

Statement of Common Ground on strategic waste matters between the City of London Corporation and relevant waste planning authorities

March 2024



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Introduction and context

1. The City of London Corporation is a waste planning authority (WPA) and as such, has a statutory duty to prepare a waste local plan in line with article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008). This is fulfilled through the inclusion of waste policies in the City of London Local Plan.
2. The Mayor of London's London Plan 2021 contains a strategic commitment to manage the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within London (i.e. net self-sufficiency) by 2026. The London Plan allocates waste apportionments to individual boroughs and to the City of London for Household, Commercial and Industrial (HC&I) waste. The London Plan requires the London boroughs and the City of London to allocate sufficient land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage their waste apportionment, although it also encourages them to collaborate by pooling their apportionment requirements.
3. The London Plan has allocated the City of London a 1.0% apportionment share of London's total waste figure (84,000 tonnes in 2021, rising to 90,000 tonnes in 2041). The City of London Corporation has prepared a draft Local Plan (City Plan 2040), which includes waste planning policies for the authority. However, with no sites available for waste processing facilities within the City of London's boundary, waste will continue to need to be exported to other locations. The 2011 Localism Act 'Duty to Cooperate' requires co-operation between authorities on issues which impact on planning, including provision of waste management facilities.
4. Notwithstanding the London Plan's aim for net self-sufficiency, National Planning Practice Guidance for Waste states: "Given the unique waste needs of London, there is likely to be a need for waste planning authorities surrounding London to take some of London's waste. The Mayor and waste planning authorities in London should engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with other authorities, under the duty to cooperate, to help manage London's waste."

Strategic geography

5. The City of London Corporation is the governing body of the Square Mile and is the smallest of the 33 local authorities in London. The City is located on the north bank of the River Thames in central London and is bordered by the boroughs of Camden, Islington and Hackney to the north, Westminster to the west, Tower Hamlets to the east and Southwark and Lambeth to the south. The City is the ancient core of London with a rich legacy of history and is one of the world's leading financial and professional services centres. Consequently, it is unique in having a daytime working population of over 500,000 people, compared to a small residential population of approximately 8,000 people.



Figure 1: Location of the City of London

Strategic waste issues

6. Due to the intensively developed character of the City of London, its small geographic area and the absence of any significant waste management facilities, all waste generated within the City of London is received for treatment or disposal at locations within other Waste Planning Authorities. Analysis shows that the City exported approximately 347,414 tonnes of waste in 2022 comprising:
 - Household, Commercial and Industrial waste (HC&I);
 - Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E);
 - Hazardous waste (HW); and
 - Incinerator waste

7. For the purposes of the Duty to Cooperate, the City of London Corporation intends to adopt the same thresholds for 'strategic' waste movements as those used by members of the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group in their March 2020 Statement of Common Ground, namely:
 - HC&I non-hazardous waste: 5,000 tonnes per annum
 - CD&E inert waste: 10,000 tonnes per annum
 - HW: 100 tonnes per annum.

8. Figure 2 illustrates the destination of the City's strategic amounts waste and Table 1 shows that the majority of the waste exported from the City of London in 2022 was CD&E waste, which reflects the intensive development activity taking place within the City.

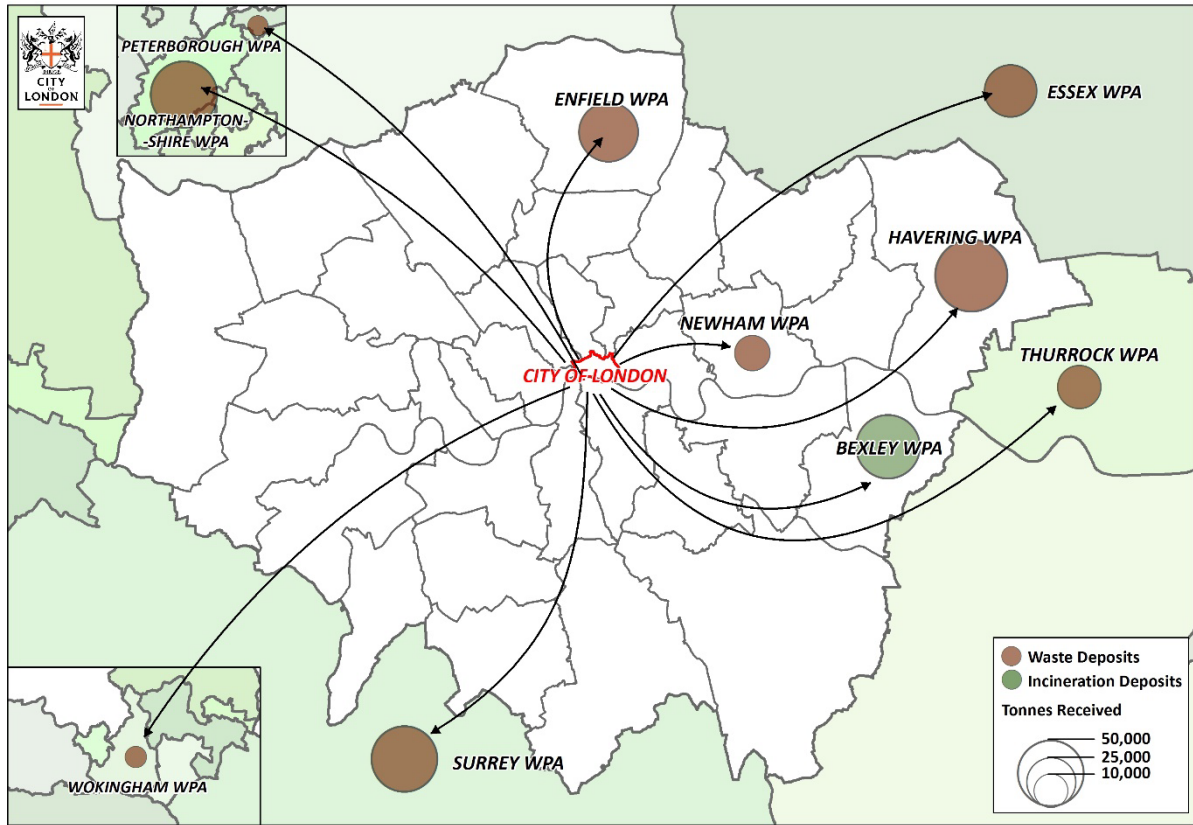


Figure 2: Destinations for the City's waste 2022

	Household, commercial & industrial waste 5,000 tonnes and over*	Construction, demolition & excavation waste 10,000 tonnes and over*	Hazardous waste 100 tonnes and over*	Incinerator waste (No strategic criteria)	Total
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Strategic amounts of waste* per annum.

Nth Yorkshire	0	0	149*	0	149
Nth Hamptonshire	308	9	36,596*	0	36,913
Oxfordshire	3	2	161*	0	166
Wiltshire	365	0	267*	0	632
Wokingham	1,173	0	2,713*	0	3,886
Peterborough	651	47	2,729*	0	3,427
Enfield	180	28,770*	0	0	28,950
Thurrock	2,877	12,691*	2	0	15,570
Surrey	32,741*	366	2,416*	0	35,523
Havering	457	42,825*	0	0	43,282
Newham	10	10,439*	19	0	10,468
Essex	100	22,092*	61	0	22,253
Bexley	0	0	25	60,340	60,365
Total	38,865	117,241	45,138	60,340	261,584

Non-strategic amounts of waste per annum sent to all other authorities

All other locations	9,701	75,900	229	0	85,830
Total	48,566	193,141	45,367	60,340	347,414

Table 1: Waste exported from the City of London in 2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

9. The City of London Corporation has an agreement with the London Borough of Bexley and participates in the South-East London Joint Waste Planning Group (SELJWPG), which currently comprises the boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark along with the City of London. The Group has identified sufficient waste management capacity up to 2036 to meet the combined waste apportionment of each of its individual members.
10. As shown in Table 1 above, the vast majority of 'strategic' waste exports from the City of London in 2022 were for CD&E and HW waste categories, neither of which are subject to apportionment in the London Plan.
11. This Statement of Common Ground report focuses on engagement between the City of London Corporation and waste planning authorities, both inside and outside London, that receive significant amounts of waste from the City of London (See Appendices 1-13).

Waste policy approach

12. The City of London Corporation is committed to reducing the quantity of waste generated in the City of London and to this end the draft City Plan 2040 Circular Economy and Waste policies promote:

- Circular economy principles throughout the building life cycle and the submission of Circular Economy Statements for major developments;
- Provision of on-site waste management facilities where feasible within major developments;
- Adherence to the waste hierarchy;
- Consolidation and sustainable transport of waste and;
- Safeguarding of Walbrook Wharf as a waste site and wharf suitable for the river transport of waste.

Results of Duty to Cooperate Exercise

13. There are 13 authorities that receive strategic amounts of waste from the City of London, as set out in Table 1. An email was sent to each authority asking them if they felt the level of waste they received from the City of London warranted entering into a Statement of Common Ground, and whether they felt their existing waste sites would continue to have the capacity to receive waste from the City of London for the life of the City Plan 2040.

14. Three authorities did not respond, so it has been assumed they feel they can continue to receive the City's waste (as per assumption in initial communications). Two authorities felt the amount of waste they received from the City did not warrant confirming common ground due to the small amount of waste involved. Five authorities agreed that they can continue receiving the City's waste, with one authority having signed the SoCG. Two authorities are currently reviewing their waste plans so were unable to engage with the SoCG. One authority was unable to confirm capacity after 2034.

Authority	Response
Nth Yorkshire	Did not feel it necessary to cooperate due to small amount of waste.
Nth North H'shire	No response.
Oxfordshire	Agreed to respond; no response forthcoming.
Wiltshire	Did not feel it necessary to cooperate due to small amount of waste.
Wokingham	Willing to cooperate; awaiting response.
Peterborough	Unable to confirm capacity as waste site closing in 2034.
Enfield	Willing to cooperate; awaiting Nth London Waste Group input.
Thurrock	No response.
Surrey	Willing to cooperate; awaiting response.
Havering	Updating East London Waste Plan so can't respond.
Newham	Updating East London Waste Plan so can't respond.
Essex	Willing to cooperate; checking figures.
Bexley	No response.

Table 2: Responses to Statement of Common Ground consultation.

Appendix 1

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and North Yorkshire covering strategic waste matters

[Did not consider it necessary to enter Statement of Common Ground].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- North Yorkshire Council
-

Strategic geography

1.1 North Yorkshire Council is the unitary authority that governs the non-metropolitan county of North Yorkshire. The Council area is 6,430 sq. km and is largely rural. There is a small section of green belt in the south of the county.

Strategic waste issues

1.2 North Yorkshire did not receive any of the City's waste until 2019, when it received a small amount of hazardous waste. Since 2019 the amount of hazardous waste received has steadily increased and is now at a strategic level.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD&E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HW	0	0	0	23	89	136	149
Total	0	0	0	23	89	136	149

Table 1A: Waste exported from the City of London to North Yorkshire 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Thurrock.

1.4 Table 1A below lists waste sites in North Yorkshire that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in North Yorkshire receiving waste from the City of London

Genta Environmental, Marston Business Park YO26 7QF

Table 1B: Waste sites in North Yorkshire receiving waste from the City of London

1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility. Landfill void space in the wider south east represents sufficient opportunity for the market to find an alternative destination for similar amounts of waste currently exported from the City of London to landfill in North Yorkshire.

Waste policy approach

1.6 A joint minerals and waste plan was prepared in 2022 between North Yorkshire Council, the City of York and North York Moors National Park to deal with the disposal of waste up until 2030. The following interconnected priorities underpin the vision and objectives of the authorities Minerals and Joint Waste Plan 2022:

- Delivering sustainable waste management
- Achieving the efficient use of minerals resources
- Optimising the spatial distribution of minerals and waste development
- Protecting and enhancing the environment, supporting communities and businesses and mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Governance arrangements

1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Planning Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date: 11th March 2024

North Yorkshire Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Appendix 2

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and North Northamptonshire Council covering strategic waste matters

[No response received].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- North Northamptonshire Council

Strategic geography

1.1 Northamptonshire is located in the southern part of the East Midlands region and has a population of over 748,000 (2018) and a landmass of 2,364km². Northamptonshire County Council was abolished in 2021 and two unitary councils were created, these are West Northamptonshire Council and North Northamptonshire Council. The Minerals and Waste Team are based at North Northamptonshire Council but provide a service to West Northamptonshire Council. While the area is largely rural, the largest employment sector is professional and business services industries.

Strategic waste issues

1.2 There was no waste exported to North Northamptonshire from the City until 2019. Significant amounts of hazardous waste has been exported between 2019 and 2022.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	0	0	79	308
CD&E	0	0	0	0	0	42	9
HW	0	0	0	39,671	12,009	11,741	36,596
Total	0	0	0	39,671	12,009	11,862	36,913

Table 2A: Waste exported from the City of London to North Northamptonshire 2016-2022
[Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

- 1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in North Northamptonshire.
- 1.4 Table 2B below lists waste sites in North Northamptonshire that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in North Northamptonshire receiving waste from the City of London
East Northants Resource Management Facility PE8 6XX
Monoworld Rushden NN10 6BQ

Table 2B: Waste sites in North Northamptonshire receiving waste from the City of London

1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility. Landfill void space in the wider south east represents sufficient opportunity for the market to find an alternative destination for similar amounts of waste currently exported from the City of London to landfill in North Northamptonshire.

Waste policy approach

1.6 North Northamptonshire adopted a Minerals and Waste Local Plan in 2017 and is currently revising waste policies subsequent to the reorganisation of the local government structure. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan seeks to promote a step change in high quality design-led sustainable development by.

- i. maximising materials resource efficiency.
- ii. minimising waste.
- iii. optimising the use of existing infrastructure and highway networks and previously developed land.
- iv. promoting the sustainable transport of materials.

Governance arrangements

1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Planning Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date: 11th March 2024

North Northamptonshire Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Appendix 3

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Oxfordshire County Council covering strategic waste matters

[Agreed to respond; no response received].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Oxfordshire County Council

Strategic geography

1.1 Oxfordshire County Council is the county council for the non-metropolitan county of Oxfordshire. It is located in the South-East of England, on the southern fringes of the West Midlands and has a population of approximately 750,000. The county covers 2,605 sq. km and has a diverse range of land uses with a focus on technology-based businesses and a large number of companies linked to university functions.

Strategic waste issues

1.2 Hazardous waste is the only waste stream from the City to Oxfordshire. Waste from the City of London was only transported to Oxfordshire in strategic amounts in 2020 and 2022.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD&E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HW	0	0	3	2	161	0	166
Total	0	0	3	2	161	0	166

Table 3A: Waste exported from the City of London to Oxfordshire 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

- 1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Thurrock.
- 1.4 Table 3B below lists waste sites in Oxfordshire that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in Oxfordshire receiving waste from the City of London
Standlake Waste Oil Storage Facility OX29 7PL
Chilton Transfer Station OX11 ORP
M & M Waste Recycling Transfer Station OX29 4FL

Table 3B: Waste sites in Oxfordshire receiving waste from the City of London

1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility. Landfill void space in the wider south east represents sufficient opportunity for the market to

find an alternative destination for similar amounts of waste currently exported from the City of London to landfill in Oxfordshire.

Waste policy approach

1.6 Oxfordshire's Resource and Waste Strategy 2018-2023 seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- i. We will work with residents to reduce the waste produced by each household and maximise the amount of waste reused;
- ii. We will maximise the amount of waste that is recycled or composted and we will recover energy from the remainder in order to minimise the amount sent to landfill;
- iii. We will work together, with local communities and service providers, to improve waste management services across the county ensuring that we become more economic, efficient, effective and that waste is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy;
- iv. We will prepare for population growth by embedding circular economy principles into our activities and considering innovative ways of reducing, reusing and recycling more of our waste.
- v. We will work to improve the local environment for all residents through effective communications and enforcement activity.

Governance arrangements

1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Planning Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date: 11^h March 2022

Oxfordshire County Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Appendix 4

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Wiltshire Council covering strategic waste matters

[Did not consider it necessary to enter Statement of Common Ground].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Wiltshire Council
-

Strategic geography

1.1 Wiltshire is located in south-west England and is a mostly rural area with a diverse economy. The population of Wiltshire is approximately 720, 000 people and the land area is 3,485 square km.

Strategic waste issues

1.2 There was no waste exported from the City of London to Wiltshire until 2019, when a small amount of household waste and a strategic amount of hazardous waste was exported. 2021 saw a significant amount of hazardous waste sent to Wiltshire, however in 2022 the amount had reduced to previous levels.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	28	89	17	365
CD&E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HW	0	0	0	226	204	601	267
Total	0	0	0	254	293	618	632

Table 4A: Waste exported from the City of London to Wiltshire 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Wiltshire.

1.4 Table 4B below lists waste sites in Wiltshire that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in Wiltshire receiving waste from the City of London
Lower Compton Landfill SN11 8RB
Parkgate Farm Hazardous Waste Landfill SN5 4HG
Parkgate Farm Waste Management Facility SN5 4HG

Table 4B: Waste sites in Wiltshire receiving waste from the City of London

1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

1.6 Wiltshire's Draft Climate Strategy 2022-2027 contains the following waste objectives:

- Work towards a circular economy
- Work towards zero avoidable waste in Wiltshire and decarbonising the waste management process
- Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, increase the amount of waste recycled and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Governance arrangements

1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Planning Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date: 11th March 2024

Wiltshire Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Appendix 5

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Wokingham Council covering strategic waste matters

[Agreed to cooperate; awaiting response.]

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Wokingham Council
-

Strategic geography

- 1.1 Wokingham is a market town and civil parish in Berkshire, 60 km west of London. The population is approximately 178,000 and the land area is 179 square km⁹
- 1.2 . The economy is mixed business and industrial uses, with a significant proportion of high-tech companies.

Strategic waste issues

- 1.2 There was no waste exported to Wokingham from the City of London until 2019 when a small amount of household waste was sent to Wokingham along with a significantly large amount of hazardous waste. There was an interruption in waste exports in 2020 due to Covid restrictions. There has been further significant amounts of hazardous waste exported to Wokingham in 2021 and 2022.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	1,519	0	1,360	1,173
CD&E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HW	0	0	0	3,488	0	3,301	2,713
Total	0	0	0	5,007	0	4,661	3,866

Table 5A: Waste exported from the City of London to Wokingham 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

- 1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Wokingham.
- 1.4 Table 5B below lists waste sites in Wokingham that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in Wokingham receiving waste from the City of London
Star Works Treatment Plant RG10 9XY
R3 Environmental Swallowfield RG7 1PY

Table 5B: Waste sites in Wokingham receiving waste from the City of London

- 1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

- 1.6 Wokingham Council seeks to implement the following objectives through the Central and Est Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan which plans for waste to 2036;
- i. Respond to the needs of communities and the economy by taking decisions that account for future generations;
 - ii. Promote the sustainable management of mineral resources;
 - iii. Ensure the efficient use of materials and promote the sustainable use and disposal of resources;
 - iv. Protect the environment and the character of localities;
 - v. Maintain the distinct and separate identity of the area's settlements;
 - vi. Maintain and enhance supporting infrastructure;
 - vii. Deliver minerals and waste infrastructure in locations that are appropriate and meet the needs of the community;
 - viii. Limit minerals and waste development in those areas at most risk of flooding and pollution.

Governance arrangements

- 1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.
- 1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

- 1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Planning Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date:

Wokingham Council

Name:

Position:

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Appendix 6

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Peterborough Council covering strategic waste matters

[Unable to confirm capacity after 2034 due to planned site closure].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Peterborough Council

Strategic geography

1.1 Peterborough is a unitary in the east of England with a land area of 45 squared km and a population of approximately 200,700 people. The economy is mixed with a wide range of services and industry.

Strategic waste issues

1.2 There was in 2018 Thurrock received strategic amounts of CD&E waste from the City of London but non-strategic amounts of other waste streams. The level of construction and demolition activity in the City may vary significantly from year to year and the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	71	84	1,283	651
CD&E	0	0	0	1,563	2,755	173	47
HW	0	0	0	9,314	2,426	2,323	2,729
Total	0	0	0	10,948	5,265	3,779	3,427

Table 6A: Waste exported from the City of London to Peterborough 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Peterborough.

1.4 Table 1B below lists waste sites in Peterborough that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in Peterborough receiving waste from the City of London
Thornhaugh Landfill Site PE8 6NH

Table 6B: Waste sites in Peterborough receiving waste from the City of London

1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

1.6 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan sets the framework for all minerals and waste developments until 2036. It sets out policies to guide mineral and waste management development and will:

- ensure a steady supply of minerals (construction materials eg sand and gravel) to supply the growth that is planned for the area
- enable us to have new modern waste management facilities, to manage our waste in a much better way than landfill

Governance arrangements

1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date:

Peterborough Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Appendix 7

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Enfield Council covering strategic waste matters

[Awaiting North London Waste Group input.]

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Enfield Council
-

Strategic geography

1.1 Enfield is a largely residential borough in north London with a land area of 83 square km. The largest sector in the business base is retail and wholesale uses. The population is approximately 338,200.

Strategic waste issues

1.2 There was no waste from the City exported to Enfield until 2019, when there was small amounts exported. From 2020 onwards significant amounts of CD&E waste have been sent to Enfield, with increases each year to 2022. The level of construction and demolition activity in the City may vary significantly from year to year and the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces. Household waste has reduced from strategic levels in 2020 and 2021 to a small amount in 2022.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	25	6,559	9,343	180
CD&E	0	0	0	705	9,542	21,692	28,770
HW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	730	16,101	31,035	28,950

Table 7A: Waste exported from the City of London to Enfield 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Thurrock.

1.4 Table 7B below lists waste sites in Enfield that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in Enfield receiving waste from the City of London
Enfield Community Recycling Centre N21 3AU
GBN Services Ltd N18 3PU
Jute Lane, Brimsdown EN3 7PJ
Oakwood Plant Ltd N18 3BH
Pegamoid Site N18 2NG

Table 7B: Waste sites in Enfield receiving waste from the City of London

1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

1.6 Enfield is a member of the North London Waste Group which is in the process of finalising a group plan which will deal with waste in the partnership area up to 2040. The strategy is underpinned by four priorities:

- To support the reduction in household waste.
- To promote repairing, reusing and recycling where reduction isn't possible.
- To reduce the environmental impact of disposal where there is no option to reuse or recycle.
- To provide collaborative, resident-focused services which provide value for money, maximise social value and minimise carbon impact

Governance arrangements

1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date:

Enfield Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Appendix 8

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Thurrock Council covering strategic waste matters

[No response received].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Thurrock Council
-

Strategic geography

1.1 Thurrock is a unitary authority with borough status. It is located on the north bank of the River Thames, twenty miles east of central London, in South Essex, and has a population of approximately 157,000. The Borough covers 165 sq. km and has a diverse range of land uses and associated environmental issues. More than half of the land in Thurrock is designated Green Belt and it has over 18 miles of riverfront.

Strategic waste issues

1.2 In 2016 Thurrock received significant amounts of CD&E waste from the City of London. The amount of CD&E waste and hazardous waste has been steadily declining up to 2022. The level of construction and demolition activity in the City may vary significantly from year to year and the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces. For these reasons, waste exports from the City of London to Thurrock tend to fluctuate on an annual basis, but the long-term trend shows a reduction in the overall level of waste exports. Hazardous waste exports have reduced from 2016 to negligible amounts in 2022, while household waste has remained fairly steady.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	2,992	6,725	3,684	3,982	1,421	1,418	2,877
CD&E	66,119	10,448	14,433	4,660	427	627	12,691
HW	163	81	20	2	0	2	2
Total	69,274	17,254	18,137	8,644	1,848	2,047	15,570

Table 8A: Waste exported from the City of London to Thurrock 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

- 1.3 Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Thurrock.
- 1.4 Table 8B below lists waste sites in Thurrock that receive waste from the City of London.

Waste Sites in Thurrock receiving waste from the City of London
Juliette Way Materials Recycling & WEEE ATF RM15 4YA
Squibb Group Ltd SS17 0EH
Ockendon Area II & III Landfill RM16 5TZ

Table 1B: Waste sites in Thurrock receiving waste from the City of London

- 1.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

- 1.6 Thurrock Council seeks to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy as outlined in Policy CSTP29 of the Thurrock Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development DPD, adopted in 2015, by:

- v. Ensuring developments minimise waste at source and maximise use of recycled materials. Within major developments provision should be made for local waste reduction, recycling and management.
- vi. Reducing waste arisings and increased re-use/recycling and recovery of waste. The level of biodegradable waste going to landfill will be reduced by increasing recycling and composting rates for all municipal, commercial and industrial waste.
- vii. Creating a sustainable network of waste management facilities that complements the sustainability objectives in accordance with the Thurrock Sustainable Communities Strategy.
- viii. Seeking to treat waste as a 'resource' and where possible use waste to drive forward local renewable energy objectives.

Governance arrangements

- 1.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.
- 1.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

- 1.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date:

Thurrock Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Appendix 9

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Surrey County Council covering strategic waste matters

[Agreed and signed].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Surrey County Council
-

Strategic geography

3.1 Surrey is a county in south-east England located immediately to the south and west of Greater London. Major A roads and motorways run between the two areas. Surrey is a densely populated county, with approximately 1.2 million inhabitants, and it contains 11 districts. The county has the highest proportion of woodland of English counties and 73% of Surrey is situated within the Metropolitan Green Belt.

Strategic waste issues

3.2 Surrey County Council waste sites have received strategic amounts of HC&I waste from the City of London since 2018, with a sharp reduction in 2021 and 2022. HC&I waste exports have increased since 2017. HW has increased from non-strategic levels between 2016 and 2018 to significant amounts up to 2022. The level of construction and demolition activity in the City may vary significantly from year to year and the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces. For these reasons, waste exports from the City of London to Surrey tend to fluctuate markedly on an annual basis.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	508	486	21,001	93,176	124,824	95,507	32,741
CD&E	37,785	62,825	34,467	17,368	9,829	562	366
HW	69	17	22	7,181	13,669	4,597	2,416
Total	38,362	62,328	55,490	117,725	148,322	100,666	35,523

Table 9A: Waste exported from the City of London to Surrey 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

3.3 Table 3B below lists waste sites in Surrey that receive waste from the City of London. Of the facilities in Surrey that received waste originating in the City of London in 2018 and 2019, only Redhill / Patteson Court landfill has a planned closure date (2030). This date is for the completion of the site restoration scheme, and therefore the site is due to stop receiving waste in advance of this date. It is therefore possible that Surrey will not be able to continue to receive quantities of waste comparable to those received in 2012-2018 from the City of London from the late 2020s up to 2036.

Waste sites in Surrey receiving waste from the City of London
Redhill Landfill RH1 4ER
West London AD Facility KT16 0EF

Reigate Road Quarry RH3 7HB
Mercers South Landfill RH1 4HP
Mercury Recovery RH1 2LW

Table 9B Waste sites in Surrey receiving waste from the City of London

- 3.4 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

- 3.5 The current planning framework for the development of waste management facilities in Surrey is set out in the Surrey Waste Local Plan 2019-2033, which was adopted in December 2020.

- 3.6 The strategic objectives of the Surrey Waste Local Plan 2019-2033 are:
1. To make sure enough waste management capacity is provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste produced in Surrey.
 2. To encourage development which supports sustainable waste management at least in line with national targets for recycling, recovery and composting
 3. To manage waste by disposal to land as an option of last resort but recognise that it is important for managing residual waste that cannot be treated in any other way.
 4. To retain and make best use of existing sites for waste development through safeguarding against non-waste development and supporting improvement of facilities.
 5. To direct new facilities to locations that are most suitable for waste development.
 6. To encourage innovation and best practice which provide opportunities to minimise the impact of waste development on communities and the environment.
 7. To keep waste movement by road to minimum practicable levels and support options for sustainable transport.
 8. To work closely with our partners such as Surrey Waste Partnership, District and Borough councils and other Waste Planning Authorities to deliver the Surrey Waste Local Plan.

Governance arrangements

- 3.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.
- 3.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

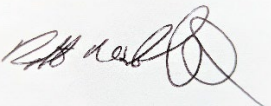
Signatories

3.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)



Signed:

Date: 11th April 2024

Surrey County Council

Name: Caroline Smith

Position: Planning Group Manager

Signed: 

Date: 9th April 2024

Appendix 10

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and the London Borough of Havering covering strategic waste matters.

[Awaiting update of North London Waste Plan].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- London Borough of Havering
-

Strategic geography

4.1 The London Borough of Havering is an outer London borough, bordered to the west and south by the London Boroughs of Redbridge, Barking and Dagenham and Bexley, and by Essex to the east and north. Havering has a population of approximately 260,000 and is mainly suburban, with Romford as its principal town. The borough includes large areas of protected Metropolitan Green Belt land.

4.2 Havering is a member of the East London Waste Authority (ELWA), which is a statutory Waste Disposal Authority responsible for the disposal of waste collected by the London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge.

Strategic waste issues

4.3 Havering has received mostly strategic amounts of CD&E waste from the City of London since 2016, whereas exports of HC&I waste have steadily declined over this period until increasing sharply in 2022. Hazardous waste exports from the City to Havering stopped since 2020. The level of construction and demolition activity in the City may vary significantly from year to year and the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces. For these reasons, waste exports from the City of London to Havering may fluctuate on an annual basis, but the long-term trend shows a reduction in the overall level of waste exports.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	186	92	3	33	102	15	457
CD&E	38,150	5,377	18,562	9,218	14,089	1,061	42,825
HW	47	98	107	11	0	0	0
Total	38,383	5,567	18,672	9,262	14,191	1,076	43,282

Table 10A: Waste exported from the City of London to Havering 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

4.4 Table 10B below lists waste sites in Havering that receive waste from the City of London. Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Havering, with the exception of Rainham landfill site. Both parties

agree that Rainham landfill site is due to close in 2024 and as no new or replacement landfill is proposed, it is unlikely that the City's CD&E waste exports will be received at this site after this date. Landfill void space in the wider South-East represents sufficient opportunity for the market to find an alternative destination for similar amounts of waste currently exported from the City of London to Rainham landfill.

Waste sites in Havering receiving waste from the City of London
Kilnbridge Construction Services Ltd E16 4TL
Rainham Landfill RM13 9YS
Pinch Restoration RM14 2XR
Frog Island RM13 9YH
Wennington Quarry Inert Landfill RM13 9EE

Table 4B: Waste sites in Havering receiving waste from the City of London

- 4.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility. Therefore, it is not possible to identify a specific alternative landfill site or sites where City of London's waste will go after the closure of Rainham landfill site.

Waste policy approach

- 4.6 A Joint Strategy by the East London Waste Authority for east London's resources and waste has been prepared which covers the period up to 2057. The strategy sets out objectives for sustainable waste management which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities (including disposal) in appropriate locations for municipal and commercial and industrial waste, having regard to the London Plan Borough level apportionment and construction, excavation and demolition and hazardous wastes.

- 4.7 This strategy is supported by the following strategic aims:

- i To promote and implement sustainable municipal resources and wastes management policies in East London as part of our contribution to transitioning to a more Circular Economy;
- ii To minimise the overall environmental impacts of resources and wastes management;
- iii To engage residents, community groups, local business and any other interested parties in the development and implementation of the above resources and wastes management policies;
- iv To provide customer-focused, cost-effective, best value services.

Governance arrangements

- 4.8 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

4.9 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

4.10 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date:

London Borough of Havering

Name: Helen Oakerbee

Position: Assistant Director of Planning

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 11

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and the London Borough of Newham covering strategic waste matters.

[Awaiting update of North London Waste Plan].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- London Borough of Newham
-

Strategic geography

5.1 The London Borough of Newham is situated in east London on the north side of the River Thames. It is bordered to the west by Tower Hamlets and Hackney, to the north by Waltham Forest and Redbridge, to the east by Barking and Dagenham and to the south by Greenwich. Newham has a population of approximately 350,000 and contains the majority of the Olympic Park in Stratford.

5.2 Newham is a member of the East London Waste Authority (ELWA), which is a statutory Waste Disposal Authority responsible for the disposal of waste collected by the London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge.

Strategic waste issues

5.3 Table 11A below shows waste exports from the City of London to Newham in the period 2016-2022. Newham received strategic amounts of HW from the City until 2018, when the amount reduced significantly. HC&I waste exports from the City to Newham commenced in 2018 but were at comparatively low, non-strategic levels, while CD&E has remained at strategic levels since 2019.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	23	1,316	461	2,215	0
CD&E	0	0	2,479	11,127	11,037	10,263	10,439
HW	504	105	2,190	37	23	32	19
Total	504	105	4,692	12,480	11,521	10,263	10,458

Table 11A: Waste exported from the City of London to Newham 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

5.4 Table 11B below lists waste sites in Newham that receive waste from the City of London. Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Newham.

Waste sites in Newham receiving waste from the City of London
Waste Transfer Station, Silvertown RM9 6QJ
GBN Services Ltd E16 4TL
Marshgate Sidings E15 2PJ
JRL Environmental E16 2AT

Table 11B: Waste sites in Newham receiving waste from the City of London

5.5 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

5.6 This strategy is supported by the following strategic aims:

- i To promote and implement sustainable municipal resources and wastes management policies in East London as part of our contribution to transitioning to a more Circular Economy;
- ii To minimise the overall environmental impacts of resources and wastes management;
- iii To engage residents, community groups, local business and any other interested parties in the development and implementation of the above resources and wastes management policies;
- iv To provide customer-focused, cost-effective, best value services.

Governance arrangements

5.7 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.

5.8 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

5.9 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date:

London Borough of Newham

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 12

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and Essex County Council covering strategic waste matters

[Willing to agree common ground; checking data].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- Essex County Council
-

Strategic geography

8.1 Essex is a large county located north east of London, which borders the counties of Hertfordshire to the west and Suffolk and Cambridgeshire to the north. It is also bordered by the Thames Estuary to the south and the North Sea to the east. The county of Essex contains 14 districts, two of which are unitary authorities, and has a population of approximately 1.8 million. Despite its proximity to London and significant levels of industrial development in coastal areas, much of the county remains rural and large areas in the south and west of Essex are in the Metropolitan Green Belt.

Strategic waste issues

8.2 Essex County Council waste sites received strategic amounts of HW from the City of London between 2017 and 2021 apart from in 2019 but these levels have reduced in 2022. HC&I waste is a relatively small amount while CD&E exports have increased significantly since 2019.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	1	1	49	2	282	100
CD&E	13	318	0	7,003	8,444	13,485	22,092
HW	87	231	154	545	26	113	61
Total	100	550	155	7,597	8,472	13,880	22,253

Table 12A: Waste exported from the City of London to Essex 2016-2022 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator]

8.3 Table 12B below lists waste sites in Essex that receive waste from the City of London. Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste to those in the most recent years cannot continue to facilities in Essex.

Waste sites in Essex receiving waste from the City of London
Ecologic Yard SS4 ILA
Safetykleen U. K SS15 6TR
Asbestos Collection Services SS4 ILA
GBN Services Ltd CM20 2DP
Highwood Quarry Inert Landfill CM6 ISN
ICEX CM8 2FN
Dollyman's Farm S11 8UD
Martell's Yard C07 7RU

Stanway Quarry Landfill CO3 O11
AA Woods CM20 2DP
Windsor Waste Management Ltd CM13 3HD
Pitsea Landfill and Composting S16 4UH

Table 12B: Waste sites in Essex receiving waste from the City of London

- 8.4 Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

- 8.5 Essex County Council worked jointly with the unitary authority of Southend-on-Sea Borough Council to produce the Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2017), which sets out the approach to waste management in Essex and Southend-on-Sea. The Plan contains the following Strategic Objectives:

- SO1 To support the work of partner organisations, including District, Borough and City Councils, the Waste Disposal Authorities, Waste Collection Authorities, the Environment Agency, the waste industry, the business sector and voluntary organisations to promote and maximise waste prevention measures amongst all waste producers, both from the business sector as well as consumers.
- SO2 To support an increase in the proportion and the quantity of waste that is re-used, recycled and recovered within the Plan area to meet local targets for recycling and recovery.
- SO3 To safeguard and encourage opportunities to enhance existing waste infrastructure which provide an important contribution to waste management at sites that serve the Plan area.
- SO4 To achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management by 2032, where practicable, with an associated reduction in the amount of waste from London that is disposed of in the Plan area, in line with the London Plan.
- SO5 To make provision, through site allocations, to meet the need for new waste management facilities, and ensure flexibility through the inclusion of Areas of Search and 'criteria-based' locational policies.
- SO6 To support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, primarily by moving waste up the hierarchy to minimise the need for landfill and by minimising waste transport and distance by locating new waste facilities in proximity to key growth centres.
- SO7 To maximise opportunities for sustainable economic growth through the co-location of waste facilities with other waste uses and/or complimentary non-waste development. This encourages the use of waste as a resource, such as considering it as a potential source of heat and energy.
- SO8 To ensure waste facilities and their proposed locations are sustainably designed, constructed and operated to reduce potential adverse effects on human health, amenity and the natural and historic environment.

Governance arrangements

- 8.6 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.
- 8.7 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

- 8.8 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

City of London Corporation

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)

Signed:

Date:

Essex County Council

Name:

Position:

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 13

Statement of Common Ground between the City of London Corporation and London Borough of Bexley covering strategic waste matters

[No response].

Parties involved

- City of London Corporation
- London Borough of Bexley
-

Strategic geography

10.1. Bexley is an outer London borough located in the east of London on the edge of Kent. Bexley's neighbours are the London boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Bromley and Havering and the Royal Borough of Greenwich; and outside of London, the district councils of Dartford and Sevenoaks in Kent and the unitary authority of Thurrock in Essex. Some of the borough's characteristics are shared with one or more of its neighbours, such as its industrial legacy, suburban character, metropolitan green belt and its water courses, including the River Thames.

Strategic waste issues

10.2. The City of London's residual LACW, together with a significant proportion of residual commercial and industrial waste collected by private contractors, is transferred to the Riverside Resource Recovery (RRR) Energy Waste Facility at Belvedere in the London Borough of Bexley as shown in Figure 13A below. Approximately four to five barges a week holding 26 containers per barge deliver waste to the RRR facility at Belvedere, through an arrangement with Cory Riverside Energy. In 2018 Cory and the City Corporation confirmed the extension of Cory's existing contract for waste management services, which will run until 2027.

10.3.



Figure 10A: Transport route from Walbrook Wharf to Energy Waste Facility at Belvedere

10.4. With reference to the thresholds for 'strategic' waste movements adopted by the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group, Bexley receives strategic amounts of HW and non-strategic amounts of CD&E waste from the City of

London. This is in addition to the incinerator waste transferred by barge to the Belvedere incinerator plant in Bexley, as described above. Table 13A below shows strategic levels of waste exports from the City of London to Bexley between 2016 and 2022.

- 10.5. The level of construction and demolition activity in the City may vary significantly from year to year and the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces. However, levels of this waste stream have not met the threshold to be considered a strategic waste movement. HW has shown a modest but steady increase during this period and is at a level above the strategic threshold.

Waste	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
HC&I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD&E	2,594	1,434	1,489	0	0	0	0
HW	158	167	212	0	12	78	25
Incinerator	53,118	50,784	36,375	57,633	34,182	47,040	60,340
Total	55,870	52,385	38,076	57,633	34,194	47,118	60,365

Table 13A: Waste exported from the City of London to Bexley 2012-2018 [Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2012-2018]

- 10.6. Table 13B below lists waste sites in Bexley that receive waste from the City of London. Both parties agree there are no known planning reasons why exports of similar amounts of waste cannot continue to facilities in Bexley.

- 10.7.

Waste sites in Bexley receiving waste from the City of London
Anchor Bay DA8 2AW
Riverside Resource Recovery Facility, Norman Road, Belvedere

Table 13B: Waste sites in Bexley receiving waste from the City of London

- 10.8. Both parties agree that the destination of waste is largely dependent on market forces and exports will continue to go to the most suitable facility.

Waste policy approach

- 10.9. The Southeast London Joint Waste Planning Group Technical report (2022) states that the group is committed to addressing the requirements of London Plan policies 5.16 and 5.17 and London Plan policy SI 8 in line with national policy for waste management (set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014) and National Planning Policy Guidance set out online.
- 10.10. Bexley's existing waste management policies in the Local Plan 2023 require the Council to work with other London boroughs to make the most efficient use of any surplus capacity after London Plan apportionments have been approved.

- 10.9 The London Plan 2021 has allocated the City of London a 1.0% apportionment share of London's total waste figure.
- 10.10 London Borough of Bexley and the City of London Corporation are members of the Southeast London Joint Waste Planning Group (SELJWPG). The group was originally formed in 2007 by five London unitary waste planning authorities working together to identify and meet sub-regional requirements for waste management facilities. The initial group consisted of the London boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Lewisham, Greenwich and Southwark. The City of London Corporation subsequently joined the group in 2010, with Bexley taking responsibility for its apportionment.
- 10.11 In 2010 a Memorandum of Understanding was drawn up between Bexley and the City Corporation to clarify an arrangement whereby Bexley takes responsibility for the City's residual waste. Bexley has a relatively high level of operational waste capacity and contributes significantly to the net surplus of waste management capacity within SELJWPG. The arrangement with the City Corporation utilises the surplus waste capacity available within Bexley.
- 10.12 The City Corporation is reviewing its existing Local Plan and intends to adopt the City Plan 2040 in 2025. Policy CS17: Waste of the City of London Local Plan 2015 seeks to meet the City's London Plan waste apportionment target, including through partnership working with the London Borough of Bexley and the Southeast London Joint Waste Planning Group. The policy also safeguards Walbrook Wharf as a suitable wharf for river transport of materials, including waste. The draft City Plan 2040 includes strategic policy S16: Circular Economy and Waste, which states that the City Corporation will actively co-operate with other waste planning authorities in planning for capacity to manage the City's residual waste. Policy S16 safeguards Walbrook Wharf as a waste transfer site and wharf suitable for the river transport of waste, while Policy VT4: River Transport promotes the use of the River Thames for the movement of construction materials and waste.

Governance arrangements

- 10.13 Both parties agree to continue to operate the existing Memorandum of Understanding whereby London Borough of Bexley, as a unitary waste planning authority, takes responsibility for the City of London Corporation's London Plan waste apportionment requirement as part of its waste apportionment requirement. Notwithstanding this bilateral arrangement, both parties agree to continue to plan for waste collectively across several boroughs through their membership and participation in the Southeast London Joint Waste Planning Group (SELJWPG).
- 10.14 Both parties agree to monitor waste movements through Authority Monitoring Reports and engage again if these reveal any significant changes from the current trend.
- 10.15 Both parties agree to engage again if there are any significant operational changes to facilities in London Borough of Bexley receiving waste exports from the City of London.

Signatories

10.16 Both parties agree that this statement is an accurate representation of matters discussed and issues agreed upon.

Signed:

Name: Rob McNicol

Position: Assistant Director (Policy and Strategy)

City of London Corporation

Date:

Signed: _____

Name:

Position:

London Borough of Bexley

Date: _____