

Planning

From: Planning Policy [REDACTED]
Sent: 18 October 2021 10:23
To: Planning
Cc: Planning Policy
Subject: RE: Consultee chase - Regulation 25 Consultation - Portland Port, Castletown, Portland - WP/20/00692/DCC
Attachments: Report on Residual Waste Capacity in the South East v5.0 FINAL.pdf; Wider South East Residual Waste Capacity Report Final 2021.pdf

Dear Mr. Lynham,

Please accept my apologies for the lateness of this response, and I hope you are able to take our comments into account.

I would like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to two documents which were produced in May 2021 surrounding the issue of residual waste treatment in the South East of England.

While these documents do not include your planning area, I hope they offer some assistance in the determination of the application, please find them attached.

Hampshire County Council support the application of the net self-sufficiency principle of waste management and also the appropriate application of the waste hierarchy, both of which should be considered in the decision making process.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards

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South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)

Residual Non-Hazardous Waste Treatment Capacity in the South East

V5.0 Final Report

20 May 2021



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1. Introduction and Context

- 1.1 The Wider South East of England is covered by three regional waste advisory groups which include the Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) within each region as follows:
- South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)
 - East of England Technical Advisory Body (EoETAB)
 - London Waste Planning Advisory Forum (LWPF)
- 1.2 Amongst other matters, each group monitors the development and evolution of waste management capacity within its region.
- 1.3 A particular area of focus for all three groups is the extent to which waste management capacity for managing 'residual non-hazardous waste' is being developed by the waste industry. This is with both a concern to ensure sufficient capacity is available to meet future needs, but also to ensure waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy (see Fig 1).

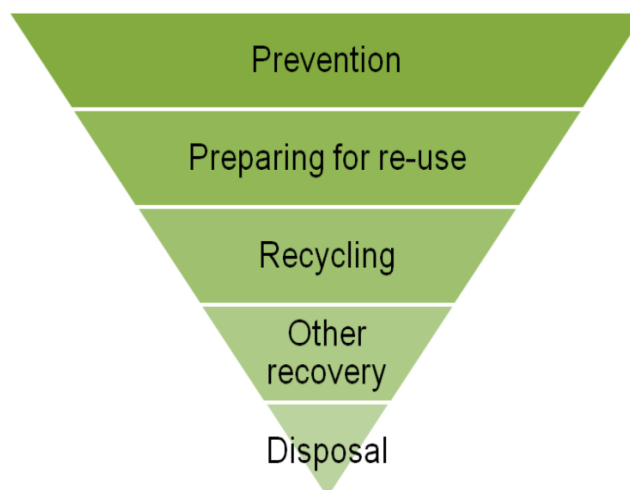


Fig. 1 The Waste Hierarchy¹

- 1.4 Residual non-hazardous waste is waste which cannot be practically recycled or managed by other methods further up the waste hierarchy². Residual non-hazardous waste is generally managed by energy from waste facilities with a decreasing quantity being managed by landfill. Residual

¹ Source: National Planning Policy for Waste

²[The recent monitoring report for the Government Resources and Waste Strategy](#) (p.33) describes residual non-hazardous waste as "waste that has not been prevented, reused or recycled. It is usually collected from households or businesses in a black bag or wheelie bin to ultimately end up at an energy recovery plant or landfill." The actual waste captured by the term can be expected to change over time, and as the Defra monitoring report identifies ought to reduce as recycling of wider streams become more viable.

non-hazardous waste is derived from Local Authority Collected Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste streams.

- 1.5 Government has indicated³ that it intends to achieve 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2035 and this is reflected in many Waste Local Plans in the South East. The government considers that its *'major waste reforms – including consistent recycling collections in England and extended producer responsibility for packaging – will drive progress towards achieving this target'*⁴. It should also be noted that some WPAs in the South East have set a 70% target for recycling municipal waste.
- 1.6 If the 65% target is achieved then there will be no more than 35% of municipal waste remaining (the 'residual waste' fraction) to be managed by landfill or 'other recovery' such as Energy from Waste (EfW)⁵. Municipal waste includes waste from households and wastes of a similar type arising from businesses.
- 1.7 EfW facilities already exist across the South East and are making an important contribution to reducing the amount of waste being managed by landfill. Many WPA areas in the South East have EfW facilities within them that were developed to ensure that the amount of biodegradable household waste being landfilled reduced in line with Landfill Directive targets⁶. These facilities are also managing some residual non-hazardous waste from commercial and industrial sources.
- 1.8 In addition to EfW, there is some Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) capacity which may also be counted towards 'other recovery' at Brookhurst Wood in West Sussex. MBT is considered 'pre-treatment' and is an intermediate process before recovery. The MBT process separates out recyclable/digestible material and the remaining residual waste is reduced through moisture extraction to become refuse derived fuel (RDF). Around 40% of the capacity of the Brookhurst Wood facility can be counted as 'other recovery' of residual waste.
- 1.9 Additional EfW facilities have been consented and some of these are undergoing construction (See Tables 3 and 5). Planning applications have also been made for such facilities and are currently being determined by the relevant WPA. In addition, EfW capacity has been, and is being, developed

³ [Resources and Waste Strategy for England, 2018](#)

⁴ Government Response to the National Infrastructure Assessment, November 2020

⁵ For the purpose of this report EFW includes all forms of Thermal Treatment

⁶ For example, East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove contract for MSW management involved construction of the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility.

via the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) route provided for by the Planning Act 2008. For example, an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for a new EfW and expansion of existing EfW at Kemsley in Kent (commented on by SEWPAG) is currently in the process of being determined by the SoS and another aimed at adding a new line at the existing Allington EfW plant, also in Kent, is expected to be submitted in 2021. An application for an EfW NSIP in Hampshire was made but subsequently withdrawn in 2020.

1.10 EfW infrastructure has an operational life of at least 30 years and so has a considerable impact on how waste will be managed in future. If insufficient capacity is developed then waste will continue to be landfilled but, on the other hand, if too much is developed then management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, in particular the achievement of recycling targets, may be hindered. Indeed, once capacity is operational it is not commercially possible to reduce inputs to enable waste to be managed by recycling and other methods further up the waste hierarchy. Hence waste is locked into a long term supply. Figure 2 below provides an illustration of how ‘surplus’ EfW capacity might occur.

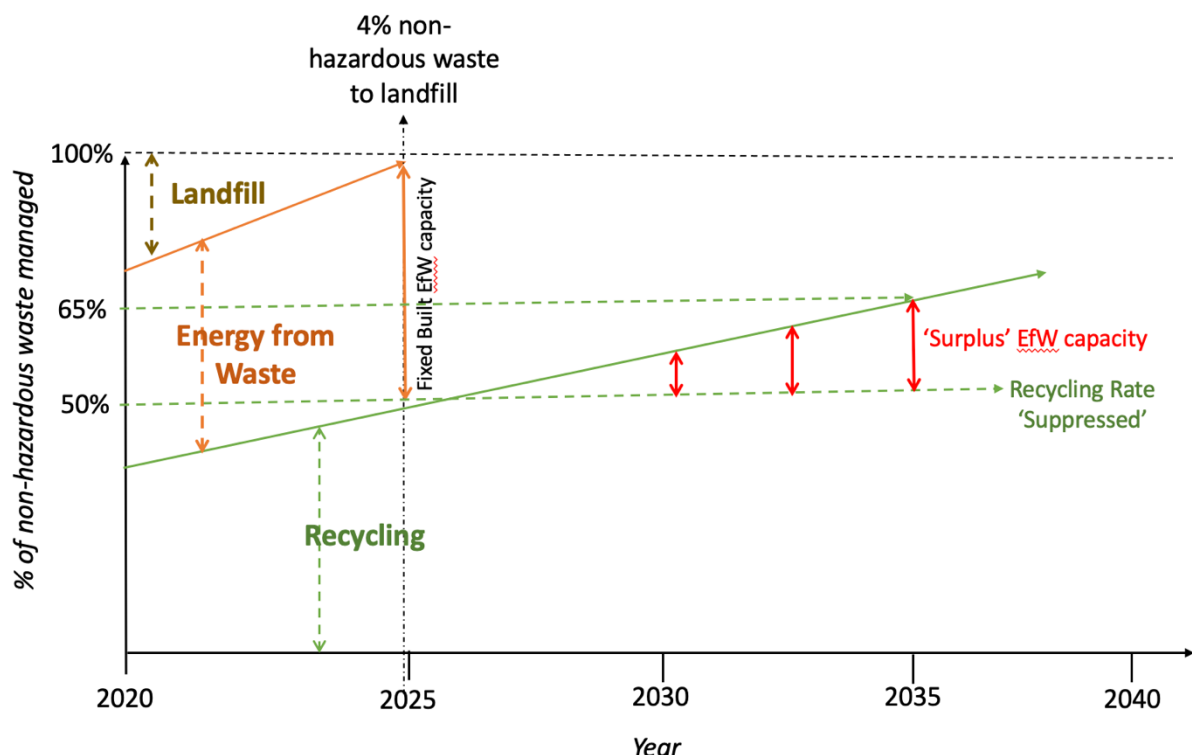


Fig. 2 ‘Surplus’ EfW Capacity Scenario (for illustrative purposes only)

This study contributes towards a Wider South East study intended to give a sense of the extent to which additional residual non-hazardous waste

management capacity is needed to minimise landfill and at the same time avoid hindering the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy.⁷

1.11 EfW plants are normally developed in accordance with economies of scale. That is to say the larger the plant the lower the cost per unit of waste processed. This means that developers may build plants of such a size that they attract waste from beyond the WPA area within which they are located. It is likely therefore that residual non-hazardous waste will be transported across regional ‘boundaries’ for management and hence it is considered that the findings from a study which covers the Wider South East will provide a more useful indicator of need for residual non-hazardous waste management capacity.

1.12 Ultimately the findings will provide information to help the regional waste planning groups and their WPAs with the following:

- Responding to planning applications made for non-hazardous residual waste management capacity (including DCOs); and,
- preparing Waste Local Plans.

1.13 Members of SEWPAG have been consulted on earlier drafts of this report and have contributed to ensuring the accuracy of the underpinning data.

2. Scope and Limitations of the Study

2.1 This study considers residual non-hazardous waste treatment capacity in the South East in the form of EfW capacity that is operational, being commissioned or being constructed. It does not include other forms of ‘recovery’ capacity including Anaerobic Digestion. It also doesn’t account for RDF manufacture (e.g. by Mechanical Biological Treatment).

2.2 Notwithstanding the approach of the Study, it is recognised that London Boroughs and other WPAs may count RDF manufacture e.g. by Mechanical Biological Treatment, as residual waste management capacity alongside EfW capacity when establishing ‘other recovery’ requirements in their Waste Local Plans.

2.3 When estimating the need for residual waste treatment capacity a ‘4% to landfill’ factor has been applied. This has been included to reflect the fact that there will likely always be some waste that will be managed by landfill.

⁷ Please note that this report has been prepared independently of similar reports that may have been, or are being, prepared by SEWPAG members.

4% reflects the 96% diversion of LACW achieved by East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove in 2018/19 (according to its latest Authority Monitoring Report (AMR))⁸. It should be noted that Defra data⁹ indicates 8.7% of municipal waste was managed by landfill in 2018/19.

- 2.4 The study has not taken account of existing landfill capacity as its intention is to identify how much residual non-hazardous waste treatment capacity is required under a virtual 'zero' waste to landfill scenario which is consistent with the Waste Hierarchy and Waste Local Plans of South East WPAs.
- 2.5 The study does not consider the Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste stream. The vast majority of this waste stream is inert and related residual waste cannot be managed via 'other recovery' facilities of the type considered in this report.
- 2.6 The study is intended to provide a snapshot of the estimated capacity gap at the end of 2020.
- 2.7 Except where indicated, estimates of forecast arisings and existing capacity are based on existing WPA data and projections included in adopted plans and related evidence base reports including AMRs.
- 2.8 Details of how 2020 arisings estimates have been derived is set out in a separate excel document but the basic approach taken is as follows:
- Where a projection for 2020 is available this has been used.
 - Where a projection for the year 2020/21 exists this has been taken as arisings in 2020.
 - In a few cases extrapolation of projections has been applied.
- 2.9 While different WPAs apply different methods of estimating arisings, the values presented have been taken as presented in their documentation. That is to say no attempt has been made to standardise them and it is possible that there could be disparities between the methods used to establish estimates.
- 2.10 Existing capacity is taken as those facilities currently in operation as well as those being commissioned and those under construction. The report indicates how much of the total capacity is not yet operational but is under construction. The capacity of facilities that are under construction but won't be operational until after 2020 are included.

⁸ The East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Plan landfill diversion target for 2015/16 was 98%; Kent CC achieved 98.5% diversion of MSW from landfill in 2019/20.

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

2.11 In a few cases data used was taken from reports and plans published some time ago and more recent data would likely improve the accuracy of the findings especially with regard to the WPAs responsible for Slough and the Isle of Wight.

2.12 The calculation of residual waste assumes that all waste managed at a recycling facility will be recycled, however in reality some material losses take place at recycling facilities where a percentage of material then needs to be disposed of at another facility such as incineration or landfill¹⁰. It is estimated that the average reject rate for MRFs in England is approximately 10%. As this has not been taken account in the calculation of residual waste requiring management, the resulting capacity gap values are underestimates.

2.13 In light of the above, the findings should be taken as ‘ballpark’ i.e. they provide an indication of what capacity gap for residual waste management capacity exists under different recycling scenarios in the South East and thus inform SEWPAG’s response to applications for additional capacity, particularly DCOs.

2.14 Consultation with WPAs on the raw data underpinning the findings was undertaken and this report takes account of the responses received.

2.15 An assessment of the impact of various assumptions has been included in Appendix 1.

3. Method

3.1 Projected arisings data for local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste for the calendar year 2020 or the financial year 2020/21 were extracted from adopted waste plans and related evidence base reports including AMRs. These arisings were summed together to give a total projected tonnage for non-hazardous waste arisings as shown in Table 1 below.

3.2 Projections made on a financial year basis i.e. for 2020/21 were taken to apply to 2020. Where WPA projections for arisings have been made for 2021 and 2022 these were taken to apply to 2020.

Table 1 – Estimated non hazardous waste arisings by WPA for 2020

WPA	LACW	C&I	Total
Buckinghamshire	279,000	582,000	861,000

¹⁰ <https://www.local.gov.uk/lga-over-half-million-tonnes-recycling-rejected-point-sorting>

Central and Eastern Berkshire	262,817	508,920	771,737
East Sussex (inc. B&H & SDNP)	385,000	516,420	930,420
Hampshire (inc Soton and Portsmouth)	809,974	1,257,500	2,067,474
Isle of Wight	45,946	63,530	109,476
Kent	721,188	1,274,080	1, 995,268
Medway	129,639	206,125	335,764
Milton Keynes	147,000	34,000	181,000
Oxfordshire	343,000	560,000	903,000
Slough**	59,472	381,000	440,472
Surrey	540,000	744,000	1,284,000
West Berkshire	81,483	174,090	255,573
West Sussex (inc. SDNP)	435,000	456,000	891,000
Totals	4,158,036	6,558,575	10,741,611

3.3 To establish the amount of residual waste that would be managed by ‘other recovery’ i.e. not managed by recycling and landfill, the following scenarios were applied:

Landfill: 4%¹¹ (i.e. 96% diversion from landfill)

Recycling:

- 50%
- 55%
- 60%
- 65%
- 70%

3.4 Although the 65% level is not envisaged to occur until 2035 it has been applied to the estimated waste arisings in 2020 to give a ‘snapshot’ feel for how much ‘other recovery’ capacity could be needed to achieve 96% diversion from landfill overall. The 70% value has been included to reflect the fact several WPAs in the South East have included this as a target in their Waste Local Plans.

3.5 It should be noted that Defra data¹² indicates 47.2% of household waste was ‘sent for reuse, recycling or composting’ in England in 2018/19.

Table 2 – Estimated residual non hazardous waste arisings by WPA

¹¹ To allow for landfill 4% of the total waste arising was subtracted from the quantities remaining after recycling

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

WPA	Recycling Scenarios				
	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
Buckinghamshire	430,500	387,450	344,400	301,350	258,300
Central and Eastern Berks	385,869	347,282	308,695	270,108	231,521
East Sussex (inc. B&H & SDNP)	450,710	405,639	360,568	315,497	270,426
Hampshire	1,033,737	930,363	826,990	723,616	620,242
Isle of Wight	54,738	49,264	43,790	38,317	32,843
Kent	997,634	897,871	798,107	698,344	598,580
Medway	167,882	151,094	134,306	117,517	100,729
Milton Keynes	90,500	81,450	72,400	63,350	54,300
Oxfordshire	451,500	406,350	361,200	316,050	270,900
Slough**	220,236	198,212	176,189	154,165	132,142
Surrey	642,000	577,800	513,600	449,400	385,200
West Berkshire	127,787	115,008	102,229	89,451	76,672
West Sussex (inc. SDNP)	445,500	400,950	356,400	311,850	267,300
<i>Total Residual Waste</i>	<i>5,498,592</i>	<i>4,948,733</i>	<i>4,398,874</i>	<i>3,849,874</i>	<i>3,299,155</i>
<i>4% to landfill</i>	<i>219,944</i>	<i>197,949</i>	<i>175,955</i>	<i>153,961</i>	<i>131,966</i>
Residual waste for 'other recovery'	5,278,648	4,750,783	4,222,919	3,695,054	3,167,189

3.6 The existing 'other recovery' capacity available to manage the residual waste arisings within the South East is estimated to be **3,724,460 tpa**. The facilities counted as providing this capacity and sources of the estimates are set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Existing residual non-hazardous waste management capacity ('other recovery')

Name of EfW/MBT facility and WPA (operational/under construction)	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source
Newhaven EfW (East Sussex) (operational)	242,000	Veolia (Operator)
Greatmoor EfW (Buckinghamshire) (operational)	345,000	As above

Forest Road ERF (Isle of Wight) (under construction)	44,000	Environment Agency - Notice of variation and consolidation, p. 2
Lakeside EfW at Colnbrook (Slough) (operational)	460,000	Environment Agency - Application for an environmental permit Part C3, p. 6 (Table 5)
Slough Multifuel (Slough) (consented)	438,000	Environment Agency - non-technical summary, p. 1 SSE (Operator)
Portsmouth ERF (Hampshire) (operational)	210,000	Veolia - Annual Performance Report 2019 for Portsmouth ERF, p. 3
Chineham ERF (Hampshire) (operational)	110,000	Veolia - Annual Performance Report 2019 for Chineham ERF, p. 5
Marchwood ERF (Hampshire) (operational)	220,000	Veolia - Annual Performance Report 2019 for Marchwood ERF, p. 3
Allington (Kent) (operational)	500,000	Surrey County Council, Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee 18 June 2020 document pack, p. 29
Kemsley K3 (Kent) (commissioning)	550,000	Application Letter as part of National Infrastructure Planning application pack
Charlton Lane Eco Park (Surrey) (commissioning)	55,460	Determination of an Application for an Environmental Permit, p. 14
Oxfordshire Ardley ERF (operational)	326,000	Viridor (Operator)
Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park (Milton Keynes) (operational)	93,600	Amey (Operator)
Brookhurst Wood MBT (West Sussex) (operational)	130,400 ¹³	WDI 2019
Total Capacity	3,724,460	

3.7 The gap between residual waste arisings not managed at landfill and ‘other recovery’ capacity was then calculated by subtracting the estimated total capacity value in Table 3 from the total residual waste arisings value arrived at in Table 2.

4 Results

4.1 Table 4 below shows the additional ‘other recovery’ capacity required for the management of residual non-hazardous waste assuming the achievement of

¹³ Facility has capacity of 310,000tpa – value shown relates to final ‘other recovery’ of residual waste rather than intermediate treatment prior to management at another facility.

increasing levels of recycling. It also show the capacity 'gap' if consented capacity were to be built.

Table 4 Estimated 'other recovery' capacity gap in the South East for 2020 (negative values indicate surplus)

Recycling Scenario	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
'Other Recovery' capacity gap	1,554,188	1,026,323	498,459	-29,406	-557,271
'Other Recovery' capacity gap inc. consented	1,267,188	739,323	211,459	-316,406	-844,271

4.2 Around 1,042,000 tpa of additional 'other recovery' capacity (in the form of EfW) has either been consented or applied for in the South East as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Residual non-hazardous waste management capacity not built out i.e. consented or consent applied for ('other recovery')

Name of EfW facility and WPA (consented or consent applied for)	Capacity (tonnes pa)	Source
Consented:		
Britanniacrest 3R, Brookhurst Wood (West Sussex) (consented)	180,000	WSSC Planning Committee Report 19 June 2018
Kemsley K3 (Kent) (consented)	107,000	Application Letter as part of National Infrastructure Planning application pack
New Circular Technology Park, Ford (Grundon)	140,000	WSSC
Sub-total	427,000	
Applications:		
Ford EfW (West Sussex) (application)	135,000 ¹⁴	Viridor/Grundon (Operator)
'Energy Recovery Centre', Reading Quarry (West Berkshire) (application)	150,000	Planning Application
Alton energy recovery facility (Veolia) (Hampshire) (application)	330,000	Planning Application

¹⁴ Application is for 275,000tpa but 140,000tpa will replace consented capacity at the same site

<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>615,000</i>	
Total	1,042,000	




5 Conclusion

5.1 Within the South East, if the use of landfill for the management of residual non-hazardous waste is minimised to 4%, the range of residual waste treatment capacity ('other recovery') required based on an estimate of arisings in 2020 and recycling scenarios ranging between 50% to 70% is estimated at between 1.55 million tpa and -557,271 tpa.

5.2 Notwithstanding the limitations of this study, including the fact that it is solely based on the position within the South East, it may be concluded that there is a risk that if any of the 'other recovery' capacity in the pipeline (i.e. consented and applications pending) came on stream then it might not be possible to achieve 65% recycling of LACW and C&I waste.

5.3 The findings from this study have been combined with those undertaken for the London Waste Planning Forum and East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body to establish a picture of residual waste requirements across the Wider South East.

Appendix 1 - Assessment of Impact of Assumptions on Estimate of Residual Waste Management Capacity Requirements

Assumption	Impact on Estimate of Residual Waste Management Capacity Requirements (increase in estimate = green; decrease in estimate = red)	Direction of Effect
The vast majority of residual non-hazardous waste is derived from Local Authority Collected Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste streams and so non-hazardous CDEW has not been factored into the overall estimate of arisings	CDEW is largely inert and so cannot be managed by residual waste management options in particular energy from waste. However, by not factoring this in it may be said that a slight underestimate of residual non-hazardous waste arisings has occurred.	
WPA projections for arisings in 2021 and 2022 were applied to 2020.	As WPAs generally predict an increase in arisings over time it is more likely that this assumption will lead to an over-estimate of the residual waste arisings in 2020.	
4% of residual waste will be managed by landfill	If more than 4% of residual waste is managed by landfill then the amount of residual non-hazardous waste arisings requiring management by 'other recovery' (e.g. EfW) will be lower, it should be noted that some SE WPAs have assumed higher levels of landfill e.g. Oxon has assumed 5%. In addition, the Government goal ¹⁵ is for no more than 10% of municipal waste to be managed by landfill by 2035.	

¹⁵ Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England, 2018

Landfill and Residual Treatment Capacity in the Wider South East of England

including the

- East of England
- the South East of England
- London

for the

East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body

South East Waste Planning Advisory Group

London Waste Planning Forum

Final Report

May 2021

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with



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1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to obtain an understanding of the current requirement for residual waste management capacity in an area known as the Wider South East, which covers the planning regions previously known as the East of England, the South East of England and London. These three regions are closely inter-related with a significant part of this area comprising the travel to work area for London. Waste from London has historically been sent to landfill in sites outside the Capital and waste management facilities are more commonly located outside the dense urban area. The high land values in London also make development of waste management facilities difficult there, although the land values in many of the areas surrounding London are also very high for residential and commercial uses.

There is therefore a need to understand the waste management capacity available in the wider region. This report has been commissioned by the Regional Waste Planning Advisory Groups for each of the three regions: the London Waste Planning Forum, the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body and the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group. The membership of these three groups is given in Appendix 2. The Report takes information gathered for each of these bodies and brings it together in a single report so as to provide an overall snapshot picture for the Wider South East of England.

The report has been drafted by Sacks Consulting in conjunction with Cool Planet Resources and Vitaka Consulting. These three consultants are the convenors of the respective Waste Planning Advisory Groups for the East of England, the South East of England and London.

Ideally, local planning authorities would benefit from understanding the total waste management capacity in the UK, but this information is not currently available. It is hoped that this gap in the information at a UK or national (England) level will be filled by central Government, notwithstanding a number of very useful industry reports that have been issued in recent years.

A particular area of focus for all three regional planning groups is the extent to which waste management capacity for managing 'residual non-hazardous waste' is being developed. This is with both a concern to ensure sufficient capacity is available to meet future needs, but also to ensure waste will be managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy (see Fig 1).

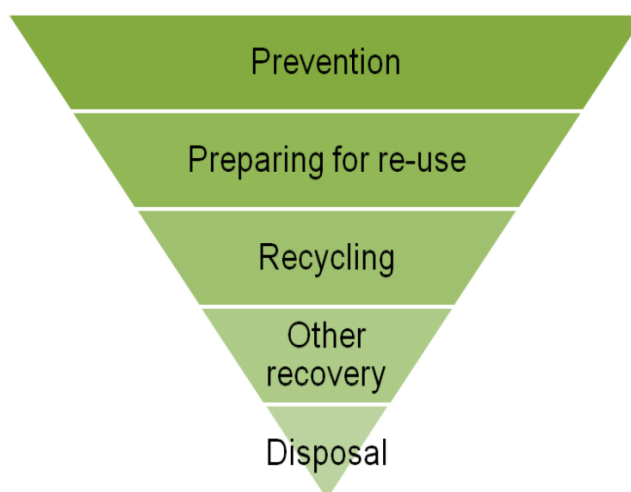


Figure 1 The Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Planning Authorities in the Wider South East of England all have Waste Plans at various stages of preparation or adoption. Data for this report has been taken from these Plans and the background information supporting them, as well as the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator, the London Plan and discussions with Council officers and some operators.

Most Waste Planning Authorities have planned for net self-sufficiency so as to have sufficient waste management capacity in their area to manage the equivalent amount of their total waste arisings. However, in practice only some of these planned facilities have been delivered and waste is often managed in neighbouring authority areas or further afield.

While it is desirable that there is self-sufficiency among the WPAs of the Wider South East, it should also be noted that there are a number of residual waste management facilities outside this area that have contracts to treat waste arising within the area. A key example of this is the Severnside EfW in South Gloucestershire which manages waste from West London. This reveals the limitations of a regional study and further work for the UK would usefully address these.

The report is concerned with the management of non-hazardous waste that cannot be recycled. "Non-hazardous waste" can also be defined as the Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste streams.

Non-hazardous waste management capacity includes landfill, thermal treatment facilities (energy from waste) and a proportion of mechanical biological treatment (MBT). It does not include the capacity to manage organic wastes such as composting and anaerobic digestion facilities, recycling capacity nor capacity to manage inert wastes at landfill or recycling centres.

The London Plan includes MBT capacity in the definition of waste "management" and therefore Boroughs can count MBT capacity towards their contribution for net self-sufficiency. For the purposes of this Study, 10% of input material is assumed to be extracted for recycling and is therefore excluded from the calculation for residual waste capacity. Of the remaining throughput, 30% has been counted as residual waste management capacity, equivalent to the average amount of waste reduction through moisture removal. Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) is mainly sent to export as discussed below.

It should be noted that this report reflects a moment in time (snapshot), and the most up to date data available (2019) has been used. Residual waste management capacity is likely to change over time as new capacity is developed, existing facilities close, waste authority contracts are procured and new legislative and tax regimes are put in place. In addition, non-hazardous waste arisings may differ from their projected amounts in light of Covid and other influences. Therefore, residual waste arisings and treatment capacity for non-hazardous waste should be monitored regularly.

2 Context

2.1 Waste arising

Recycling rates in England have plateaued just below the level of 50% of total waste arisings for LACW. The target for recycling and composting in Defra's Resources and Waste Strategy follows the EU target of 65% and significant efforts will need to be made to reach this target. Such efforts will include changes to collection systems, more separate collection and treatment of organic wastes and perhaps most importantly, improving the design of products so that they can be re-used, dismantled and recycled more easily. The main driver for such changes to product design in the UK is likely to be a system of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) which will require companies that place products on the market to contribute more directly to the costs of managing such products at

the end of their life. Defra has issued a consultation on EPR¹ for packaging and progress is expected on this work in the coming year.

2.2 Residual Waste Treatment Facilities

Residual waste is treated through a variety of routes including landfill, and disposal or recovery at Energy from Waste facilities. It can also be converted into RDF or Solid Recovered Fuel ((SRF), typically more highly processed than RDF) for recovery or landfilling. This report looks at the facilities available and planned to manage the material that becomes residual waste because there are currently no economic options for recycling it.

Many large non-hazardous landfill sites in the Wider South East of England have closed in the last five years. Several of these sites have been restored while others have been mothballed for possible future use. The expense of sending non-hazardous waste to landfill is largely due to the requirement to pay landfill tax which is levied at a rate of £94.15 per tonne from 1st April 2020. In addition to this, haulage costs will typically add a further £25 to £40 per tonne to the costs of disposal.

WRAP publish a report each year which gives a good picture of the overall costs of different waste management options and these reports can be found at <https://wrap.org.uk/resources/report/gate-fees-reports>

The median cost of sending non-hazardous waste to landfill before the addition of landfill tax in England was reported to be £24 per tonne although the figure for the East of England was £5 per tonne.

The total cost of disposing of non-hazardous waste to landfill can therefore easily reach £120 per tonne and cheaper options such as sending the material to energy from waste facilities either within the UK or abroad are more attractive for both local authorities and commercial waste managers.

Exports or imports of waste for disposal are prohibited, except for a few exceptions. Importing and exporting waste for recovery is possible, depending on country controls, waste type and destination.

Waste sent abroad to energy recovery facilities is usually first processed into RDF or SRF. Exporters need to have a legally enforceable written contract from the buyer of the product. Currently the Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities that receive this material in continental Europe are often more energy efficient than EfW facilities in the UK because they are connected to heat networks and achieve the R1 efficiency status required for the process to qualify as energy recovery rather than waste disposal. While facilities in the UK may achieve R1 status this is often because they are built to allow heat offtake at some point in future rather than immediately following their construction.

In 2019, 2.6 million tonnes of RDF was exported from the UK. Nearly half of the RDF sent to Continental Europe is treated in the Netherlands as is shown in the chart below:

¹ <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/extended-producer-responsibility/extended-producer-responsibility-for-packaging/>

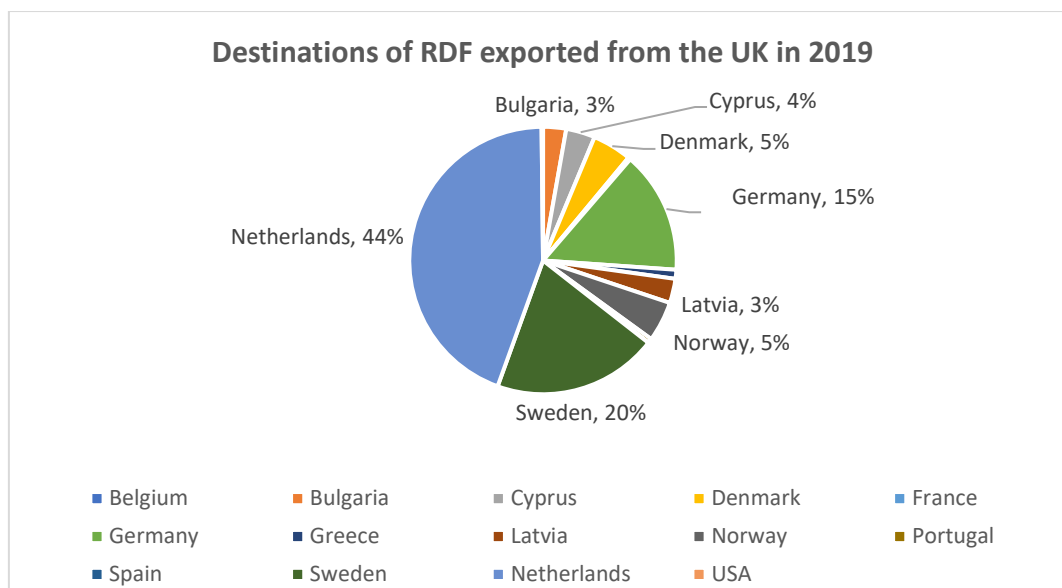


Figure 2 Destinations of RDF Exports from the UK

Source: Environment Agency: International Waste Shipments Exported from England

<https://ea.sharefile.com/share/view/s00d603b19484ef09>

<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/18594948-d111-4dd4-a8f1-0df55eb8a94a/international-waste-shipments-exported-to-england>

However, incineration taxes are being introduced in the countries that receive waste from the UK and the costs of this treatment route will become less attractive as a result. The tax rate in the Netherlands was set at €32 per tonne in 2020. In addition, there was a significant mechanical breakdown at the single main facility in the Netherlands that receives waste from the UK which reveals a weakness in the resilience of this outlet.

EfW infrastructure has an operational life of at least 30 years and so has a considerable impact on how waste will be managed in future. If insufficient capacity is developed then waste will continue to be landfilled but, on the other hand, if too much is developed then management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, in particular waste reduction and the achievement of recycling targets, may be hindered. Indeed, once capacity is operational there may be commercial pressures that prevent the reduction of inputs to these facilities. There remain concerns that easy availability of EfW management routes could reduce the pressures for waste to be managed by recycling and other methods further up the waste hierarchy. The Environmental Services Association has produced a document which seeks to address some of these issues².

There is limited understanding of the extent to which operational plants will be taken off-line in coming years. The North London Heat and Power project is planned to replace the aging facility at Edmonton, and other infrastructure built in London may be nearing the end of its life within the next ten years. However it may also be possible to refurbish these plants in the short-term.

² http://www.esauk.org/application/files/2416/1548/0962/22513_ESA_FAQs_March_2021_A4_SCREEN.pdf

3 Recycling rates and targets

The Resources and Waste Strategy for England identifies five strategic ambitions:

1. To work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025;
2. To work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
3. To eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan;
4. To double resource productivity by 2050; and
5. To eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

In 2000/01, only 12% of all LACW was recycled or composted in England, compared to 42.7% in 2018/19. The proportion of LACW sent to landfill has fallen from 79.0% to 10.8% over the same period. The official England 'waste from households' recycling rate was 45.5 per cent in 2019, up 0.9 percentage points from 44.7 per cent in 2018.

The Waste Management Plan for England³ provides that recycling rates for waste management plans must include the measures to be taken so that, by 2035 the preparation for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste⁴ is increased to a minimum of 65% by weight. The London Plan aspires to reach this target by 2030.

Landfill or incineration without energy recovery should usually be the last resort for waste, particularly biodegradable waste. The landfill tax is one of the key drivers to divert waste from landfill to achieve the 2020 target of no more than 10.161 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill and the 2035 target of no more than 10% of municipal waste to landfill.

4 Scope of the Report

4.1 Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

This report examines the non-hazardous residual waste treatment capacity in the Wider South East of England. This focuses on landfill and thermal treatment facilities (EfW). The main MBT (mechanical and biological treatment) facilities in the study area have also been taken into account on the basis that they reduce the total amount of residual waste by 30%. This figure is an average calculated from discussions with the operators of these sites and publicly available data.

The identity and annual throughput of these treatment facilities has been obtained from Environment Agency sources and planning permissions granted by the relevant Waste Planning Authorities. It should be noted that the capacity of some facilities could therefore be greater than the figure currently identified in their throughput. An example of this is the EfW at Great Blakenham in Suffolk which obtained permission to increase its operational capacity from 269,000 tonnes per annum to 295,000 tonnes per annum in 2020⁵.

Other waste management facilities are far more numerous and difficult to assess and have not been analysed here, since they are part of the system of recycling and processing waste and the tonnages treated at such facilities is taken into account in the quantity of waste recycled.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021>

⁴ The definition of municipal waste as described in the Landfill Directive includes both household waste and that from other sources which is similar in nature and composition, which will include a significant proportion of waste generated by businesses and not collected by Local Authorities.

⁵ <http://suffolk.planning-register.co.uk/Planning/Display?applicationNumber=SCC%2F0059%2F19MSART27>

The categorisation of these other facilities includes treatment and transfer facilities and the following categories have been used, taken from the Waste Data Interrogator:

- Landfill
- Disposal in or on land
- Incineration
- Treatment
- Processing
- Metal Recycling
- Transfer
- Mobile Plant
- Storage

The capacity of waste management facilities is also difficult to assess definitively, and has been assessed by examining the throughput of waste for each facility in the year 2019 (taken from the Waste Data Interrogator⁶ as a proxy for capacity) as well as the capacity in the planning permission for the facility.

4.2 Waste Arisings

Waste arisings need to be assessed from a number of sources. Only non-hazardous waste arisings are considered here, so this report does not consider inert waste arisings which predominantly arise from construction and demolition activity, or separately identified hazardous wastes. Data for arisings of LACW have been taken from the Waste Local Plans of each Waste Planning Authority (WPA) and checked against Defra's most recent data⁷. Data for Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arisings has been obtained from each of the relevant WPA's local plan or their Annual Monitoring Report. The source of these figures is a calculation made by each WPA derived from Defra's assessment of C&I waste arisings taking into account the size of the economy in each area and projections of its growth. The baseline data for this waste stream is not as strong as that for LACW since the source of the information is survey data and extrapolations from this.

The estimate for C&I waste arisings for 2018 is from Defra who give a figure of 37.2 million tonnes for England. More information on how this figure is calculated can be found at the following sources:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/918270/UK_Statistics_on_Waste_statistical_notice_March_2020_accessible_FINAL_updated_size_12.pdf

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/873328/Commercial_and_Industrial_Waste_Arisings_Methodology_Revisions_Oct_2018_contact_details_update_v0.2.pdf

A further element of uncertainty has been introduced with the proposals for the Oxford-Cambridge Arc⁸ in the Wider South East. This is a proposal for strategic growth incorporating additional

⁶ The Waste Data Interrogator is publicly available at <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/d409b2ba-796c-4436-82c7-eb1831a9ef25/2019-waste-data-interrogator>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-sustainable-growth-in-the-oxford-cambridge-arc-spatial-framework/planning-for-sustainable-growth-in-the-oxford-cambridge-arc-an-introduction-to-the-spatial-framework>

businesses and in the order of one million new homes by 2050. If these proposals are implemented, additional waste management infrastructure will be needed accordingly.

4.3 London policy context

The London Plan provides a key part of the policy framework for waste planning in London and waste plans and policies in this area should be in general conformity with the London Plan.

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 London Plan apportions an amount of LACW and C&I waste to each Borough and requires boroughs to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste.

The London Plan incorporates targets set out in the Mayor's Environment Strategy, including a London-wide target of 65% municipal (household and business) waste by 2030. This breaks down as 50% of LACW by 2025 and 75% of C&I by 2030.

Recent figures⁹ show that London has a household waste recycling rate of 33%, a business waste recycling rate of 48% and a municipal waste recycling rate of 41%.

RDF from East London's MBT facilities are mainly exported to Europe and the RDF from Southwark's MBT facility is sent to the South East London Combined Heat and Power Plant (SELCHP) energy recovery plant.

The other uncertain factor is the extent to which the recycling target for Municipal Waste of 65% will be met. The pressures on local authority budgets may restrict the innovation required to exceed current recycling rates and reach this target.

5 Non-Hazardous Waste Management Capacity

This section describes the non-hazardous waste management capacity in the Wider South East of England.

Facilities for managing waste at landfill, disposal onto land, incineration and MBT processing all contribute to taking waste to its final fate. The capacity for transfer, storage and mobile plant are generally intermediate fates where material then needs to undergo further treatment. However, some form of recycling and reuse often takes place at transfer stations, and some material losses take place at recycling facilities where a percentage of material then needs to be disposed of at another facility such as incineration or landfill. While the reporting of this data remains patchy, it is estimated that the average reject rate for MRFs in England is approximately 10%. This means that the quantities of residual waste that require management described in the section below are likely to be underestimates.

There is an on-going debate about the role of MBT facilities, which produce RDF which then needs to be further treated usually at EfW plants. They reduce the volume and weight of material handled, through extraction of water and recyclable materials. The material that is then sent for recycling will be counted in the recycling statistics achieved within each Waste Planning Authority area.

⁹ [London Environment Strategy](#) (May 2018)

Some WPAs including the London Boroughs, include MBT capacity in their total residual waste treatment capacity. The main facilities for production of RDF and SRF in the Wider South East are listed here, but not included in the total available residual waste management capacity.

5.1 Non-Hazardous Landfill

The data on remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity has been obtained from the Environment Agency which collates information supplied by operators. The information is necessarily approximate and is subject to continuous change. These figures therefore provide a snapshot of the picture at a point in time and are based on the landfill sites given in Appendix 1. The data is largely taken from the Environment Agency’s regular report on Remaining Landfill Capacity and the end of 2019.

The role of landfill for disposing of waste has reduced significantly in recent years with many non-hazardous landfill sites being filled more slowly than in earlier decades and sometimes being restored to lower levels than originally anticipated. Landfill is currently regarded as the least desirable management route for waste and the National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) requires Waste Planning Authorities to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy. The Resources and Waste Strategy for England aims to eliminate the sending of food waste to landfill by 2030 and to reduce the amount of municipal waste sent to landfill to 10% or less by 2035. It is possible that the use of landfill for non-hazardous waste will be all but eliminated by that time.

Table 1 Non-Hazardous Landfill Capacity

Waste Planning Authority Area	Capacity (cubic metres)
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	8,148,000
Essex and Southend-on-Sea	2,171,000
Norfolk	5,090,000
Suffolk	4,400,000
Thurrock	5,200,000
Total for the East of England	25,009,000

Waste Planning Authority Area	Capacity (cubic metres)
Havering	1,142,042
Sutton	10,000
Total for London	1,152,042

Waste Planning Authority Area	Capacity (cubic metres)
Buckinghamshire total	28,101,363
Hampshire total	780,880
Kent Total	1,746,688
Oxfordshire total	3,801,464
Surrey Total	3,711,635
South East Total	38,142,030

Total Non-Hazardous Landfill capacity in the Wider South East: **66,327,072 cubic metres**

5.2 Residual Waste Treatment Capacity

The residual waste treatment facilities that are considered here comprise EfW facilities. The table below identifies the facilities in the Wider South East that process non-hazardous wastes. The majority of these are operational but also included are facilities that are under construction, or are considered certain to be delivered within the next three years.

Table 2 Residual Waste Treatment Facilities in the Wider South East

East of England	Capacity (tonnes pa)
Peterborough (operational)	85,000
Suffolk (operational)	295,000
Goosey Lodge (Bedford Borough)	255,000
Central Bedfordshire (under construction)	545,000
Essex (Rivenhall - (with planning permission)	595,000
Tilbury Green Power	450,000
Total in the East of England	2,225,000

South East of England	Capacity (tonnes pa)
Newhaven EfW (East Sussex) (operational)	242,000
Greatmoor EfW (Buckinghamshire) (operational)	345,000
Forest Road ERF (Isle of Wight) (under construction)	44,000
Lakeside EfW at Colnbrook (Slough) (operational)	460,000
Portsmouth ERF (Hampshire) (operational)	210,000
Chineham ERF (Hampshire) (operational)	110,000
Marchwood ERF (Hampshire) (operational)	220,000
Allington (Kent) (operational)	500,000
Kemsley K3 (Kent) (under construction)	550,000
Charlton Lane Eco Park (Surrey) (commissioning)	55,460
Isle of Wight Resource Recovery Facility (operational)	60,000
Oxfordshire Ardley ERF	326,000
Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park (Milton Keynes) (operational)	93,600
Slough Heat & Power	438,000
Total in the South East of England	3,654,060

London	Capacity (tpa)
Riverside Resource Recovery, Bexley	741,147
Edmonton EfW Facility, Enfield	495,178
South East London Combined Heat and Power (SELCHP) Lewisham	439,083
Beddington Energy Recovery Facility Sutton	276,877
Cory Riverside Energy (consented) Bexley	800,000
North London Heat and Power (additional consented capacity) Enfield	175,000
Total in London	2,927,285

Total residual waste treatment capacity in the Wider South East

8,806,345

Figure 3 Operational and Permitted Energy Recovery Facilities in London, South East and East Regions

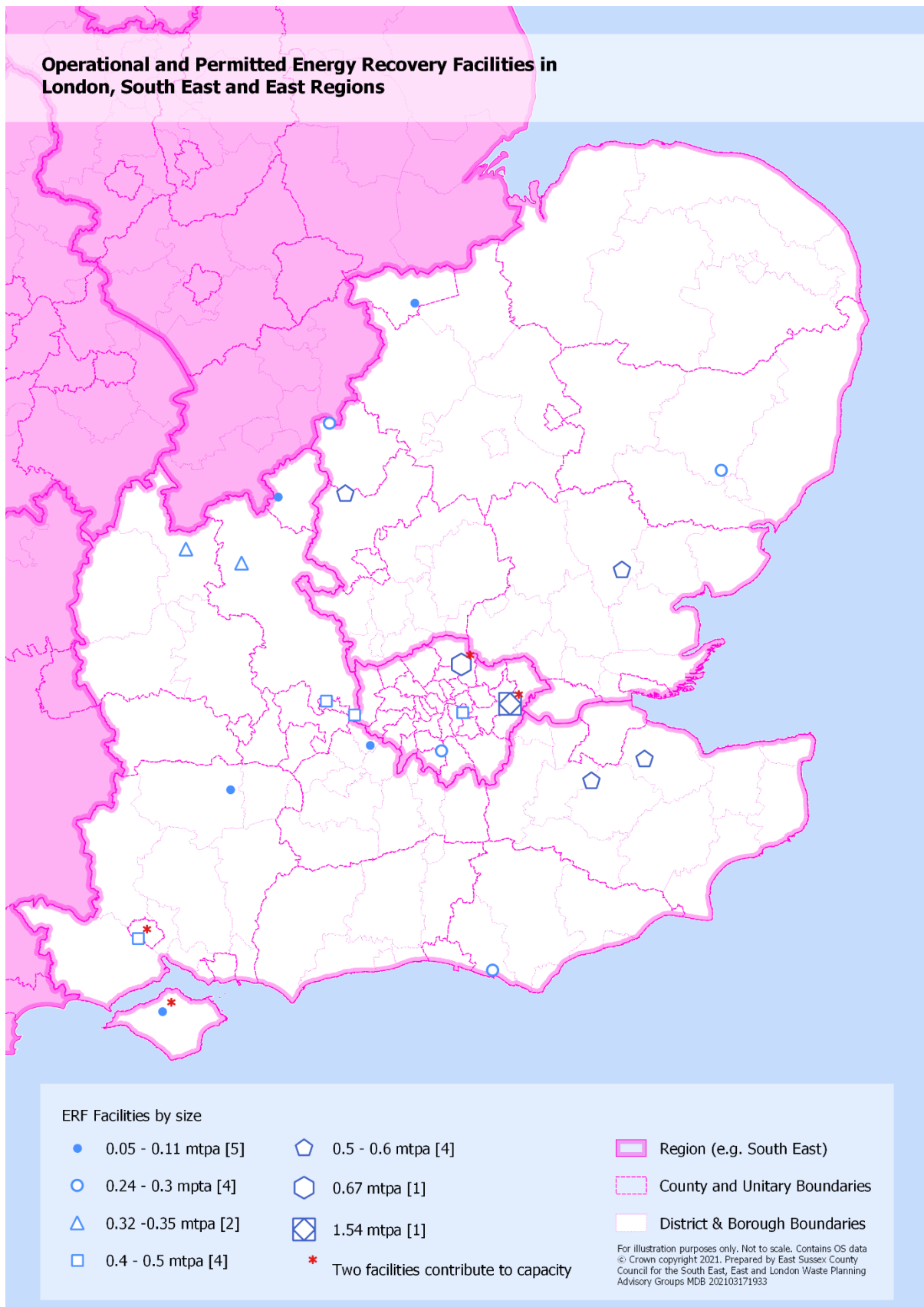


Table 3 MBT Capacity (tonnes)

Annual throughput	Annual throughput (2019)	Treatment capacity (30%)
Jenkins Lane Waste Management Facility (Newham)	189,637	56,891
Frog Island Waste Management Facility (Havering)	162,338	48,701
Southwark Integrated Waste Management Facility (Southwark)	85,000	25,500
Total	436,975	131,093

MBT Facilities outside London	Annual throughput (2019)	Treatment capacity (30%)
Amey (Cambridgeshire)	200,000	60,000
Courtauld Rd (Essex)	417,000	125,100
Brookhurst Wood (West Sussex)	130,400	39,120
Total	747,400	224,220

Source: Operational data supplied by ELWA, Environment Agency and [Southeast London joint waste planning technical paper](#) (December 2019)

Total residual waste treatment capacity from MBT: **355,313 tonnes pa**

In addition, there are a significant number of composting and anaerobic digestion facilities in the Wider South East that are not considered here.

6 Comparison with Waste Arisings

The waste arising in each WPA Area has been taken from Waste Plans, the London Plan and Annual Monitoring Reports. Some of these forecasts may be a little out of date and many caveats need to be applied to waste arising forecasts, especially forecasts of C&I waste where the data for existing arisings is weak.

In addition, the economy is likely to enter a recession following the Covid crisis and C&I waste arisings will be significantly lower than anticipated in any waste forecasts. In 2020 household waste arisings have increased by between 20% and 30% in most areas, but this will not make up for the large reduction in commercial arisings that has occurred in the first half of 2020. The arisings in the table below are therefore likely to be over-estimates.

The table below summarises the non-hazardous waste arisings in each WPA area and shows how much residual waste will need to be managed if recycling and composting rates are achieved ranging from 50% to 65%.

Table 4 Quantities of non-hazardous waste arising (tonnes)

Waste arisings in 2020/21	LACW	C&I	Total Non-hazardous waste arisings	Residual waste to be managed after recycling rate of			
				50%	55%	60%	65%
Bedfordshire Authorities	340,000	527,000	867,000	433,500	390,150	346,800	303,450
Cambridgeshire	354,000	603,000	957,000	478,500	430,650	382,800	334,950
Essex & Southend	737,000	940,000	1,677,000	838,500	754,650	670,800	586,950
Hertfordshire	556,000	1,066,000	1,622,000	811,000	729,900	648,800	567,700
Norfolk	430,000	1,141,600	1,730,000	865,000	778,500	692,000	605,500
Peterborough	97,000	201,000	298,000	149,000	134,100	119,200	104,300
Suffolk	401,000	711,000	1,112,000	556,000	500,400	444,800	389,200
Thurrock	81,000	88,000	169,000	84,500	76,050	67,600	59,150
Total for East of England	2,996,000	5,436,000	8,432,000	4,216,000	3,794,400	3,372,800	2,951,200
Buckinghamshire	279,000	582,000	861,000	430,500	387,450	344,400	301,350
Central and Eastern Berkshire	262,817	508,920	771,737	385,869	347,282	308,695	270,108
East Sussex (inc. B&H & SDNP)	385,000	516,420	901,420	450,710	405,639	360,568	315,497
Hampshire	809,974	1,257,500	2,067,474	1,033,737	930,363	826,990	723,616
Isle of Wight	45,946	63,530	109,476	54,738	49,264	43,790	38,317
Kent	721,188	1,274,080	1,995,268	997,634	897,871	98,107	698,344
Medway	129,639	206,125	335,764	167,882	151,094	134,306	117,517
Milton Keynes	147,000	34,000	181,000	90,500	81,450	72,400	63,350
Oxfordshire	343,000	542,000	885,000	442,500	398,250	354,000	309,750
Slough	59,472	381,000	440,472	220,236	198,212	176,189	154,165
Surrey	540,000	744,000	1,284,000	642,000	577,800	513,600	449,400
West Berkshire	81,483	174,090	255,573	127,787	115,008	102,229	89,451
West Sussex (inc. SDNP)	435,000	456,000	891,000	445,500	400,950	356,400	311,850
Total South East	4,239,519	6,739,665	10,979,184	5,489,592	4,940,633	4,391,674	3,842,714
All London	4,026,000	4,191,000	8,217,000	4,108,500	3,697,650	3,286,800	2,875,950
Total Arisings for the Wider South East	11,261,519	16,366,665	27,628,184	13,814,092	12,432,683	11,051,274	9,669,864

7 Summary and Conclusions

If the recycling target of 65% is achieved then, without relying on available landfill, there will be a shortfall of capacity for residual treatment of just under one million tonnes per annum. This may be significantly lower if the arisings are an over-estimate as anticipated in section 6.

In the interim before that recycling rate is reached or if it is not reached at all, the gap is likely to be more.

Table 5 Total Forecast Non-Hazardous Residual Waste Capacity Gap

Recycling rate	50%	55%	60%	65%
Total residual waste	13,814,092	12,432,683	11,051,274	9,669,864
Residual treatment capacity	8,844,885	8,844,885	8,844,885	8,844,885
Residual waste treatment capacity gap (tonnes)	5,007,747	3,626,338	2,244,929	863,519

Until existing planning permissions start construction, or new facilities come forward, and recycling rates increase, the Wider South East of England is therefore likely to remain at least partially dependent on facilities outside its area as well as facilities abroad. A key example of waste that is sent outside the Wider South East is the waste sent from West London to an energy from waste facility in South Gloucestershire amounting to approximately 300,000 tonnes per annum.

It should be noted that this report does not include any forecasts for population or economic growth, both of which could cause an increase in the quantity of waste arising. It should also be noted that there are significant challenges in achieving the target of 65% recycling and composting of non-hazardous waste: whilst this level has been achieved in Wales, changes on collection and waste management systems will be required to achieve this level throughout the Wider South East of England for both Local Authority Collected Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste.

Notwithstanding the approach of the Study, it is recognised that London Boroughs and other WPAs may count RDF manufacture e.g. by MBT as residual waste management capacity alongside EfW capacity when establishing 'other recovery' requirements in their Waste Local Plans.

Appendix 1 – Details of Non-hazardous Landfill Sites

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Site Name	Capacity (cubic metres)
Buckden Landfill Site	1,998,000
Grunty Fen Landfill Site, Ely	129,000
March Landfill Site	30,000
Milton Landfill Site	132,000
Warboys Landfill Site	0
Witcham Meadlands Landfill, Mepal	1,042,000
Ely Road Landfill Site, Waterbeach	2,309,000
Eye Quarry Landfill	700,000
Thornhaugh Quarry I Landfill Site	1,140,000
Eye North Eastern Landfill	518,000
Eye Quarry Landfill	150,000
Total for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	8,148,000

Essex and Southend-on-Sea

Site Name	Non-haz capacity (cubic metres)
Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester	56,000
Bellhouse Landfill, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester	2,000,000
Barling Magna Landfill, Barling Marsh, Barling Magna, Southend-on-Sea	100,000
Pitsea Landfill, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, Basildon	15,000
Total for Essex and Southend-on-Sea	2,171,000

Norfolk

Site Name	Capacity (cubic metres)
Blackborough End	4,000,000
Feltwell	1,090,000
Total for Norfolk	5,090,000

Suffolk

Site Name	Capacity (cubic metres)
Masons Landfill	3,800,000*
Folly Farm Landfill	600,000
Total for Suffolk	4,400,000

*Note that the current planning permission is for restoration of this site by October 2022

Thurrock

Site Name	Remaining Capacity (cubic metres)
South Ockendon	4,500,000
Rainham Landfill	1,700,000
Total for Thurrock	5,200,000

Non-Hazardous Landfill Capacity in London

Facility name	Borough	Capacity (cubic metres)
Rainham Landfill	Havering	1,142,042
Beddington Farmlands Landfill Site	Sutton	10,000
Total		1,152,042

Non-hazardous Landfill Capacity in the South-East

Facility Name	Planning Sub Region	Remaining Capacity end 2019 (cubic metres)
Springfield Farm Landfill	Buckinghamshire	9,317,863
Bletchley Landfill Site	Buckinghamshire	10,409,626**
Calvert Landfill Site pit 6	Buckinghamshire	5,943,903
Calvert Landfill Site	Buckinghamshire	2,186,371
Land at Meadhams Farm Brickworks	Buckinghamshire	243,600
Blue Haze Landfill	Hampshire	780,880
Greatness Quarry	Kent	11,855
Shelford Landfill Site	Kent	1,734,833
Sutton Courtenay	Oxfordshire	2,505,012
Sutton Courtenay Landfill - Phase 3	Oxfordshire	721,583
Dix Pit Landfill Site	Oxfordshire	137,687
Finmere Quarry Landfill	Oxfordshire	437,182
Redhill Landfill (North East Quadrant)	Surrey	3,661,509
Total		38,091,904

**Note that the current planning permission is for imports to this site to cease by February 2022

Appendix 2 – Membership of regional waste planning advisory groups in the Wider South East of England

There are representatives of the following Waste Planning Authorities on the respective waste planning advisory groups. It should be noted that these representatives are unable to bind their authorities to any view or position and their participation is advisory.

East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body

- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Peterborough City Council
- Suffolk County Council
- Norfolk County Council
- Essex County Council
- Thurrock Council
- Southend-on-sea Borough Council
- Hertfordshire County Council
- Central Bedfordshire Council
- Bedford Borough Council and
- Luton Borough Council

Contact details: Deborah Sacks deborah@sacksconsulting.co.uk

South East Waste Planning Advisory Group

- Buckinghamshire County Council
- East Sussex County Council
- Hampshire County Council
- Kent County Council
- Oxfordshire County Council
- Surrey County Council
- West Sussex County Council
- Bracknell Forest Borough Council
- Brighton and Hove Council
- Isle of Wight Council
- Medway Borough Council
- Milton Keynes Council
- Portsmouth City Council
- Reading Borough Council
- Slough Borough Council
- Southampton City Council
- West Berkshire District Council

Contact details: Ian Blake ian.blake@cpresources.co.uk

London Waste Planning Forum

- a) All waste planning authorities in London - WPAs in waste planning consortia may choose to be represented by one of the boroughs involved
- b) The GLA, LWARB, London Councils and other London organisations dealing with waste
- c) Environment Agency
- d) Private sector involved with waste planning in London to be coordinated through ESA
- e) Community and voluntary sector organisations involved with waste planning in London
- f) Representatives from neighbouring regional waste planning fora (East of England and South East England)
- g) Other government and non-governmental organisations including waste industry trade bodies and professional bodies as agreed from time to time by the LWPF

Contact details: Victoria Manning [REDACTED]