.
IN4	Sites in Schedule 1 and Priority Areas in Schedules 2 and 3 lost to other non-industrial uses through a major regeneration scheme or designated for non-industrial uses in a review of the London Plan or Local Plan	Less than 25% of land lost If 50% of land is lost this will trigger review of plan	Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities	To check that identified land is sufficient to deliver the plan's aims To ensure sufficient existing capacity remains for managing the levels of waste expected across North London over the plan period as set out in Table 8.
IN5	The number of sites consented that offer non-road transport options, the number of those sites where such options have been	Facilities where non-road forms of transport	SO5 (sustainability) SO7 (sustainable transport)	Reduce impact on climate change Improve amenity

	Indicator	Target(s)	What it monitors	Outcome(s) sought
	implemented and the total tonnage transported through non-road options (where known).	are used to move waste and recycling	Spatial Principle F (sustainable transport)	
IN6	Enforcement action taken against waste sites by the local authority and/or Environment Agency on breach of planning conditions or environmental permit	None / Monitor Only	SO5 (sustainability) SO8 (protect the environment) Spatial Principles (Reduce impact on amenity) Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development	To ensure sites do not cause harm to the environment or local communities
IN7	Amount of waste imported and exported by waste stream and management route	Exported waste to landfill in line with Table 6 of the NLWP Reduction in waste exports	Net self-sufficiency Changes to imports and exports	Waste exports are in line with those estimated in the NLWP and through the duty to co-operate
IN8	Number of new CHP facilities serving district heat networks in which the principal fuel source is residual waste or recovered waste fuel	Monitor only	Strategic Aim (green London)	Monitor only
IN9	Sufficient infrastructure in place for management of waste water	Monitor only – information to be obtained from Thames Water	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) SO5 (sustainability)	To ensure that Thames Water have sufficient capacity to management the levels of waste water generated in North London over the plan period

4. IN1: Waste arisings

Introduction

4.1 In order to estimate North London's future need for waste management capacity, the NLWP projects the amount of waste arising at key stages over the next fifteen years (NLWP Table 5). NLWP Indicator IN1 monitors if these projections are consistent with actual waste arisings to check that the NLWP is planning for the right amount of waste.

4.2 As well as monitoring the waste arising in North London, IN1 monitors how this waste is managed to check how North London is contributing to the waste recycling and recovery targets set out in the London Plan.

4.3 NLWP Indicator IN1 is set out in more detail below

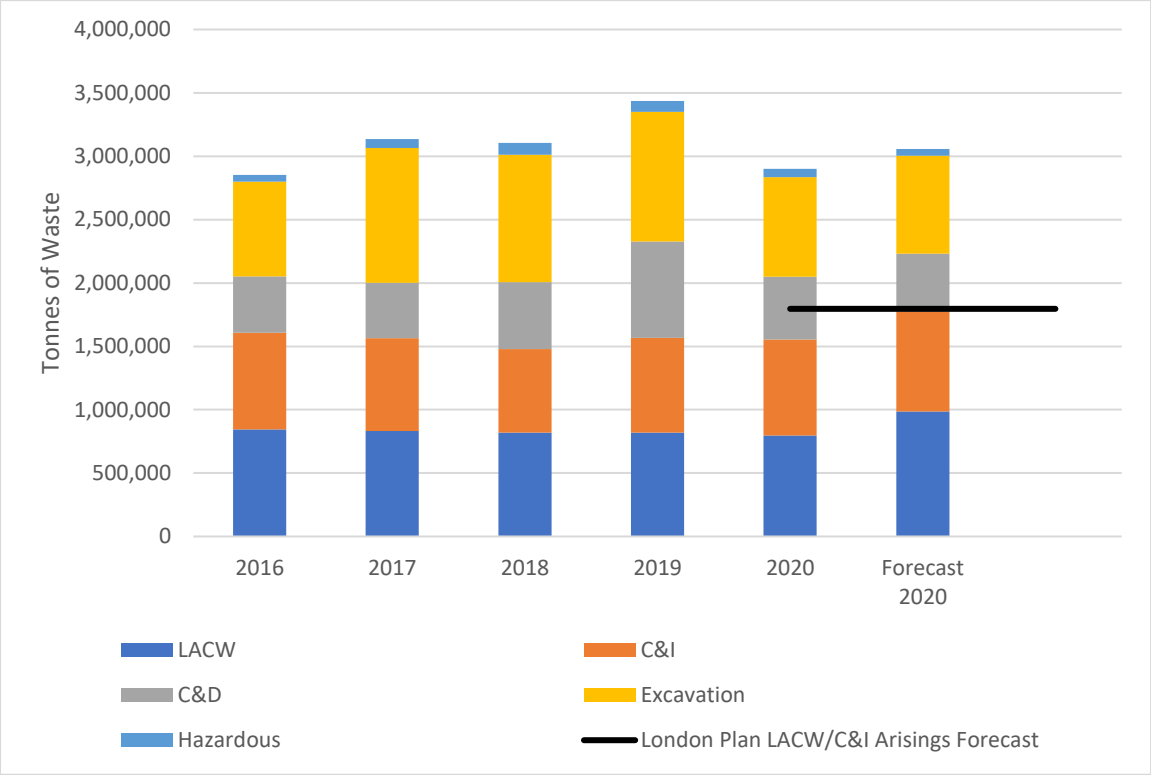
NLWP Indicator IN1

Indicator IN1	**Waste arisings**
Description	Waste arisings by waste stream and management route
Target(s)	Waste arisings and management in line with forecasts in Table 5 (Baseline Table 1)
What it monitors	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP % waste diverted and % landfilled
Outcome(s) sought	To check that the NLWP is planning for the right amount of waste

Waste Arisings

4.4 The NLWP includes actual waste arisings from 2016 as a baseline for projections (NLWP Table 2). Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1 below sets out actual waste arisings from 2016 to 2020, and compares the actual waste arisings from 2020 to the projected waste arisings for 2020. The black line indicates the London Plan waste arisings forecast for 2021 for the North London Boroughs (London Plan Table 9.1).

Figure 4.1: Waste arising in North London 2016-2020 with 2020 forecast comparison



Data source: Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (2016-2020), NLWP

Table 4.1: Waste Arising in North London (Data behind Figure 4.1) (Tonnes)

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Forecast 2020
LACW	845,776	830,955	818,285	818,693	795,679	987,041
C&I	762,301	733,502	661,327	747,689	759,588	787,440
C&D	443,180	436,195	527,066	759,709	495,151	457,796
Hazardous	53,420	71,923	92,783	84,458	65,026	53,421
Excavation	747,242	1,062,987	1,004,842	1,024,603	784,000	771,888
Total	2,851,919	3,135,562	3,104,303	3,435,152	2,899,444	3,057,586

Data source: Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (2016-2020), NLWP

4.5 Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1 shows that the waste generated in North London has increased 2016-2019 which the exception of LACW which has reduced. In 2020 waste arisings dropped back to around 2016 levels. Covid 19 may have been a factor in this trend but it is not possible to say without further data. In 2020 actual waste arisings for LACW and C&I waste were below the amounts forecast but actual waste arisings of excavation, C&D and hazardous waste were slightly above that forecast for 2020. Overall the amount of waste arising in 2020 is similar to the amount of waste forecast for 2020.

4.6 Figure 4.1 also shows the London Plan's LACW/C&I waste arisings projections for the North London Boroughs (London Plan Table 9.1) and Table 4.2 compares this with

the forecast and actual LACW/C&I waste arisings. North London's LACW and C&I waste arisings in 2020 were below the amount of waste projected in the London Plan for 2021.

Table 4.2: Baseline, forecast and actual waste arisings in North London for 2016 and 2020/21 (tonnes)

Waste Stream		**Actual Tonnes Arising (2020)**	**Forecast Tonnes Arising (2020)**	**London Plan forecast (2021)**
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)		795,679	987,041	1,796,000 (2020 actual 1,566,250)
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)		759,588	787,440	

Source: NLWP Tables 1 and 5, Waste Data Interrogator (2020), London Plan (2021)

Waste Management Routes

4.7 Table 3 in the NLWP sets out the London Plan recycling and recovery targets and how far these were being achieved in 2016. Table 4.3 below shows these baseline rates for 2016 and the progression over the subsequent years 2017-2020. The table shows there has been little or no improvement in recycling rates for LACW. There was a marked increase in recycling of C&I over the years 2017-2019 from 44% to 70% but then a drop off in 2020 to 57%. Reuse/recycling/recovery of C&D waste has declined since 2016 from 93% to 86% in 2020. It is still not possible to measure the amount of excavation waste being put to beneficial use or the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill.

Table 4.3: Proportion of waste meeting recycling, recovery and landfill diversion targets 2016-2020

Waste stream	**Target**	**2016 baseline**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
LACW	Contributing towards 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030	27%	29%	27%	27%	27%
C&I	Contributing towards 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030	44%	46%	64%	70%	57%
C&D	95% reuse/recycling/recovery	93%	73%	82%	89%	86%
Excavation	95% beneficial use	It is not possible to get this information using publicly available data				

Waste stream	Target	2016 baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020
Biodegradable or recyclable waste	Zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026	It is not possible to get this information using publicly available data				
Hazardous	Included in LACW, C&I and C&D targets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.8 Table 4.4 below shows in more detail how much waste arising in 2020 was recycled, recovered and landfilled and how this compares to the amount of waste required to be recycled, recovered or landfilled in order to meet the targets in Table 4.3. 2020. The table shows that none of the 2020 recycling or landfill diversion targets are being achieved for any of the waste streams. The recycling targets are ambitious and are unlikely to be met without intervention from boroughs, businesses, developers and, in particular, from central government.

4.9 Responsibility for improving recycling rates varies depending on the waste stream. The Boroughs are responsible for cutting waste and boosting recycling of LACW and the strategy for this is set out in each Borough's Waste Reduction and Recycling Plans. Businesses are responsible for C&I waste and the GLA are supporting improvements to recycling through ReLondon. However, government intervention is required to make business waste recycling mandatory. Developers are responsible for CD&E waste. The London Plan's circular economy policy (SI7) seeks to ensure CD&E waste is prevented where possible and more is reused, recovered and recycled where waste does arise.

4.10 A number of legislative interventions are currently being proposed by government to increase recycling. These include:

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) which requires producers of packaging to pay the cost of managing packaging once it becomes waste. The intention is to encourage producers to use less packaging and use more recyclable materials , reducing the amount of hard to recycle packaging placed on the market.
- Deposit return scheme intended to increase the recycling rate of drinks containers and reduce littering.
- Standardised household waste collections, including a mandatory food waste collection.

4.11 Continued monitoring of recycling, recovery and landfill rates will show how far these local, regional and national interventions are taking effect.

Table 4.4: Comparison of forecast and actual waste management routes in 2020

Waste Stream	Facility Type	2020 actual	%	2020 forecast	%
LACW	Recycling	211,786	27	418,169	42
LACW	Recovery (EfW), Treatment	554,728	70	566,872	57
LACW	Landfill	25,336	3	2,000	0.5
Total LACW arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		**795,679**	100	**987,041**	100
C&I	Recycling	312,157	41	525,853	67
C&I	Recovery (EfW), Treatment	250,556	33	152,448	19
C&I	Landfill	196,872	26	109,139	14
Total C&I waste arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		**759,588**	100	**787,440**	100
C&D	Recycling / Recovery	423,915	86	435,054	95
C&D	Landfill	71,236	14	22,742	5
Total C&D waste arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		**495,151**	100	**457,796**	100
Hazardous	Recycling	19,035	29	16,838	32
Hazardous	Recovery, Treatment	37,489	58	23,846	45
Hazardous	Landfill	8,504	13	12,737	24
Total Hazardous waste arisings (capacity required for net self-sufficiency)		**65,026**	100	**53,421**	100
Excavation	On land, Recycling, Treatment	310,560	40	733,294	95
Excavation	Landfill	473,439	60	38,594	5
Total Excavation waste arisings		**784,000**	100	**771,888**	**100**

5. IN2: Waste Management Capacity

Introduction

5.1 In order to identify North London's need for additional waste management capacity, the NLWP sets out the capacity of existing waste management facilities in North London by type of facility and waste stream managed (NLWP Table 6).

5.2 Waste facilities manage different amounts of waste each year depending on demand for and disruption to the service. To address this, waste management capacity for each facility is calculated by establishing the maximum throughput the site has achieved over the last five years. The source for this is the Waste Data Interrogator 2016-2020 inclusive.

5.3 The London Plan defines the technologies and processes which constitute 'managing' waste and these have been applied to North London's facilities when calculating capacity. Only facilities which recycle and compost waste or recover

energy from waste count towards waste 'management' in North London. Transfer Stations are therefore excluded from this total, although many facilities categorised as 'transfer stations' do some recycling and where recycling takes place at transfer stations this has been noted in the site profiles and added to the total in NLWP Table 5.1 below (and NLWP Table 6).

5.4 NLWP Indicator IN2 monitors any new capacity, loss of capacity, compensatory capacity and if existing waste management capacity is sufficient to meet North London's capacity needs.

5.5 NLWP Indicator IN2 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN2

Indicator IN2	**Waste management capacity**
Description	Waste management capacity by waste stream and management route, including existing capacity, new capacity, loss of capacity, compensatory capacity and capacity gaps
Target(s)	Capacity to meet net self-sufficiency targets in line with Table 5 (Baseline Table 6) Zero loss of capacity Replacement within North London Replacement capacity for Brent Cross Cricklewood provided within Barnet
What it monitors	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) Strategic Aim (move waste up Waste Hierarchy) SO1 (resource efficiency) SO3 (net self-sufficiency) Meeting Future Requirements as specified in the NLWP Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities Policy 3: Windfall Sites Policy 4. Reuse and Recycling Centres Policy 7 Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant Policy 8 Control of Inert Waste
Outcome(s) sought	To check that capacity is increasing to meet net self-sufficiency targets Ensure that capacity is replaced locally unless net self-sufficiency has been met

Waste Management Capacity

5.6 Table 5.1 compares the NLWP baseline capacity from 2016 and capacity in 2020. The amount of waste managed in North London varies from year to year. Capacity is calculated by the maximum throughput each site has achieved over the most recent five year period. Capacity for 2020 is therefore the maximum throughput for 2016-2020.

Table 5.1: Capacity at Licensed Operational Waste Management Facilities 2016 and 2020

Type of capacity		Waste stream	Baseline capacity (2016)	Capacity 2020
Management	Recycling / Composting / Treatment	LACW / C&I	1,062,424	1,054,560
		CD&E	633,436	737,713
		Hazardous[1]	4,252	419
	Energy Recovery	LACW / C&I	597,134	597,134
	Transfer	All	1,225,068	1,623,331
	Landfill	All	0	0

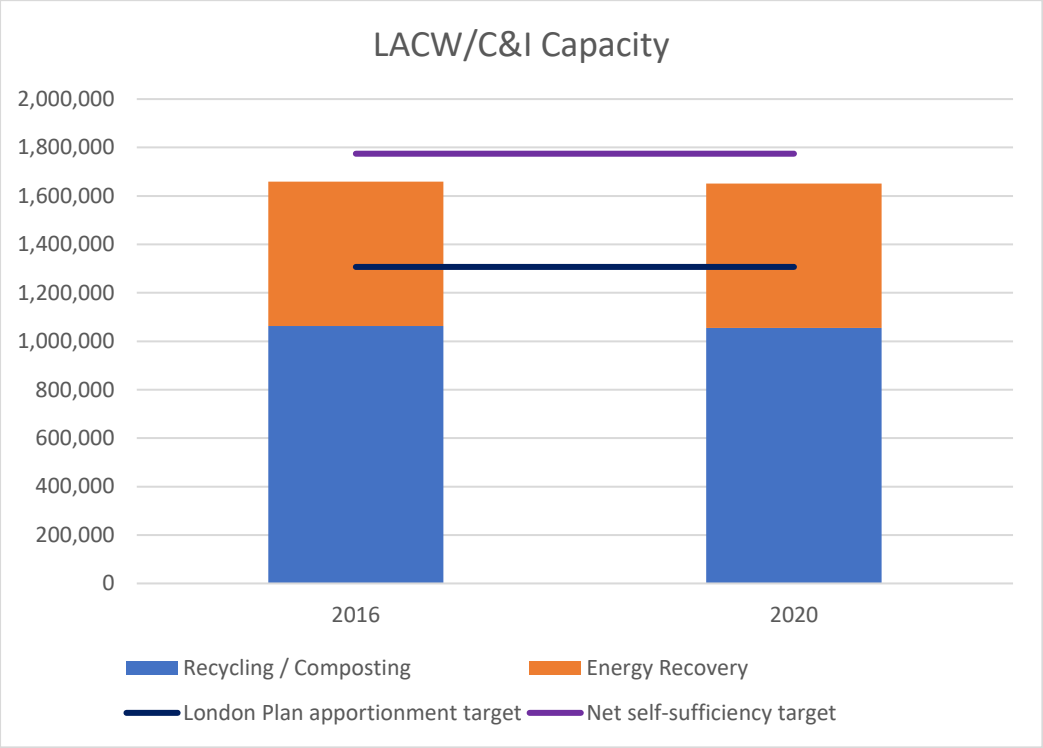
Source: NLWP Table 6, Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (2016-2020)

5.7 Table 5.1 takes account of new waste facilities set out in IN3 and loss of waste sites set out in IN4. There has been an increase of around 100,00 tonnes in recycling / treatment management for CD&E waste. No new CD&E management facility has opened in North London since 2016 so this is an increase in management through existing facilities. Capacity for LACW/C&I in 2020 remains very similar to the baseline year of 2016. There has also been an increase of throughput in North London's transfer stations but this does not contribute to the 'management' capacity of the area as transfer stations do not treat waste.

5.8 The following Figures compare current capacity with the NLWP's net self-sufficiency targets (waste need) for LACW/C&I and C&D waste streams to identify any capacity gaps. Hazardous waste capacity and need is included within the LACW/C&I and C&D waste streams. While excavation waste is not included in the net self-sufficiency targets, the North London Boroughs seek to manage as much of North London's excavation waste arisings within North London as practicable (see Section 10), and to ensure that excavation waste exports are put to beneficial use.

[1] While a number of facilities in North London manage some hazardous waste, they do not exclusively treat hazardous waste. The amount of hazardous waste managed in North London varies from year to year and Table 5.1 shows the maximum amount of hazardous waste managed in North London over the last five years, with data taken from the HWDI. This excludes transfer stations and incineration without energy recovery which don't 'manage' waste. Like the other waste streams, hazardous waste capacity is measured by the maximum throughput a site has achieved over the past five years.

Figure 5.1: Comparison of LACW/C&I capacity and net self-sufficiency target



5.9 Figure 5.1 shows that North London has around 1,651,700 tonnes of LACW/C&I waste management capacity and is able to meet the London Plan 2021 apportionment target of 1,307,000 tonnes and the 2041 target of 1,389,000 tonnes . However, there is still a capacity gap of around 123,000 tonnes to meet the NLWP net self-sufficiency target of 1,774,481 tonnes for these waste streams.

Figure 5.2: Comparison of C&D capacity and net self-sufficiency target

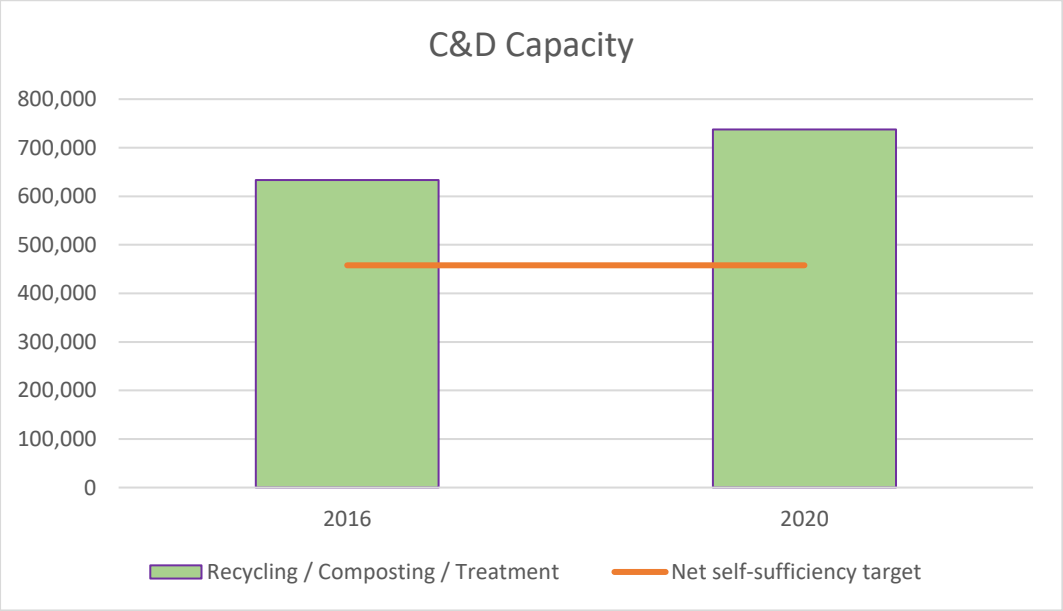


Figure 5.2 shows there is around 737,700 tonnes of recycling/composting/treatment capacity for C&D waste in North London which is sufficient to meet the NLWP net self-sufficiency target for C&D waste of 457,796 tonnes.

6. IN3: Location of New Waste Facilities

Introduction

6.1 NLWP Policy 2 identifies Priority Areas as suitable for built waste management facilities to meet the identified need. These Priority Areas have been assessed against national, regional and local criteria and represent the most suitable areas for new waste facilities in North London. To help meet the spatial principle to create a better geographical spread of waste facilities in North London, developers should first seek sites in Priority Areas outside Enfield.

6.2 NLWP Indicator IN3 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN3

Indicator IN3	**Location of new waste facilities**
Description	Location of new waste facilities and compensatory capacity
Target(s)	Land within Schedules 1, 2, 3
What it monitors	SO2 (capacity provision) Policy 1: Existing waste management sites Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities Policy 3: Windfall sites
Outcome(s) sought	To check that sites in Priority Areas are being taken up as anticipated. To monitor if land within Schedules 1, 2 and 3 is not available or suitable for new waste facilities.

New Waste Facilities

6.3 Schedule 1 of the NLWP sets out existing licensed waste facilities in North London in the baseline year 2016. A number of new waste sites have been identified through the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator and Active EPR Sites list. New licenced waste sites in North London are listed in the table below and will be added to the updated Schedule 1.

Table 6.1: New waste facilities in North London since 2016

Borough	Site Name	Operator	Address	Notes
Barnet	Cricklewood Railway Yard	D B Cargo (U K) Limited	Land At Rear Of 400 Edgware Road Cricklewood NW2 6ND	17/5761/EIA Permit for 249,999tpa CDE waste transfer operation for export to and aggregate imports. Spoil is taken by freight train to Calvert in Buckinghamshire and re-used to restore a former quarry there
Barnet	Geron Way Waste Transfer Station (WTS)	Intended operator NLWA	2 Geron Way Cricklewood London NW2 6GJ	17/6714/EIA Waste Transfer Station not yet built. Anticipated throughput 152,000 tonnes of LACW/C&I waste per annum.
Enfield	Brimsdown Precious Metal Recovery	Johnson Matthey Plc	33 Jeffreys Road Enfield EN3 7PW	EPR/VP3430BN Planning Application Ref:19/01450/HAZ: Use of site for the storage, refining and processing of hazardous substances under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 2015 (Regulation 5), granted on 03.03.2020.
Waltham Forest	Bywaters (1986) Limited		Gateway Road, London, E10 5BY	This site was excluded from the NLWP due to a planning permission to be redeveloped, including compensatory

Borough	Site Name	Operator	Address	Notes
				capacity. This permission was never implemented and it will continue to be safeguarded as a waste site and included in Schedule 1

6.4 One temporary or mobile waste site has been omitted from the above table: Cricklewood North Waste Transfer Station in Barnet. As this site is of a temporary nature it has not been included in Schedule 1 and is not safeguarded for waste use.

7. IN4: Loss of Waste Sites

Introduction

7.1 In order to retain waste management capacity within North London, NLWP Policy 1 safeguards all existing waste sites for waste use. Applications for non-waste uses on safeguarded waste sites will only be permitted where compensatory capacity is delivered which meets the maximum achievable throughput of the site proposed to be lost.

7.2 NLWP Indicator IN4 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN4

Indicator IN4	Loss of waste sites
Description	Sites in Schedule 1 and Priority Areas in Schedules 2 and 3 lost to other non-industrial uses through a major regeneration scheme or designated for non-industrial uses in a review of the London Plan or Local Plan
Target(s)	Less than 25% of land lost If 50% of land is lost this will trigger review of plan
What it monitors	Policy 2: Priority Areas for new waste management facilities
Outcome(s) sought	To check that identified land is sufficient to deliver the plan's aims To ensure sufficient existing capacity remains for managing the levels of waste expected across North London over the plan period as set out in Table 8.

Changes to Schedule 1: Existing Sites

7.3 There have been a number of changes to the list of existing waste sites set out in Schedule 1 since the NLWP baseline data of 2016. The table below provides an audit of these changes and notes if any capacity has been lost and/or capacity compensated due to the redevelopment of an existing waste site. A total of 0.8 ha of land has been lost to non-waste uses without compensatory capacity. These are ENF14 and HAR6. While the loss of safeguarded waste sites is contrary to London Plan and NLWP policy, both these sites have been vacant for over five years so there is no loss to the amount of operational capacity in the borough. The amount of land in use in the baseline year of 2016 was 76.73ha and the loss of 0.8ha of land is equivalent to 1% of this which is within the acceptable threshold for indicator IN4.

Loss of Land in Priority Areas

7.4 None of the boroughs have reported land within the Priority Areas for new waste management facilities being redeveloped for non-industrial uses.

Table 7.1: Changes to NLWP Schedule 1 of existing waste sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site Size	Loss of Capacity	Notes
BAR6♦	Mc Govern Brothers, Brent Terrace, Hendon	26-27 Brent Terrace, Claremont Industrial Estate, Hendon, London, NW2 1BG	0.7	No loss - 83,523 tonnes of transfer capacity provided by the approved WTS facility at Geron Way (application 17/6714/EIA).	Site has been redeveloped as part of the first phase of the BXC Regeneration. Remove BAR6 from Schedule 1 and add Geron Way WTS.
BAR7♦	Cripps Skips Brent Terrace	Nightingale Works, Brent Terrace, Claremont Way Industrial Estate, London, NW2 1LR	0.9	No loss - 9,205 tonnes of transfer capacity provided by the approved WTS facility at Geron Way (application 17/6714/EIA	Site has been redeveloped as part of the first phase of the BXC Regeneration. Remove BAR7 from Schedule 1 and add Geron Way WTS.
BAR11	Upside Railway Yard	Upside Railway Yard, Brent Terrace, Cricklewood, London, NW2 1LN	0.72	No loss - 124,819 tonnes of CDE transfer capacity provided at Cricklewood Railway Yard - BAR12 (New).	BAR11 closed to make way for the construction of the new Brent Cross West station. Planning permission (17/5761/EIA) was

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site Size	Loss of Capacity	Notes
					granted in July 2018 for the Cricklewood Railway Yard. Remove from Schedule 1.
ENF14	Vacant (Formerly Lea Valley motors Ltd)	Second Avenue, Edmonton	0.3ha	No actual capacity lost – site had been vacant since before 2012. Loss of 0.3ha of land to a non-waste use.	Lost to a non-waste use without compensatory capacity. Application 14/02524/FUL granted in Aug 2015. Remove from Schedule 1.
Part of ENF18	Ballast Phoenix	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG	N/A There is no loss of land from existing site ENF18	99,032t This site was still operational in 2020 and the capacity is included for this AMR; its loss will be taken into account in the next AMR.	Ballast Phoenix is no longer operating at the EcoPark. The ash from the EfW is now transported to Hampshire for reprocessing. Remove from Schedule 1 as part of next AMR.
ENF25	Environcom Ltd (Edmonton Facility)	Unit 8a Towpath Road Stonehill Business Park, N18 3QU	0.2	No actual capacity lost – site had been	Part of Meridian Water Regeneration Area.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site Size	Loss of Capacity	Notes
				vacant since before 2016.	Temporary planning permission was granted on the in 2021 for a period of 15 years (application 20/02475/FUL). Once this temporary permission expires the site will revert back to a waste use and compensatory capacity will need to be provided if the site is redeveloped for another use.
HAR6	Restore Community Projects	Unit 18, Ashley Road, Tottenham Hale, London, N17 9LJ	0.5	No actual capacity lost – site had been vacant since before 2016. Loss of 0.5ha of land to a non-waste use.	Site being redeveloped without compensatory capacity – application HGY/2017/2045 granted in 2018. Remove from Schedule 1.
HAR9	Park View Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity Site, Park View Road, Tottenham, London, N17 9AY	0.1	No loss - compensatory capacity of 4,894t	Site being redeveloped – application HGY/2022/0752

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site Size	Loss of Capacity	Notes
				being provided at Western Road HWRC	granted in 2022 Remove from Schedule 1.
WAF17	Pulse Environmental Limited	E10 7JQ		No loss - compensatory capacity provided at ENF37 GBN, Gibbs Road	Compensatory capacity has been provided for this site and, while it is still currently operating, it is no longer safeguarded and so should be removed from Schedule 1.

8. IN5: Sustainable Transport

Introduction

8.1 There exists considerable potential in North London for sustainable transport of waste as part of the waste management process. There are a number of railway lines and navigable waterways in North London including the Regents Canal and the Lee Navigation. Strategic Objective 7 and NLWP Policy 5i) promotes the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change.

8.2 NLWP Indicator IN5 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN5

Indicator IN5	Sustainable Transport
Description	The number of sites consented that offer non-road transport options, the number of those sites where such options have been implemented and the total tonnage transported through non-road options (where known).
Target(s)	Facilities where non-road forms of transport are used to move waste and recycling
What it monitors	SO5 (sustainability) SO7 (sustainable transport) Spatial Principle F (sustainable transport)
Outcome(s) sought	Reduce impact on climate change Improve amenity

8.3 One new waste site has been consented which offers non-road transport options. This is the Cricklewood Railway Yard. The facility is a CDE waste transfer operation for import and export of aggregates. Spoil is taken by freight train to Calvert in Buckinghamshire and re-used to restore a former quarry.

9. IN6: Enforcement Action

Introduction

9.1 While NLWP Policy 1 safeguards existing waste sites, it is recognised that some existing waste sites may be having an adverse impact on surrounding uses. The waste operator is responsible for ensuring that its regulated facility does not cause pollution of the environment and harm to human health and the regulator is responsible for checking compliance with the environmental permit. Environmental

permits are issued by either the Environment Agency or the local authority depending on the scale of the facility.

9.2 NLWP Indicator IN6 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN6

Indicator IN6	Enforcement action
Description	Enforcement action taken against waste sites by the local authority and/or Environment Agency on breach of planning conditions or environmental permit
Target(s)	None / Monitor Only
What it monitors	SO5 (sustainability) SO8 (protect the environment) Spatial Principles (Reduce impact on amenity) Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development
Outcome(s) sought	To ensure sites do not cause harm to the environment or local communities

9.3 Only one site was subject to enforcement action from the Boroughs. This was by Enfield against ENF9 Hunt Skips. The operator was served with an enforcement notice due to breach of planning conditions related to noise and operational hours. Hunt Skips has not been operating since 2018.

9.4 Table 9.1 sets out all enforcement action taken by the Environment Agency on waste sites in North London in 2021.

Table 9.1 Enforcement action taken by Environment Agency

Site ID	Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Breaches 2021	Breaches
BAR10	Biel Bros Limited	Biel Bros Waste Transfer Facility	G B N Services Ltd, Oakleigh Road South, Friern Barnet, London, N11 1HJ,	1	**Breach 1:** D2) Accident, emergency & incident, permit condition 3.1.3
BAR3	P B Donoghue (Haulage & Plant Hire) Ltd	Donoghue, Claremont Rd	3 Shannon Close, Cricklewood, London, NW2 1RR,	2	**Breach 1:** C4) general Management - storage, handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 1.1.1 **Breach 2:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1
ENF1	Enfield Skips Limited	Crews Hill Transfer Station	Kingswood Nursery, Theobalds Park Road, Crews Hill, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 9BH,	3	**Breach 1:** B2) Containment of stored materials, permit condition 2.1.2 **Breach 2:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition MSA/MSB **Breach 3:** C3) Materials acceptance, permit condition 4.4.1
ENF12	Camden Plant Limited	Land South Of William Girling Reservoir	Lower Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E4 8JG,	2	**Breach 1:** A1) Specified by permit, permit condition 2.1.1 **Breach 2:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 1.2.1 c
ENF2	Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Limited	Enfield Community Recycling Centre	Enfield Community Recycling Centre, Barrowell Green, Winchmore Hill, London, N21 3AU,	3	**Breach 1:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 3.1.4 **Breach 2:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit conditions 4.5 and 3.8.2 **Breach 3:** G2) Records of activity , site diary, journal & events, permit condition 3.4.2

Site ID	Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Breaches 2021	Breaches
ENF23	J O' Doherty Haulage Limited	Pegamoid Site	Pegamoid Site, Nobel Road, Edmonton, London, N18 3BH,	2	**Breach 1:** C4) general Management - storage, handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 2.3 Table S1.1/Table S2.1 **Breach 2:** D2) Incident management - accident, emergency, incident planning, permit condition 3.5.1
ENF26	Powerday Plc	Enfield Waste Management Facility	Unit 2, 115 Jeffreys Road, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7UA,	3	**Breach 1:** D2) Accident, emergency & incident, permit condition 3.2.2 **Breach 2:** G4) Report & notification, permit condition 4.3.2 **Breach 3:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 1.1.1
ENF3	Pressbay Ltd	Pressbay Ltd	Motor Salvage Complex, Mollison Avenue, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7NJ,	1	**Breach 1:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 1.1.1
ENF35	Redcorn Ltd	Redcorn	22a & 24 Stacey Avenue, Montagu Industrial Estate, Enfield, Middlesex, N18 3PS,	3	**Breach 1:** A1) Specified by permit, permit condition 2.1.1 **Breach 2:** Staff competency/training, permit condition 1.1.4 **Breach 3:** Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1(a)
ENF37	G B N Services Limited	G B N Services Ltd	Montagu Industrial Estate, Gibbs Road, Edmonton, London, N18 3PU,	1	**Breach 1:** F3) Dust/fibres/particulates & litter, permit condition 3.1.1
ENF6	Tuglord Enterprises Ltd	A M I Waste	17 Stacey Avenue, Edmonton, London, N18 3PP,	3	**Breach 1:** A1) Specified by permit, permit condition 3.6

Site ID	Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Breaches 2021	Breaches
					Breach 2: B1) Engineering for prevention & control of pollution, permit condition 7.3 **Breach 3:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 4.4.4
ENF8	Biffa G S Environmental Limited	Edmonton (Atlas) M R F	Unit 2, Aztec 406, 12 Ardra Road, Enfield, London, N9 0BD,	1	**Breach 1:** C2) General Management - storage handling labelling segration, permit condition 1.1.1
Enfield (New)	A & N Skips Limited	A & N Skips Limited	Storage Yard 1, Kingswood Nursery, Theobalds Park Road, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 9BW,	2	**Breach 1:** C2) General Management - storage handling labelling segration, permit condition 1.1.1 **Breach 2:** D2) Accident, emergency & incident planning, permit condition 2.3.1
Enfield (New adjacent to ENF9)	Commercial Recycling Ltd	Commercial Recycling Ltd	1 Commercial Road, Edmonton, London, N18 1TP,	11	**Breach 1:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1 and 3.8.1 **Breach 2:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit conditions 2.1.1 **Breach 3:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1 **Breach 4:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit conditions 2.1.1 **Breach 5:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1 **Breach 6:** C4) Storage handling, labelling,

Site ID	Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Breaches 2021	Breaches
					segregation, permit conditions 2.1.1 **Breach 7:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1 and 3.8.1 **Breach 8:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit conditions 2.1.1 **Breach 9:** B1) Engineering for prevention & control of pollution, permit condition 2.1.1 **Breach 10:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit conditions 2.1.1 **Breach 11:** F5) Deposits on road, permit condition 3.3.1
HAR7	Redcorn Ltd	Redcorn	Redcorn, Brantwood Road, Tottenham, London, N17 0ED,	1	Breach 1: C1) Staff competency/training, permit condition 1.1.4
HAR11	Durnford Street Car Dismantlers & Breakers Limited	Durnford Street Car Dismantlers & Breakers	6-40 Durnford Street, Tottenham, London, N15 5NQ,	1	Breach 1: C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.2
HAR8	O' Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd	O' Donovan, Tottenham	82 Markfield Road, Tottenham, London, N15 4QF,	1	Breach 1: G4) Reporting & notification, permit condition 8.1.2
HAR4	O' Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd	O'Donovan - Markfield Road	100a Markfield Road, Tottenham, London, N15 4QF,	5	Breach 1: G4) Reporting & notification, permit condition 4.3.1/4.3.2
WAF12	Argall Metal Recycling Ltd	Argall Metal Recycling Ltd	Unit 1 5 Staffa Road, Leyton, London, E10 7PY,	4	**Breach 1:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1

Site ID	Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Breaches 2021	Breaches
					Breach 2: C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit conditions 2.4.8 **Breach 3:** D2) Accident, emergency & incident, permit condition 4.3.1 **Breach 4:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1
WAF14	Tipmaster Limited	Tipmaster Ltd	15 Rigg Approach, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E10 7QN,	5	**Breach 1:** B4) Containment of stored materials, permit condition 2.1.1, S1.1 **Breach 2:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 2.2.1 **Breach 3:** B4) Containment of stored materials, permit condition 2.1.1, S1.1 **Breach 4:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit condition 2.2.1 **Breach 5:** G4) Reporting & notification, permit condition 4.3.1(a)
WAF8	Waltham Forest London Borough Council	Leyton Reuse & Recycling Centre	Land/premises At, Gateway Road, Leyton, London, E10 5BY,	4	**Breach 1:** C2) Management system & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1 **Breach 2:** C3) Materials acceptance, permit condition 1.2.1 **Breach 3:** C4) Storage handling, labelling, segregation, permit conditions 4.6.1

Site ID	Holder Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Breaches 2021	Breaches
					Breach 4: G4) Reporting & notification, permit condition 6.2.2
WAF7	Bywaters (1986) Limited	Bywaters (1986) Limited	Bywaters (1986) Limited, Gateway Road, London, E10 5BY	1	**Breach 1:** B4) Containment of stored materials, permit condition 19

10. IN7: Imports and Exports

Introduction

10.1 Exports of waste from one waste planning authority to another is a strategic cross-boundary matter and it is therefore important to understand the destination of North London's waste exports and to understand any issues which could prevent similar amounts of waste being exported in the future. Annual monitoring of exports is essential to ensure that duty to co-operate engagement takes place if there are significant changes from current and anticipated waste exports to landfill.

10.2 NLWP Indicator IN7 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN7

Indicator IN7	**Imports and Exports**
Description	Amount of waste imported and exported by waste stream and management route
Target(s)	Exported waste to landfill in line with Table 6 of the NLWP (Baseline Table 2) Reduction in waste exports
What it monitors	Net self-sufficiency Changes to imports and exports
Outcome(s) sought	Waste exports are in line with those estimated in the NLWP and through the duty to co-operate

Exports

10.3 Table 10.1 below shows where waste arising in North London was managed in 2016 (NLWP Table 2).

Table 10.1 Baseline Waste Management Routes (2016)

Waste stream	Waste arising	Amount managed in North London	Amount managed elsewhere in London	Amount exported to landfill outside London	Amount exported to other facilities outside London
LACW	845,776	718,900	1,000	68,900	56,900
C&I	762,301	402,900	34,600	251,600	73,000
C&D	443,180	248,000	108,225	30,200	31,000
Hazardous (HWDI)	53,420	313	12,663	8,557	31,887
Proportion		66%	7.5%	17%	9%
Excavation	747,242	52,523	335,862	265,415	82,463
Proportion		7%	45%	35.5%	11%

Source: NLWP Table 2

10.4 Table 10.2 below shows the same information as Table 10.1 (NLWP Table 2) for 2020. It shows that the proportion of North London's waste being managed within North London remains unchanged at around 65%. The NLWP aims for net self-sufficiency which means providing enough waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of the waste generated in North London, while recognising that some imports and exports will continue. While the NLWP does not include a target for a particular proportion of North London's waste to be managed within North London, Strategic Object 3 (SO3) is "to plan for net self-sufficiency in LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, by providing opportunities to manage as much as practicable of North London's waste within the Plan area. Therefore the proportion of North London's waste being managed within North London is expected to rise and future AMRs will continue monitor this.

10.5 The proportion of waste exported outside of London also remains the same but waste exported to landfill has fallen from 17% to 11% while the amount going to recovery or recycling facilities has risen. Again, the NLWP does not aim for a particular proportion of North London's waste to be exported but does aim to manage as much of its own waste as possible and reduce exports, particularly to landfill. The AMR has identified a fall in exports to landfill which is in line with the expected trend.

10.6 The NLWP expects, in the short term, most hazardous waste will continue to be exported to the most appropriate specialist facilities. The data shows that this is the case.

10.7 Exports of excavation waste have risen from around 45% to over 75% with most of this going to landfill. The NLWP target is for 95% of excavation waste to be put to beneficial use; beneficial use could include using excavated material within the development, or in habitat creation, flood defences or landfill restoration. However waste data does not identify how much of North London's excavation waste is being used beneficially to remediate landfill sites. It is hoped that more data on the final destinations of London's excavation waste will be provided as part of the circular economy statements required by London Plan policy SI7 which will be monitored by the Greater London Authority (GLA).

Table 10.2 Waste Management Routes (2020)

Waste stream	Waste arising	Amount managed in North London	Amount managed elsewhere in London	Amount exported to landfill outside London	Amount exported to other facilities outside London
LACW	795,679	624,715	23,148	25,425	125,031
C&I	759,588	441,305	19,276	198,228	100,779
C&D	495,151	319,981	126,979	11,138	37,053

Waste stream	Waste arising	Amount managed in North London	Amount managed elsewhere in London	Amount exported to landfill outside London	Amount exported to other facilities outside London
Hazardous (HWDI)	65,026	95	11,824	4,114	48,994
Proportion		65.5%	8.5%	11%	15%
Excavation	784,000	156,675	24,009	465,400	137,905
Proportion		20%	3%	60%	17%

10.8 Figures 10.1 and 10.2 below shows these comparisons in graph form.

Figure 10.1: Comparison of waste management routes for LACW and C&I 2016 and 2020

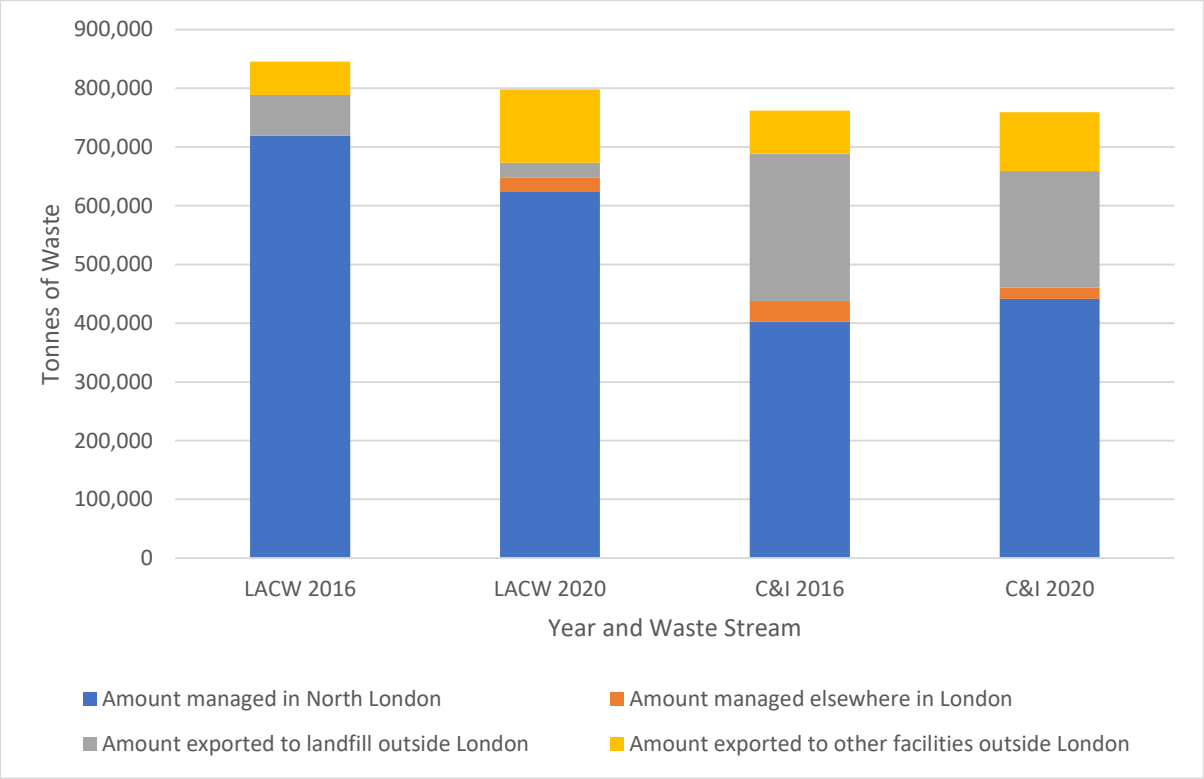
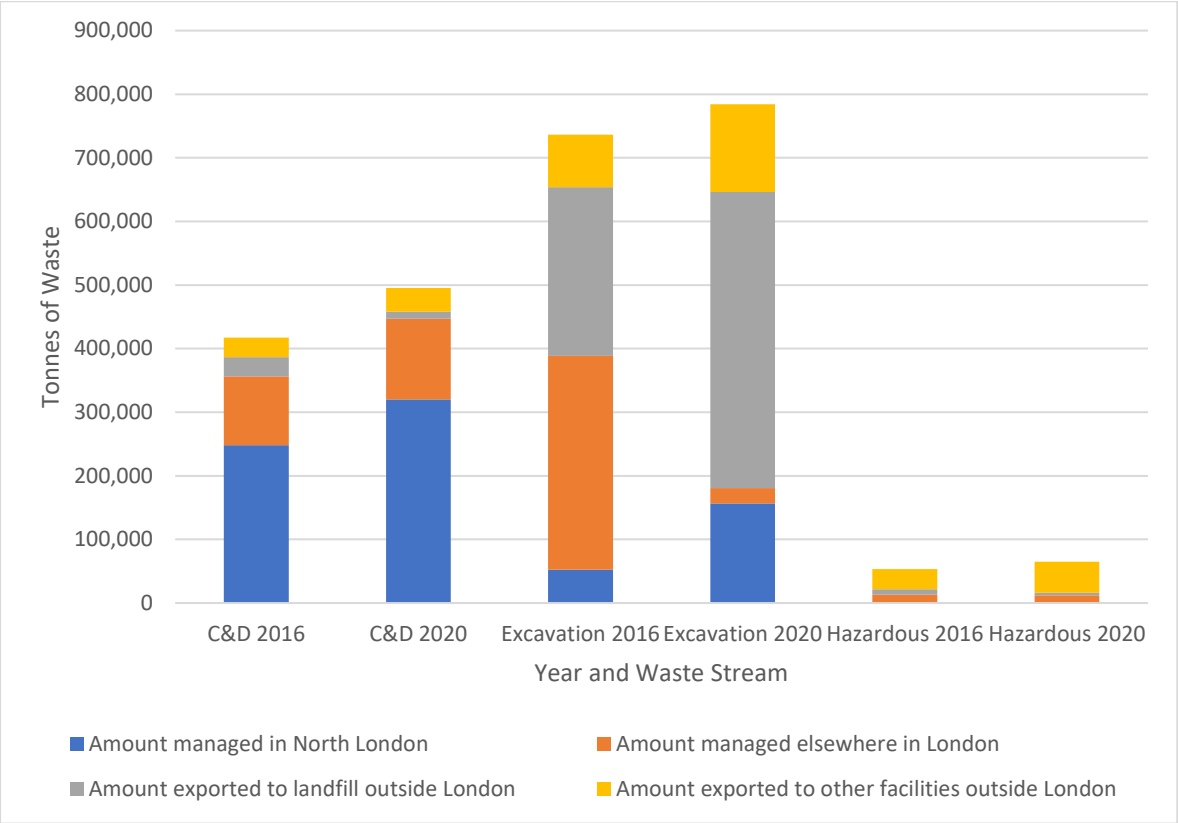


Figure 10.2: Comparison of waste management routes for C&D, Excavation and Hazardous waste 2016 and 2020



Destinations of waste exports

10.9 Monitoring the destination of North London's waste exports is important because local planning authorities are under a duty to cooperate with each other on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. This includes waste. The Boroughs have been engaging with waste planning authorities (WPAs) through the duty to co-operate (DtC) since 2014.

10.10 In 2014 the wider south east WPAs, including London Boroughs, agreed on guideline amounts of waste as a measure of 'strategic' exports to individual Waste Planning Authority areas. These guideline thresholds were 2,500tpa for LACW/C&I, 5,000tpa for CD&E and 100tpa for hazardous waste. Since this time the wider south east area, including London, has agreed to raise these guideline thresholds to:

- Non-hazardous waste (LACW/C&I) – more than **5,000 tonnes** per annum
- Hazardous waste - more than **100t** per annum
- Inert waste (CD&E) - more than **10,000t** inert per annum

10.11 As part of the Duty to Co-operate, the North London Boroughs signed Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) with waste planning authorities who received 'strategic' amount of waste from North London. The duty to cooperate process resulted in a commitment by the North London Boroughs to monitor cross-

boundary waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again when and if there are substantial changes to recent patterns of waste movements. The NLWP AMR will be made available to WPAs who receive waste exports from North London and the data will be used to consider if the waste movements constitute a substantial change and if further engagement is necessary. The threshold to trigger further engagement will vary across WPAs and will depend of the nature of the waste and the destination facility. Further information on engagement and SoCG can be found in the Duty to o-operate Report (August 2019).

10.12 Figures 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5 show North London's main export destinations for each main waste stream in 2020. It uses data from the Waste Data Interrogator and supplements this with information from Waste Data Flow for LACW destinations. 'Other' destinations for LACW are very widely spread reflecting specialist reuse and recycling facilities for items such as clothing and textiles.

Figure 10.3: Main destinations of LACW and C&I exports 2020

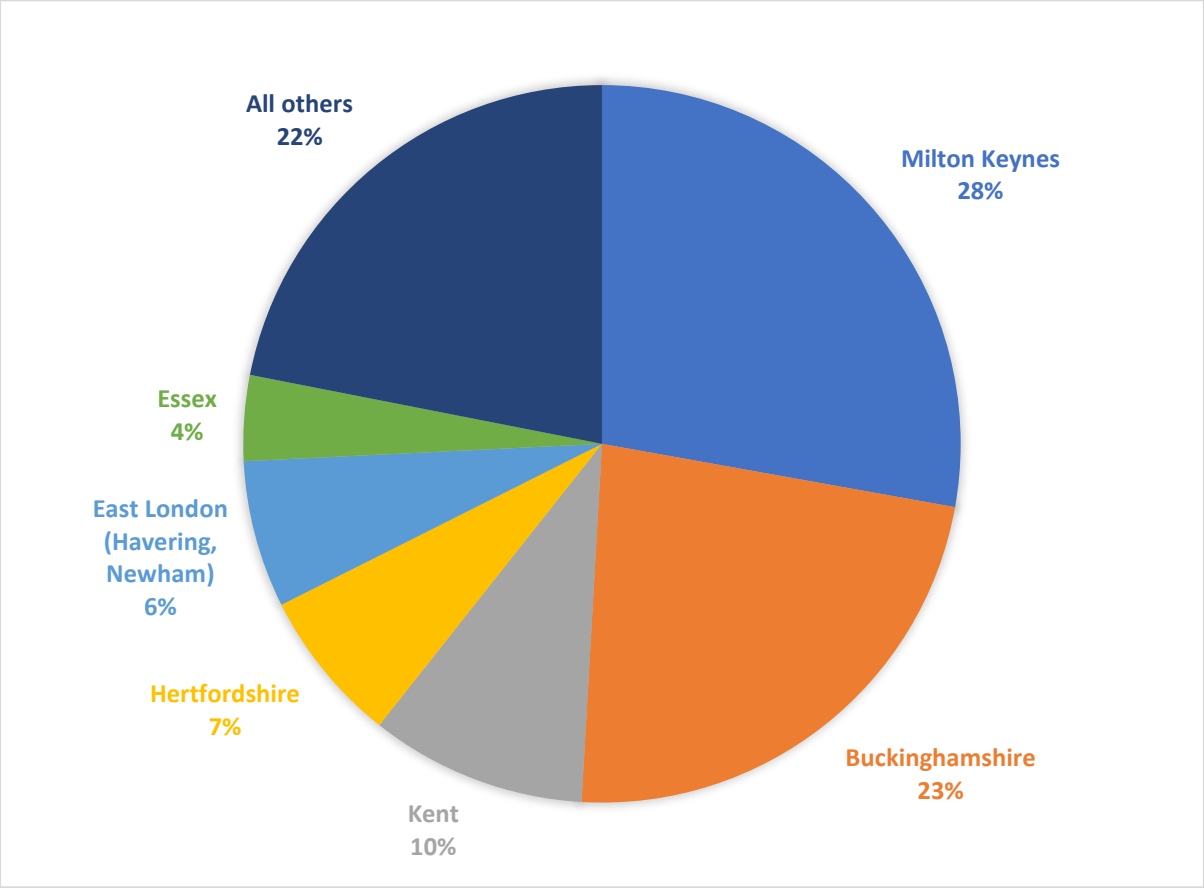


Figure 10.3: Main destinations of CD&E waste exports 2020

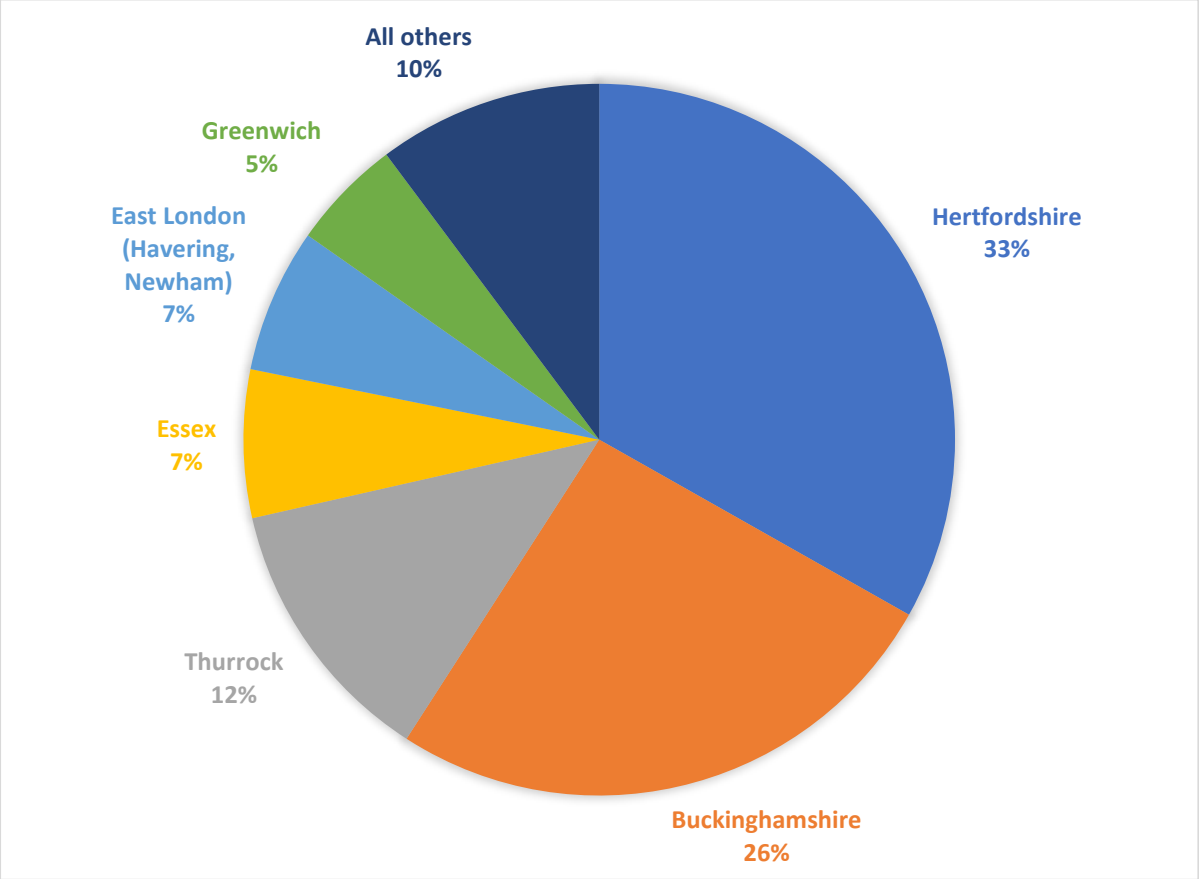
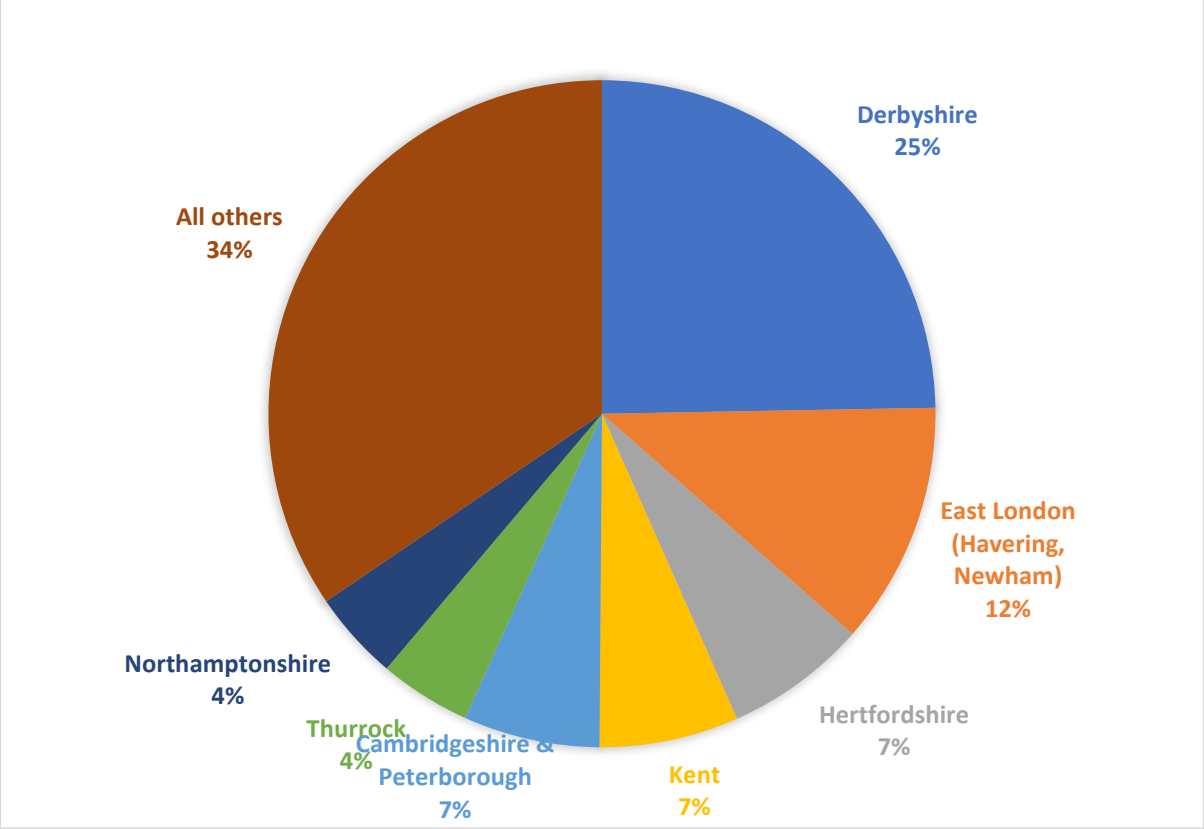


Figure 10.3: Main destinations of Hazardous waste exports 2020



10.13 There have been some changes to general exports trends since the NLWP baseline year of 2016[2]. More of North London's LACW/C&I waste is being received in Kent, although much of this is going to a transfer station (Port of Sheerness) and so its final destination is unknown. More CD&E waste is being sent to Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire and less to Thurrock and Essex. This probably reflects the availability of inert landfill space which has reduced in Thurrock and Essex through the closure of East Tilbury Quarry and Pitsea landfill sites respectively. However, Westmill landfill site in Hertfordshire is due to close in 2023 and Rainham landfill in Havering is due to close in 2024 so the destinations of inert waste is likely to change again over the coming years.

10.14 The data behind these graphs can be found in Appendix B. The data shows the export for each waste planning authority who receives a 'strategic' amount of waste from North London. This is to help identify any departures from recent waste movements which may necessitate further duty to co-operate engagement. Table B.1 includes destinations which consistently received strategic exports throughout this time but excludes one-off recipients.

Origins of waste imports

10.15 The table below shows how much waste was imported to North London in 2020 compared the NLWP baseline year of 2016. Levels of CD&E and Hazardous

[2] More information on previous export trends can be found in the Duty to Co-operate Report (January 2019)

waste imports have remained similar but the amount of LACW/C&I waste imported to North London in 2020 was around 170,000 tonnes less than 2016.

Table 10.3: Waste Imports to North London 2016 and 2020 (tonnes)

Origin	LACW/C&I		CD&E		Hazardous	
	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020
Elsewhere in London	192,146	55,533	637,961	652,028	358	275
Outside of London	201,991	167,827	220,985	232,960	1,038	1,232
Total	**394,137**	**223,360**	**858,946**	**884,989**	**1,396**	**1,412**

10.16 Figures 10.6, 10.7 and 10.8 show the main origins for North London's waste imports for each main waste stream in 2020. It is not possible to compare the origins of waste imports in 2020 to 2016 as most of the origins in 2016 fell under the Waste Data Interrogator 'not codeable' categories which are no longer being used.

Figure 10.6: Origins of LACW/C&I imports to North London 2020

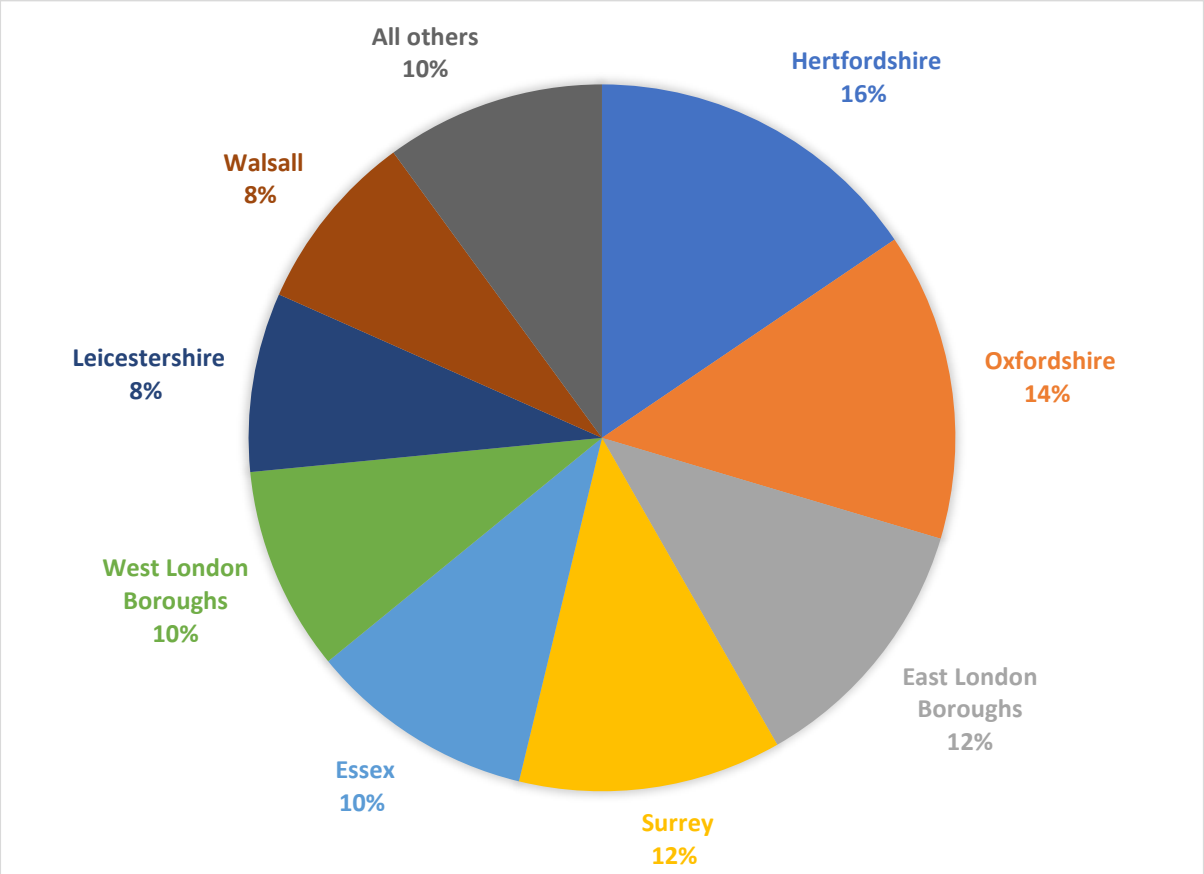


Figure 10.7: Origins of CD&E waste imports to North London 2020

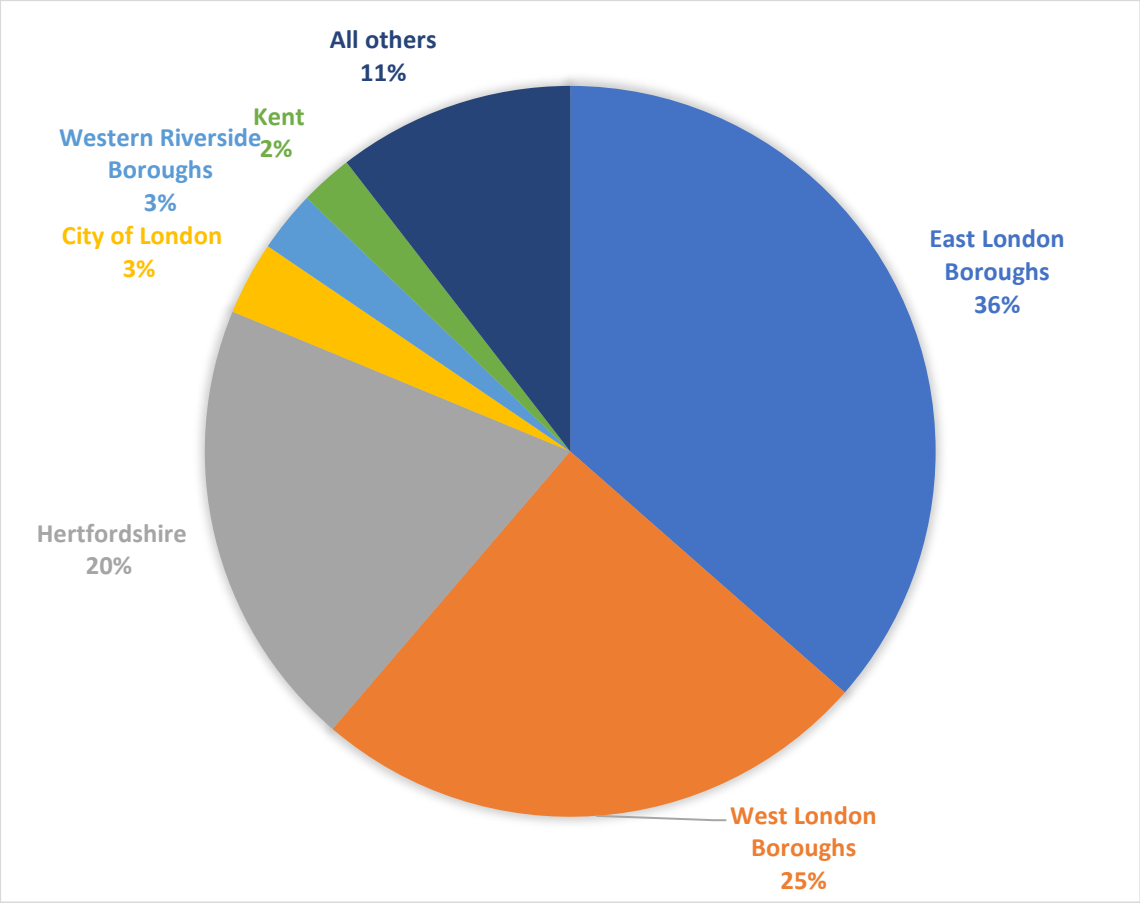
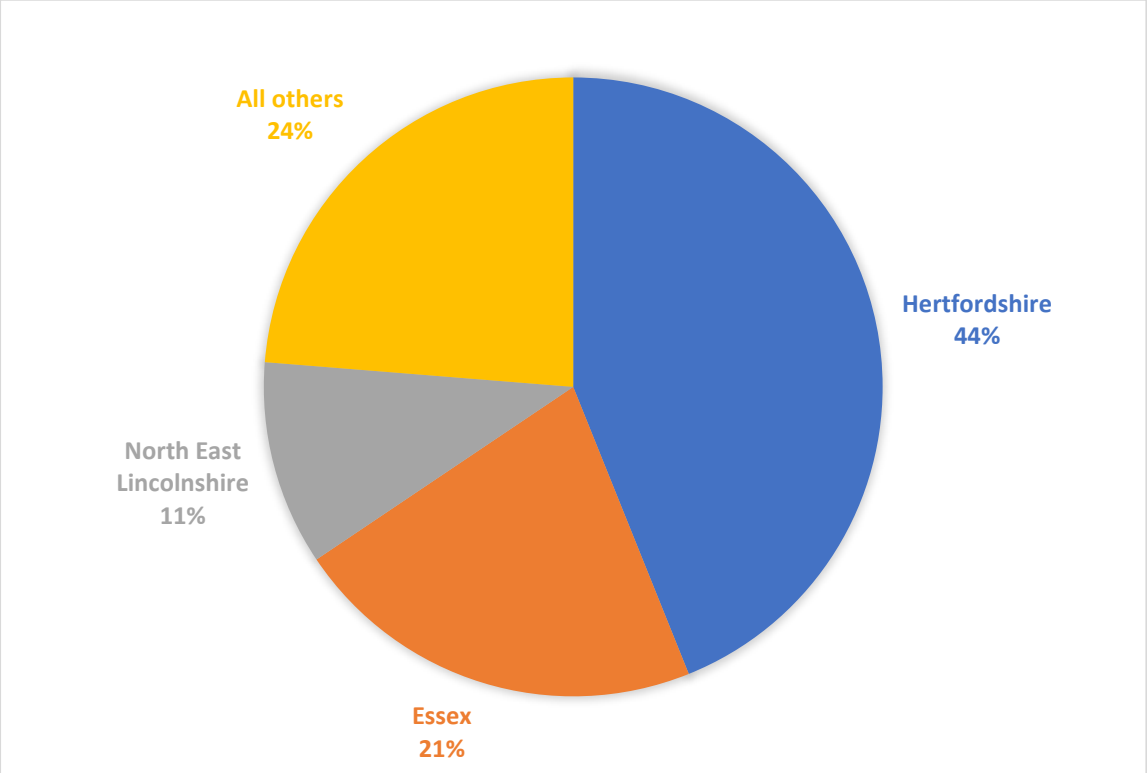


Figure 10.8: Origins of Hazardous waste imports to North London 2020



10.17 The data behind these graphs can be found in Appendix B. The data shows the imports from each waste planning authority who sends a 'strategic' amount of waste to North London. This is to help identify any departures from recent waste movements which may necessitate further duty to co-operate engagement. Table B.2 includes origins which consistently send strategic exports but excludes one-off origins.

11. IN8: CHP Facilities

11.1 The NLWP supports opportunities to develop combined heat and power networks on sites and areas, within the Lee Valley, south Barnet and elsewhere that not only have the ability to link in to the decentralised energy network but also have the potential for waste development with Combined Heat and Power (CHP). Policy 6 seeks to ensure that where waste cannot be managed at a higher level in the waste hierarchy, waste developments generate energy, recover excess heat and provide a supply to networks including decentralised energy networks unless it is not technically feasible or economically viable to do so.

11.2 NLWP Indicator IN8 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN8

Indicator IN8	CHP facilities
Description	Number of new CHP facilities serving district heat networks in which the principal fuel source is residual waste or recovered waste fuel
Target(s)	Monitor only
What it monitors	Strategic Aim (green London)
Outcome(s) sought	Monitor only

11.3 The upgrade to Deephams Sewage Treatment Works included a new combined heat and power plant. This has increased renewable energy generation on-site and reduced the carbon footprint of the works by a third.

11.4 The Lee Valley Heat Network district energy centre is currently under construction. This will involve taking excess heat from the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) Energy Recovery facility to provide heating for up to 30,000 homes and businesses in the Meridian Water scheme.

12. IN9: Waste Water

12.1 Waste Water Treatment Works in North London are operated by Thames Water, with the main facility being Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW). The boroughs are working with Thames Water and the Environment Agency to ensure that adequate and appropriate waste water treatment infrastructure is provided to meet environmental standards and planned demand. IN9 monitors the infrastructure in place for management of waste water to ensure the appropriate level of provision.

12.2 NLWP Indicator IN9 is set out in the table below

NLWP Indicator IN9

Indicator IN9	Waste water
Description	Sufficient infrastructure in place for management of waste water
Target(s)	Monitor only – information to be obtained from Thames Water
What it monitors	Strategic Aim (capacity supply and self-sufficiency) SO5 (sustainability)
Outcome(s) sought	To ensure that Thames Water have sufficient capacity to management the levels of waste water generated in North London over the plan period

Waste Water Infrastructure

12.3 The need for an effluent upgrade to Deephams STW is highlighted in the National Planning Statement on Waste Water, and planning permission for this work was granted by Enfield Council in 2015 and work was completed in 2019. The upgrade means Thames Water can serve a population of around one million customers with further development space for the future. The site is to be retained for waste water use and Thames Water anticipates that Deephams STW will provide sufficient effluent treatment capacity to at least 2031.

12.4 Further information on the upgrade is available on the Thames Water website

Appendix A: Updated Schedule 1 of Existing Sites

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BAR1	Oakleigh Road South Depot (Winters Haulage)	British Rail Sidings, Oakleigh Road South, Southgate, London, N11 1HJ	1.39	C&I / CDE	X	0	4,995	13,534	16,784	20,108
BAR 2	Scratchwood Quarry	London Gateway Service Area, M1 Motorway, Mill Hill, London, NW7 3HU	2.7	CDE	✓	131,505	163,391	120,553	129,870	164,572
BAR 3 ♦	P B Donoghue, Claremont Rd	3 Shannon Close, Claremont Rd, Cricklewood, London, NW2 1RR	0.8	CDE	✓ (96%)	111,226	94,417	69,629	69,590	63,240

[3] Waste is deemed to be "managed" in London if it is: used for energy recovery, solid recovered fuel (SRF) or refuse derived fuel (RDF) which is destined for energy recovery; sorted or bulked for re-use or for recycling; or reused or recycled (including anaerobic digestion). Only "managed waste" can be counted towards capacity. Some transfer stations manage a proportion of the waste received and this is noted as a percentage. This information has been established through conversations with the operator of the facility.

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BAR 4♦	W R G, Hendon Rail Transfer Station	Hendon Rail Transfer Station, Brent Terrace, Hendon, London, NW2 1LN	2.4	LACW	X	142,107	138,757	140,421	143,162	137,332
BAR 5	Summers Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity & Waste Recycling Centre, Summers Lane, London, N12 0RF	0.4	LACW	X	18,237	18,335	14,774	13,857	9,857
BAR 8	Apex Car Breakers, Mill Hill	Ellesmere Avenue, Mill Hill, London, NW7 3HB	0.9	C&I	✓	243	260	148	110	157
BAR 9	Vacant (previously Savacase Ltd)	Railway Arches, Colindeep Lane, Hendon, London, NW9 6HD	1	C&I	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
BAR 10	G B N Services Ltd, New Southgate	Land/Premises at Oakleigh Road South, Friern Barnet,	0.4	CDE	✓ (72%)	10,746	60,766	55,351	44,469	47,038

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(Biel Bros Waste Transfer Facility)	London, N11 1HJ								
BAR12 (New)	Cricklewood Railway Yard	D B Cargo (U K) Limited NW2 6ND	4.58	CDE	X	-	-	-	-	137,419
BAR13	Geron Way Waste Transfer Station (WTS) (not yet built)	2 Geron Way Cricklewood London NW2 6GJ	1.66	LACW/C &I	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CAM1	Regis Road Reuse and Recycling Centre	Regis Road, Kentish Town, London NW5 3EW	0.2	LACW	X	5,119	4,899	4,675	3,947	2,571
ENF 1	Crews Hill Transfer Station (Enfield Skips)	Kingswood Nursery, Theobalds Park Road, Crews Hill, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 9BH	0.3	C&I	X	18,427	19,430	19,499 371	26,687	18,099 475
ENF 2	Barrowell Green Recycling Centre (Enfield Community Recycling Centre, Suez)	Barrowell Green, Winchmore Hill, London, N21 3AU	0.5	LACW	X	16,923	10,421	8,699	11,405	6,503

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ENF 3	Pressbay Motors Ltd, Motor Salvage Complex	Motor Salvage Complex, Mollison Avenue, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7NJ	0.3	C&I	✓	37	39	43	33	25
ENF 5	Jute Lane, Brimsdown	Greenwood House, Jute Lane, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7PJ	0.05	LACW	✓ (76%)	15,410	22,899	21,716	22,046	14,295
ENF 6	AMI Waste (Tuglord Enterprises)	17 Stacey Avenue, Edmonton, London, N18 3PP	0.3	C&I / CDE	X	21,974	36,922	40,794	37,556	35,389
ENF 7 †	Vacant (formerly Budds Skips)	The Market Compound, 2 Harbet Road, Edmonton, London, N18 2HQ	0.1	C&I / CDE	-	-	-	-	-	-

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ENF 8	Biffa Edmonton (AKA Greenstar Environmental)	Atlas at Aztec 406, 12 Ardra Road, Off Meridan Way, Enfield, London, N9 0BD	3.7	LACW / C&I	✓ (84%)	270,106	262,824	288,195	286,487	300,483
ENF 9	Hunt Skips, Commercial Road, Edmonton	Rear of 160 Bridport Road, Commercial Road, Edmonton, London, N18 1SY	0.14	C&I / CDE	✓	8,719	8,176	4,205	-	-
ENF 10	Rooke & Co Ltd, Edmonton (EMR)	Montague Road Industrial Estate, 22-26 First Avenue, Edmonton, London, N18 3PH	0.5	C&I	✓	3,897	-	-	-	-
ENF 11 †	Edmonton Bio Diesel Plant (Pure Fuels)	Unit A8 Hastingwood Trading Estate, Harbet	0.03	C&I	✓	-	1,170	829	341	146

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		Road, London, N18 3HT								
ENF 12	Camden Plant (Land South Of William Girling Reservoir)	Camden Plant, Lower Hall Lane, Chingford	15	CDE	✓	206,806	210,188	169,149	165,806	151,016
ENF 13	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd, Princes Road, Upper Edmonton	10 Princes Road, Edmonton, London, N18 3PR	0.1	C&I	X	1,081	1,283	1,853	290	94
ENF 15 †	A & A Skip Hire Limited	Yard 10-12 Hastingwood Trading Estate, Harbet Road, Edmonton, London, N18 3HR	0.4	C&I	✓ (89%)	10,696	5,856	7,625	11,315	12,465
ENF 17 †	Albert Works,	Albert Works, Kenninghall Road, Edmonton, London, N18 2PD	1.5	C&I	✓	-	169,347	118,449	82,513	68,969

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ENF18	Edmonton Energy from Waste Facility	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG	15	LACW	✓	597,134	524,700	519,291	495,656	571,505
	LondonEnergy Ltd Composting	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG		LACW	✓	33,981	30,228	-	-	-
	LondonEnergy Bulk Waste Recycling Facility	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG		LACW	X	198,389	173,107	176,658	208,369	181,007
	Ballast Phoenix Ltd	Edmonton Ecopark, Advent Way, Edmonton, London, N18 3AG		LACW	✓	101,189	91,997	99,032	70,551	92,876
ENF 23	J O' Doherty Haulage, Nobel Road, Edmonton	Pegamoid Site, Nobel Road, Edmonton,	0.5	C&I	✓ (59%)	88,636	90,955	145,837	174,046	154,708

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		London, N18 3BH								
ENF 24	Oakwood Plant Ltd, Edmonton	Oakwood House, Nobel Road, Eley Industrial Estate, Edmonton, London, N18 3BH	0.7	C&I / CDE	✓ (84%)	67	13,686	13,403	10,909	12,618
ENF 25	Environcom Ltd (Edmonton Facility) Temporary planning permission in place for a meanwhile use on this site (application 20/02475/FUL).	Unit 8a Towpath Road Stonehill Business Park, N18 3QU	0.2	Hazardous (WEEE)	✓	49,754	-	-	-	-
ENF 26	Powerday Plant Ltd, Jeffreys Road	Unit 2, Jeffrey's Road, Brimsdown, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 7UA	0.4	C&I / CDE	✓	11,337	81,136	76,618	94,586	87,797

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ENF30 †	Hunsdon Skip Hire (Previously L&M Skips and London & Metropolitan Recycling)	Unit 1, 1b Towpath Rd, Stonehill Business Park, London, N18 3QX	0.4	C&I / CDE	✓	-	8,895	-	-	-
ENF 31	Volker Highways Ltd Currently an exempt site; Licence WEX250478 S2 (storing waste in a secure place) expires 31/08/2023.	15 Edison Road, Brimsdown Industrial Estate, Enfield EN3 7BY	0.24	C&I / CDE	✓	67	-	-	-	-
ENF 35	Redcorn (ELV)	22a & 24, Stacey Avenue, Montagu Industrial Estate, Enfield, N18 3PS	0.09	Hazardous (C&I)	✓	6,557	1,287	2,022	-	-
ENF37	GBN	Gibbs Road, Montagu	1.7	CDE	✓	88,788	-	7,948	25,292	68,315

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		Industrial Estate, London, N18 3PU				(WAF4 and WAF17 replacement)				
ENF38 (New)	Brimsdown Precious Metal Recovery - EPR/VP3430BN	Johnson Matthey Plc, 33 Jeffreys Road Enfield EN3 7PW	0.047	LACW/C&I Hazardous	✓	-	-	-	-	2,898
HAC 1	Millfields Waste Transfer & Recycling Facility	Millfields Recycling Facility, Millfields Road, Hackney, London, E5 0AR	0.6	LACW	X	16,725	17,163	16,479	17,571	15,741
HAC 2	Downs Road Service Station	1A Downs Road, Clapton, London, E5 8QJ	0.2	C&I	✓	-	-	-	-	-
HAR 3	Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Garman Road, Tottenham	81, Garman Road, Tottenham, London, N17 0UN	0.2	C&I	✓	37,454	35,060	30,301	35,748	27,297

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HAR 4	O'Donovan, Markfield Rd, Tottenham	100a Markfield Road, Tottenham, London, N15 4QF	0.8	C&I / CDE	✓ (50%)	14,693	19,182	16,800	-	-
HAR 5	Redcorn Ltd, White Hart Lane, Tottenham	44 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London N17 8DP	1.1	C&I	✓	-	-	-	-	-
HAR 7	Redcorn / Brantwood Auto Recycling Ltd,	Brantwood Road, Tottenham, London N17 0DX	0.5	C&I	✓	39,283	59	61,982	52,492	47,628
HAR 8	O'Donovan	82 Markfield Road, Tottenham, London, N15 4QF	0.1	CDE	✓	123,308	144,109	110,014	-	-
HAR 10	Western Road Re-use & Recycling Centre	Western Road, Haringey N22 6UG	0.9	LACW	X	3,799	4,261	5,997	6,242	3,935
HAR11	Durnford Street Car Dismantlers & Breakers	6-40, Durnford Street,	3.97	C&I	✓	288	392	616	742	657

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		Tottenham, London, N15 5NQ								
ISL 1	Hornsey Household Re-use & Recycling Centre and Transfer Station	Hornsey Street, Islington London N7 8HU	1	LACW	X	212,232	188,682	183,337	183,120	155,357
WAF1	Mercedes Parts Centre	21 Chingford Industrial Estate, Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E4 8DJ	0.4	C&I	✓	7	9	6	-	-
WAF 2	Kings Road Household Waste Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity Site, 48 Kings Road, Chingford, London, E4 7HR	0.3	LACW	X	2,853	3,162	2,384	2,510	1,601
WAF 3	South Access Road Household Waste Recycling Centre	42a South Access Road, Walthamstow London, E17 8BA	0.52	LACW	X	7,203	6,091	6,430	7,346	5,708
WAF 5	Vacant	17 Rigg Approach,	0.07	C&I	✓	11	-	-	-	-

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	(previously T J Autos (U K) Ltd)	Leyton, London, E10 7QN								
WAF7	Bywaters (1986) Limited	Gateway Road, Leyton, London, E10 5BY	3.6	C&I/CDE	X	66,625	51,537	33,011	38,521	25,636
WAF 8	Leyton Reuse & Recycling Centre	Gateway Road, Leyton, London, E10 5BY	0.14	LACW	X	2,589	2,837	2,999	3,160	2,574
WAF9	Vacant (formerly B D & G Parts For Rover)	Roxwell Trading Park, Leyton	0.9	C&I	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAF 10	Malby Waste Disposal Ltd, Staffa Road, Leyton	5 Staffa Road, Leyton, London, E10 7PY	0.09	C&I / CDE	X	9,925	9,802	8,519	-	672
WAF 12	Argall Metal Recycling	Unit 1, Staffa Road, E10 7PY	0.4	C&I	✓	0	52,555	111,032 Permitted capacity 74,999 tonnes	40,700	31,246
WAF 14	Tipmaster	15 Rigg Approach	0.4	C&I	X	3,622	4,371	3,975	4,011	2,089

Site ID	Site Name	Site Address	Site size (hectares)	Waste Stream	Managed Waste[3]	Throughput (Tonnes of Waste)				
						2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		London Greater London E10 7QN								
WAF16	Whipps Cross Hospital Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	Whipps Cross Hospital, Whipps Cross Road, London, E11 1NR	0.4	C&I (clinical)	X	5	539	565	574	627

♦ These sites will be redeveloped under the planning permission for the regeneration of Brent Cross Cricklewood (Barnet planning application reference F/04687/13). The Hendon Rail Transfer Station (BAR4) will be replaced with a new facility to meet the NLWA's requirements. Planning permission for the new sites at Geron Way was granted by Barnet Council Planning Committee in September 2018. The existing commercial facilities at BAR6 and BAR7 fall within the land required to deliver the early Southern phase of the BXC regeneration which is expected to commence in the near term; replacement capacity for these sites will be sought in accordance with the planning permission for Brent Cross Cricklewood. The BAR3 site is identified for redevelopment in Phase 4 of the BXC regeneration and is currently not anticipated to be redeveloped until after 2026. It is planned that capacity at the waste facilities of BAR4, BAR6 and BAR7 and part of the capacity of BAR3 will be replaced by the new Waste Transfer Station (WTS) delivered as part of the Brent Cross Cricklewood Regeneration. The balance of the replacement capacity for BAR3 will need to be identified prior to its redevelopment and the London Borough of Barnet will seek to provide replacement capacity within the borough with the Local Plan identifying potential sites.

† These sites are within the Meridian Water Regeneration Area and compensatory capacity will be required in line with NLWP Policy 1 if they are redeveloped for other uses.

Appendix B: Strategic Imports and Exports 2017-2020

Table B.1: Destinations of strategic exports from North London 2016-2020

Waste Planning Authority	Type of waste	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bedfordshire	CD&E	43,873	175,542	94,770	63,608	18,522
Buckinghamshire	LACW/C&I	77,179	90,467	74,368	89,923	112,933
	CD&E	3,030	64,562	216,935	187,112	204,019
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	Hazardous	5,742	22,132	15,286	3,984	4,288
Derbyshire	Hazardous	16,190	18,347	17,790	15,645	16,047
East London (Havering, Newham)	LACW/C&I	27,296	52,554	33,170	13,698	32,452
	CD&E	215,560	168,490	104,110	172,143	51,572
	Hazardous	7,491	7,303	13,695	22,472	7,640
Essex	LACW/C&I	18,443	9,098	10,237	4,609	18,859
	CD&E	84,119	166,733	171,900	99,779	52,939
Greenwich	CD&E	88,938	50,389	59,499	40,416	39,798
	Hazardous	752	891	841	888	700
Hertfordshire	LACW/C&I	86,168	120,358	99,370	120,856	33,925
	CD&E	84,243	46,340	35,772	40,452	261,232
	Hazardous	1,403	2,344	5,166	1,275	4,469
Kent	LACW/C&I	13,314	52,863	26,785	53,817	47,713
	Hazardous	5,216	3,776	2,814	3,486	4,388
Kirklees (West Yorkshire)	Hazardous	121	574	13	31	20
Medway	C&I	25,021	23,172	27,849	4,706	4,623
	Hazardous	793	1,213	2,194	2,674	3,430
Milton Keynes	C&I	43,893	43,038	35,258	40,929	135,826

Waste Planning Authority	Type of waste	2016 (Baseline)	2017	2018	2019	2020
	CD&E	23,444	70,961	31,104	20,970	7,248
Northamptonshire	Hazardous	2,056	3,231	2,288	4,778	2,809
Redcar and Cleveland (Tees Valley)	Hazardous	678	98	74	1	0
Staffordshire	Hazardous	324	159	76	74	89
Surrey	Hazardous	1,486	852	473	101	846
Thurrock	CD&E	115,351	407,466	414,055	242,661	97,153
	Hazardous	251	221	3,339	13,409	2,887
West London (Brent, Ealing)	CD&E	132,692	86,360	17,985	21,724	15,392
	Hazardous	1,009	857	677	549	334
Wiltshire	Hazardous	382	135	146	60	45

Table B.2: Origins of strategic imports to North London

Origin	Waste Stream	2017	2018	2019	2020
East London Boroughs (Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham, Redbridge)	LACW/C&I	20,739	18,850	17,188	27,094
	CDE	14,248	23,085	24,237	322,741
West London Boroughs (Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames)	LACW/C&I	31,401	29,212	19,179	20,887
	CDE	48,508	80,125	248,020	219,501
	Hazardous	92	137	98	40
Western Riverside Boroughs (Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Cheslea, Lambeth and Wandsworth	CDE	10,312	18,524	54,464	23,941
City of London	LACW/C&I	0		3,708	6,627
	CDE	2,769	2,610	3,708	28,733
Essex	LACW/C&I	43,866	20,204	27,604	23,068
	CDE	26,010	19,895	27,999	15,240
	Hazardous	296	219	208	306

Hertfordshire	LACW/C&I	21,474	11,608	37,735	34,669
	CDE	19,282	35,432	128,356	76,713
	Hazardous	651	572	432	620
Kent	CDE	52	14	15,742	20,573
Leicestershire	LACW/C&I	4,965	19,329	16,602	18,298
North East Lincolnshire	Hazardous	114	122	80	151
Oxfordshire	LACW/C&I	25,209	30,678	33,319	31,464
Surrey	LACW/C&I	37,512	28,343	34,473	26,888
Tower Hamlets	CDE	6,720	11,075	12,511	11,213
Walsall	LACW/C&I	1		6,752	18,551
Westminster City	CDE	10,291	17,443	49,657	16,875
WPA not codeable (South London)	LACW/C&I	151,877	130,593	-	-
	CDE	600,004	496,537	-	-
WPA not codeable (Central London)	CDE	263,465	177,465	19,921	-
WPA not codeable (South East)	LACW/C&I	37,803	25,002	-	146
	CDE	34,174	32,192	6,253	-