City of London Local Plan Monitoring Report - Waste

Local Plan Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste

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Executive Summary

The City of London Local Plan Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste sets out the policy to support City businesses, residents and visitors in making sustainable choices regarding the minimisation, transport and management of their waste, reflecting the City Corporation’s role as Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for the Square Mile.

Due to the history and location of the City of London all waste generated within the City of London is received for treatment or disposal at locations within other WPAs.

The level of waste deposits has varied over the period 2012 to 2016, with the lowest level at 217,000 tonnes in 2012 rising to a peak of 500,000 tonnes in 2014. The largest increase in deposits was primarily due to a significant rise in Inert/Construction and Demolition waste which was generated at a time of commencement of construction works involving demolition of existing buildings primarily for new office schemes. For the reporting year of 2017 the level had then reduced significantly to 184,000 tonnes. This was primarily due to a significant reduction in Inert/Construction and Demolition waste.

The other types of waste comprising of Hazardous and Household/Industrial/Commercial wastes have been at significantly lower levels than the Inert/Construction and Demolition waste. These were at a relatively consistent level during the period 2012-2017. The only exception was a significant rise in Hazardous waste during the year 2015.

The prime locations for the receipt of waste deposits originating in the City of London over the period 2012 to 2017 were:

- Newham WPA which had the highest level of the receipt of waste from the City of London. The type of waste was primarily Inert/Construction and Demolition.
- This was followed by Barking and Dagenham WPA and Surrey WPA, again primarily Inert/Construction and Demolition.

Focussing on the year 2017 the key significant locations receiving waste deposits originating in the City of London included:

- Surrey WPA which had a significant receipt of waste originating in the City of London which was primarily Inert/Construction and Demolition.
- Northamptonshire which was the prime location for Hazardous waste receipts in 2017.

The receipt of Household/Industrial/commercial waste deposits were split between the key WPAs of Thurrock, Slough, North East Lincolnshire and Hillingdon.

It is noticeable that for the key waste volumes of Inert/Construction and Demolition that the receipt of waste deposits from the City of London vary significantly between WPAs on a yearly basis.

Some types of Hazardous waste require consignment notes as they are specialist types of hazardous waste. Most of the key deposits for such waste were in four key WPAs which were
Kent, Newport, Walsall and Surrey. The levels of waste have been consistently at a low level of approximately 2,000 tonnes per annum.

The Environment Agency Waste Incineration Data (EAWID) quantifies a small level of Incineration Waste sent to plants in Enfield and Lewisham. In addition to the EAWID data significant amount of waste deposits are transported via Walbrook Wharf and received at the incineration plant of the Riverside Resource Recovery (RRR) Energy Waste Facility at Belvedere.

The City of London operates a Waste Transfer Station at Walbrook Wharf on the River Thames. Received waste levels are estimated to be 50,000 tonnes per year. The waste is primarily 3rd Party Waste, some of which originates outside the City, with a small level of Local Authority Collected Waste. The prime destination of the waste transfer is at Belvedere. The transport mode has been by barge along the River Thames.

Regarding household waste managed by the City Corporation, from 2012/13 onwards there has been a recycling rate in the region of 30% of household waste collections. This is below the recycling target which has increased to 45% for 2017/18. The level of waste collected per household has varied over time and, whilst decreasing substantially until 2013/14, has now seen a marginal decrease in 2017/18 to 386kg per household which is slightly above the current target set for 2017/18 of 374Kg.

Regarding waste facilities in new development, analysis of the completed development schemes demonstrates a consistent delivery of waste facilities to enable waste minimisation for the lifetime of the building within the City of London.
Section 1: Introduction

Central Government Context
In England 199 million tonnes of waste is generated annually, this waste must be managed to avoid harm to the environment. The Government through the Waste Prevention Programme would like to move towards a ‘zero waste economy’ following the waste hierarchy of ‘prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery and final disposal’.

Local authorities across the country are responsible for household and business waste collection services, waste disposal, enforcing waste legislation, preventing fly-tipping, and promoting good waste management (e.g. recycling). The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) delivers resource efficiency policies by working with businesses, local authorities, communities and households to help achieve a circular economy.

What is a Circular Economy?
An economy which keeps resources in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life.

London Plan Context
Within Greater London waste planning must be carried out in conformity with the Mayor’s London Plan 2016 which requires all London’s boroughs and the City Corporation to contribute towards meeting the Mayor’s target of managing the equivalent of 100% of London’s waste within London by 2026 (net self-sufficiency). It sets out a waste management apportionment target which is addressed in the City’s Local Plan and requires the City to identify sites with capacity to manage 100,000 tonnes of waste annually until 2026 (London Plan Policy 5.16).

The main waste policies in the London Plan include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London Plan Policy 5.16 (Waste self-sufficiency):</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Managing 100% of London’s waste within the capital by 2026.</td>
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<td>• Zero biodegradable and recyclable waste to landfill by 2026.</td>
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<td>Exceeding recycling/composting levels in:</td>
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<td>• Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)/Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) of 45% by 2015, 50% for municipal waste by 2020 (Aspiring to achieve 60% by 2026).</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 70% Commercial &amp; Industrial (C&amp;I) waste by 2020.</td>
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<td>• 95% reuse and recycling for Construction &amp; Demolition (CDE) waste by 2020.</td>
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<th>Policy 5.17 (Waste capacity):</th>
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<td>• Identifying opportunities for introducing new waste capacity in London.</td>
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<th>Policy 5.18 (Construction, excavation and demolition):</th>
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New construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste management facilities should be encouraged at existing waste sites including safeguarded wharves.

Waste should be removed from construction sites, and materials brought to the sites by water or rail transport, where practicable.

Policy 5.19 (Hazardous waste):
Make provision for hazardous waste treatment plants and identify suitable sites for the storage, treatment and reprocessing of hazardous waste streams.

Local Plan (Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste)
This monitoring report presents information in relation to waste management in the City of London and supports the City of London Local Plan in relation to Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste. The City promotes recycling for municipal and commercial construction and demolition waste and aims to remove reliance on landfill sites as well as enable sustainable transport by river rather than road.

Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste
To support City businesses, residents and visitors in making sustainable choices regarding the minimisation, transport and management of their waste, capitalising on the City’s riverside location for sustainable waste transfer and eliminating reliance on landfill for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)/Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) by:

1. Enabling waste minimisation and adherence to the waste hierarchy:
   (i) requiring the provision of facilities for waste segregation, handling and management within new developments;
   (ii) increasing the proportion of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)/Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) recycled to at least 45% by 2020 in line with the City of London Municipal Waste Management Strategy;
   (iii) promoting improved waste management choices for businesses and residents.

2. Enabling waste to be managed at the nearest available suitable location:
   (i) identifying waste management capacity in the City, or elsewhere in London, to meet the City’s London Plan waste apportionment target, including through partnership working with the London Borough of Bexley;
   (ii) safeguarding Walbrook Wharf as a waste handling site and investigating the potential for waste management, alongside its waste transfer function;
   (iii) co-operating with other waste planning authorities to ensure appropriate waste management facilities are available to manage waste generated in the City.

3. Enabling the sustainable transport of materials including waste and recyclables by river:
   (i) safeguarding Walbrook Wharf as a wharf suitable for river transport of materials including waste;
   (ii) exploring the potential for further use of waterways for the transport of waste and construction materials subject, where appropriate, to the potential impact on Natura 2000 sites.
The Local Plan Environmental Sustainability Objectives set out:
Adopt the ‘Waste hierarchy’ in all activities – Prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, and disposal.

City of London Waste Collection and Disposal
The City of London Corporation is a waste collection and disposal authority responsible for collection and management of municipal waste. It must meet the requirements set out in Section 45 (waste collection) and 51 (waste disposal) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Therefore, the City of London Waste Strategy must be prepared to outline the arrangements made, and proposed, for dealing with waste generated in the City of London. This includes waste managed by the City Corporation and other parties.

The City Corporation is responsible for collecting, recycling and disposing of municipal solid waste from households and those businesses which choose to use the City Corporation’s services. In contrast to many local authorities a significant proportion of the waste in the City of London’s is of a commercial rather than domestic nature and is managed by private contractors.

From 1st October 2011 waste services on behalf of the City Corporation have been provided by Amey PLC. However only a proportion of the City’s waste is managed under this contract and other commercial and construction waste originating in the City is managed by other private companies. It is therefore difficult to determine precise figures.

The City of London Waste Strategy (2013 – 2020) was published in February 2014 and is now under review. It examines how the City manages its waste, aims to increase recycling and adopt the waste hierarchy of ‘prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery and final disposal’. This is in line with the Government’s ‘zero-waste economy’ policy and takes account of recent changes in UK legislation and various European Directives which affect the way waste is managed.

The City Corporation is the Waste Planning Authority for the administrative area of the City of London, responsible for planning for all waste originating in the City. This entails co-operation with waste planning authorities elsewhere since there are no waste treatment plants in the City. The City of London has an agreement with the London Borough of Bexley who will take responsibility for the City of London’s London Plan waste apportionment, in conjunction with other members of the South-East London Joint Waste Planning Group. The South-East London Joint Waste Planning Group’s technical paper includes details of this arrangement. Waste apportionment covers household and commercial and industrial waste. As a waste planning authority, the City Corporation is also responsible for co-operating with other WPAs to ensure that there is enough capacity to manage construction / demolition waste and hazardous waste originating in the City.

Local Plan Policy CS17: Waste requires co-operation with other waste planning authorities to ensure appropriate waste management facilities are available to manage waste generated in the City. To proactively co-operate with relevant waste planning authorities, it is necessary to
understand the waste generated within the City of London, and the relevant waste planning authorities which receive waste from the City.

This report analyses:

In Part 1 **Waste generated** in the City of London:
- **Section 2**: The Waste deposits data that was generated in the City of London from 2012 to 2017, including an analysis of the types of waste and the location to where the waste was transferred. The data is sourced from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator.
- **Section 3**: The Hazardous Waste deposits data sourced from Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator.
- **Section 4**: The Incineration Waste deposits data sourced from the Environment Agency Incineration Waste listings and City of London Corporation related data to the Riverside Resource Recovery Waste facility incineration plant in Belvedere.

In Part 2 the **management of waste** in the City of London:
- **Section 5**: Waste Transfer processing at Walbrook Wharf.
- **Section 6**: Waste Transfer by River to Waste Management plants and duty to co-operate.
- **Section 7**: Local Authority collected waste.

In Part 3 a review of the waste facilities:
- **Section 8**: Potential Use of Waterways.
- **Section 9**: Provision of waste facilities and management facilities in development schemes.
Section 2: City of London Waste Deposits analysed by Type of Waste

Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste
2. (iii) ‘Co-operating with other waste planning authorities to ensure appropriate waste management facilities are available to manage waste generated in the City’.

Background
The Localism Act 2011 places a legal “duty to cooperate” on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies regarding strategic cross boundary matters such as waste. The London Plan requires the City Corporation along with London’s boroughs to contribute towards meeting the Mayor’s target of managing the equivalent of 100% of London’s household and commercial and industrial waste within London by 2026 (net self-sufficiency). The Duty to Cooperate extends to cover construction and demolition waste and hazardous waste much of which is sent to waste facilities outside London.

The City of London is a member of the London Waste Planning Forum (formerly the London Waste Regional Technical Advisory Body - RTAB) which provides a forum for co-operation between WPAs in London and contact with authority representatives beyond London. WPAs outside London are generally planning for a decreasing amount of waste from London over the period to 2026/31. This will correspond with an increase in the capacity for management of London’s waste within London in line with the waste apportionment target in the London Plan. Thus, monitoring is required to assess the amount of waste from the City of London which is deposited in the WPAs inside and outside of London.

Waste Data
This section sets out information on overall waste arisings extracted from the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). The analysis in this report relies mainly on the waste received data analysed by origin. The Environment Agency provides a range of statistical information annually on the different types and quantities of waste produced. This data is based upon the duty of care system, on waste returns data for licensed sites and waste consignment notes. Operators of regulated waste management facilities are required to provide the Environment Agency with details of the amount and type of waste they manage. Environment Agency data covers ‘Waste Received’ which shows all deposits (inputs) at waste management facilities and ‘Waste Removed’ from sites which is then sent to other facilities or processes. Thus, the information from the Environment Agency is invaluable to the City Corporation in monitoring waste deposits, gaining a good understanding of trends and identifying the waste planning authorities (WPAs) the City of London must proactively co-operate with.

This section starts by analysing the waste deposits by type of waste and then analyses in which WPA waste generated in the City of London is deposited and identifies the WPAs the City of London needs to co-operate with. Thus, the analysis sets out:

- City of London Waste Deposits analysed by type of waste and the location of the deposits.
- A summary of the Type of Waste deposited analysed by Waste Planning Authority over a 6-year period.
Graph 2.1: Waste originating in the City of London analysed by type of waste
2012-2017

Data Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator

Graph 2.1 sets out the City of London Waste Deposits for the period 2012 to 2017 analysed by the three categories of the type of waste. Each of the categories are analysed below:

- **Inert/Construction and Demolition** (Inert C+D). which was the prime contributor to deposits over the period 2012 to 2017. This type of waste stream is dictated by development activity in the City of London. Details of development works are set out in the bi-annual Development Monitoring report. In the period 2012 to 2017 there has been variances between 71,000 tonnes in 2012 and 450,000 tonnes in 2014. In the reporting year 2017 there was 134,000 tonnes, a record low since 2012.

- **Household/Industrial/Commercial** (Hold/Ind/Com). There has been at a significant decrease since 2012, with levels relatively low and consistent level since 2013.

- **Hazardous**. This has been at relatively consistent low level over the six-year, period except for a significant increase in 2015. The reporting year figure for 2017 stands at a relatively low level 28,300 tonnes.
Pie-chart 2.1 identifies that Inert C+D accounted for 74% of the waste deposits originating in the City of London over the period 2012 to 2017.

Pie-chart 2.1: Six-year average percentage for each type of waste for the period 2012-2017

Data Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator
(a) Inert/construction and demolition

Classified as waste which is inert soils, clays, excavation waste and materials.

Inert/construction and demolition waste is overall the largest type of waste out of the three categories, between 2012-2017 averaging 255,000 tonnes per year. Graph 2.2 sets out the location of City of London Inert/construction and demolition Waste Deposits analysed by Waste Planning Authority for the period 2012 to 2017.

Graph 2.2: Inert/construction and demolition Waste Deposits analysed by Waste Planning Authority for the period 2012 to 2017

Data Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator

The level of deposits at WPAs has varied over the period 2012-2017. The highest level of deposits over this period were at Newham WPA, with significant deposits made at Thurrock and Barking and Dagenham WPAs. For the year 2017 the significant deposits were at Surrey and lower levels of deposits at Brent and Merton. There is a distinct variation in the location of deposits over the time period.
**(b) Household/industrial/commercial**

Classified as waste which is generated by households, the business sector and factories/industrial companies.

Graph 2.3 sets out the location of City of London Household/industrial/commercial Waste Deposits analysed by Waste Planning Authority for the period 2012 to 2017\(^1\).

The most significant level of deposits was with Surrey WPA. This peaked in 2013 with significant reductions in 2014 and low level of deposits in 2016. The WPAs of Thurrock, Waltham Forest, Hillingdon, Havering and Newham have consistently had a significant

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\(^1\) The Waste Data Interrogator includes a quantity of waste receipts from the City of London WPA deposited at a waste facility in the City of London WPA. This relates to a Waste Transfer Station. This is analysed in Section 5 relating to an analysis of waste transfer processing at Walbrook Wharf. Thus, this value is not included in the statistical analysis.
deposit over the period 2012 to 2017. For the year 2017 deposits were primarily in the WPAs of Thurrock, Hillingdon, Slough and North East Lincolnshire.
(c) Hazardous Waste

Classified as waste which is harmful to both the environment and human health.

The hazardous waste stream has fluctuated between 2012 – 2017 averaging 36,850 tonnes with a significant peak at 51,000 tonnes (23% of total waste) in 2015.

Graph 2.4: Hazardous Waste Deposits analysed by Waste Planning authority for the period 2012 to 2017

Data Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator

Graph 2.4 sets out the location of City of London Hazardous Waste Deposits analysed by Waste Planning Authority for the period 2012 to 2017. The majority of Hazardous Waste deposits over the six-year period have been with Surrey WPA. This reduced to minimal deposits in the year 2015. In 2017 the only significant deposit was at Northamptonshire WPA at 19,990 tonnes.
Map 2.1: City of London total waste deposits received by Waste Planning Authority 2012 - 2017

Data Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator
Graph 2.5: City of London total waste deposits received by Waste Planning Authority analysed by year (above 10,000 tonnes)

Data Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator
A summary of City of London waste deposits

A summary of waste deposits analysed by WPA is set in:

- Map 2.1 which shows the spatial distribution of deposits (which includes Incineration Waste Data deposits (analysed in Section 3).
- Graph 2.5 which analyses the spatial deposits received by Waste Planning Authority by calendar year.
- Table 2.1 sets out an analysis of the deposit’s trends for each of the key WPAs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Waste Planning Authority</th>
<th>Patterns of receipts of deposits from the City of London</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>Barking and Dagenham</td>
<td>After increased levels of waste between 2013-2015 with an average 68,000 tonnes, 2016 saw a sharp fall down to 35,000 tonnes. The reporting year of 2017 has seen a dramatic fall to only 2,890 tonnes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td></td>
<td>Despite a sharp increase in 2015 to 64,000 tonnes, the figures have been relatively low since with just 80 tonnes in 2017.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td></td>
<td>The majority of waste is Inert C+D, despite relatively equal data in the reporting period, 2017 (as with many other WPAs) saw a decrease of 17,000 tonnes in 2016 to just 8,520 tonnes in 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havering</td>
<td></td>
<td>2017 saw a dramatic decrease after a large rise in 2016 to 39,570 tonnes. The reporting year figure for 2017 is 5,490 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td></td>
<td>A large decrease in 2017 from 41,700 tonnes to 14,150 tonnes with nearly all waste being Inert C+D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td></td>
<td>Newham went from the largest receiver in 2016 with 56,900 tonnes, to a low level of 1,705 tonnes in 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>This has remained at a small scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>Thurrock</td>
<td>Having been the largest receiver in 2016 with 69,110 tonnes, 2017 only received 17,200 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>Northamptonshire</td>
<td>All waste received was hazardous in 2017 and totalled 19,990 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>Surrey is now the largest receiver of waste from the City. 2017 saw 63,310 tonnes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Planning</td>
<td>Other WPAs across the UK also saw a decline, falling from 18,400 tonnes in 2016 to 4,760 tonnes in 2017.</td>
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Table 2.1: Summary of the Patterns of deposits at relevant Waste Planning Authorities

This shows a range waste deposits within Greater London, plus a range of deposits in WPAs outside Greater London within the Thurrock, Surrey and Northamptonshire WPAs. Deposits have been relatively consistent in some of the WPAs whereas there have been substantial annual variances in others.
Section 3: Hazardous Waste Requiring Consignment Notes

Introduction to Hazardous Waste which requires Consignment Notes

Hazardous waste is recorded on both the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) as analysed in Section 2 and in the Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) databases. The reason why they are recorded separately is because there is a distinction between hazardous waste that should be classified in a consignment note and such waste which does not require a consignment note. Those that do not require a consignment note include examples such as, ‘End of life vehicles’ deposited by private individuals are recorded on the WDI.

Those requiring consignment notes are recorded in the HWDI. The definition for HWDI data is set out below.

**Classified as waste which is harmful to both the environment and human health which requires a Consignment Note to move the waste until it reaches its destination.**

For example, many products include danger symbols or hazard pictograms to demonstrate they are hazardous. Items included in this category are asbestos, lead-acid batteries, solvent-based inks and paints, pesticides, oils e.g. car oil, fluorescent light tubes, equipment containing ozone depleting substances e.g. fridges and hazardous packaging waste.

An issue to consider is that some waste may move through more than one facility and may be counted twice. Consequently, there is often a large discrepancy between the levels of hazardous waste reported on the WDI compared with the level of hazardous waste reported through the HWDI.

The HWDI records the hazardous waste receipts from City of London and deposited within other WPAs over the year 2017 was 1,505 tonnes.

The City of London has set a threshold of 100 tonnes per year as recorded through the HWDI to trigger duty to co-operate discussions with receiving WPAs for hazardous waste. Therefore, there is a need to understand the types of hazardous waste and consult with relevant WPAs by monitoring this waste stream. The City of London will continue to monitor hazardous waste movements and destinations to ensure quantities remain at low levels.

**Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator waste received by WPA**

Graph 3.1 analyses the City of London Hazardous Waste deposits received by WPAs for the period 2012-2017. In 2017, 1,505 tonnes have been deposited, this has been sent to the 5 key WPAs of Bexley, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Kent and Newham.
Graph 3.1: City of London hazardous waste deposits received by WPAs
Data Source: Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI)

Graph 3.2: City of London hazardous Waste by type
Data Source: Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI)
Graph 3.2 sets out a classification of the Hazardous Waste by type for the period 2012-2017. The “Not otherwise specified” category is the highest type with 2,719 tonnes over the period 2012-2017. The figure is the largest of the categories mainly due to a high figure of approximately 1,350 in 2012. For 2017 the three waste types of Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures, C&D Waste and Asbestos, and Not Otherwise Specified have the highest levels of deposits.
Section 4: Incineration / Energy from Waste Deposits originating in the City of London

Introduction
Section 4 provides information on incineration waste which is recorded separately from the waste data and hazardous waste analysed in Sections 2 and 3. For the period 2012 to 2017 the data is sourced from two sources:

- Environment Agency Waste Data Incineration Data Extract, and

Environment Agency Waste Data Incineration Data Extract
This provides information on incineration waste which is recorded separately from the Waste Data Interrogator mainly since historically permits for incineration sites have not always required sites to submit quarterly waste returns. From the data over the period 2012-2017 this type of waste forms only a small proportion (0.8%) of the overall total of waste which was recorded as being deposits received from the City of London.

The distribution of waste over the 2012-2017 period:

- The majority was sent to Edmonton Eco Park and Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, the largest waste management site in Enfield, North London. The site is owned by the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and managed by London Waste Limited (LWL).
- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) was sent to the South-East London Combined Heat and Power (SELCHP) in Lewisham, London. There were no registered deposits in 2017.

Estimated waste sent from the City of London to the Riverside Resource Recovery Energy Waste Facility at Belvedere
The Environment Agency Waste Incineration data is sourced from data which requires all operators of regulated waste management facilities to provide details of the quantities and types of waste they deal with (i.e. waste received at a site and waste sent on from site to other facilities or processes). A review of data submitted to Environment Agency relating to the City of London has identified a lack of site-specific detail in the recording of the source of the deposits and the site where the waste was received.

This relates to the source of deposits at Walbrook Wharf and the receipt of deposits at the Riverside Resource Recovery (RRR) Energy Waste Facility at Belvedere, which is an incineration facility managed and owned by RRRL (Riverside Resource Recovery Limited – which is part of the Cory Environmental Limited) located in the London Borough of Bexley. The assumption is that as barges arrive from several deposit locations including Walbrook Wharf and the wharfs of Smugglers Way, Crinkle Dock and Northumberland Wharf located within the neighbouring WPAs, that the waste origin is generally recorded as Greater London.
Thus, the data entries result in this waste not being specifically attributed to the City of London and therefore not appearing in the incineration data for the City.

Waste sourced at Walbrook Wharf and deposited at the RRR plant at Belvedere was transported by river over the period 2012 to 2017. This is analysed in detail in section 5. It is estimated that for the year 2017 approximately 47,000 tonnes of waste would have been transferred from Walbrook Wharf to the RRR plant.
Section 5: Waste Transfer processing at Walbrook Wharf

Walbrook Wharf Waste Transfer Station
The City of London maintains a Waste Transfer Station at Walbrook Wharf operated by Cory Environmental Ltd. The City’s policy is to safeguard Walbrook Wharf as a waste handling site and river wharf and investigate the potential for waste management alongside the Waste Transfer Station.

Walbrook Wharf is the only waste transfer station in the City of London and has no capacity for waste management. Therefore, waste management capacity in the City remains at zero tonnes per annum. The City of London Waste Arising and Waste Management Capacity Study Review 2016 concludes that new waste management facilities are unlikely to be commercially viable in the City.

The City of London is required by the London Plan Policy 5.17 to allocate enough land and identify waste management facilities to provide capacity to manage 100,000 tonnes of waste annually until 2026. As a waste transfer station Walbrook Wharf does not count towards the City’s waste apportionment under the London Plan definition (See London Plan 2016, paragraph 5.79) therefore co-operation with other Waste Planning Authorities is essential.

Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste
2. (i) ‘Identifying waste management capacity in the City, or elsewhere in London, to meet the City’s London Plan waste apportionment target, including through partnership working with the London Borough of Bexley’.

2 iii) ‘Co-operating with other waste planning authorities to ensure appropriate waste management facilities are available to manage waste generated in the City’.

Waste Capacity and Local Authority Collected Waste
In 2017/18 there were no new sites in the City which were utilised for the processing and disposal of waste. Thus, Walbrook Wharf was the sole transfer station in the City of London. Graph 5.1 sets out:

- The Transfer Station Design and Environmental Permit limit of 100,000 tonnes per annum.
- The contracted tonnage disposal limit with the City of London Corporation’s disposal contractor is 85,000 tonnes per annum (City’s Municipal Waste Service).
- The amount of waste received by the City’s Waste Transfer Station, Walbrook Wharf analysed by
  - 3rd Party Waste,
  - Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)
Waste collected on behalf of the City of London Corporation from households and the City’s streets is now categorised as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), previously known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). The City Corporation collected waste (LACW) comprises mostly household waste and the City’s street sweepings, but also contains some commercial waste.

For the financial year 2017/18, the City collected a total of 4,000 tonnes of LACW with a small increase from the previous financial year period. This equates to only 5% of the total waste that can be managed at Walbrook Wharf. This figure remains low due to the letting of a waste management contract on 1st October 2011 to Enterprise Services and from April 2013 to Amey PLC.

3rd Party Waste
Cory Environmental currently uses Walbrook Wharf to handle not just the City Corporation’s waste but also commercial waste operators and neighbouring boroughs waste (3rd party waste). Graph 5.1 sets out that for the period period 2008/09 to 2012/13 there was a consistent level of waste.

This was due to:

- A general increase in commercial recycling.
• A decline in waste sent to other transfer/disposal sites such as the Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plant across the river in Southwark.
• General decline in tonnages.

In 2013/14 this total increased by 25,600 tonnes to 53,600 tonnes (63%) and increased in 2015/16 to 57,000 tonnes with a marginal decrease to 50,000 tonnes in 2016/17. In the current reporting year, the figure dropped slightly to 48,000 tonnes. Local authority waste and 3rd party waste totals 61% of the Contracted Disposal Limit. Thus, there is potential to increase the level of waste transferred via Walbrook Wharf.

It should be noted that not all waste that is transferred through Walbrook Wharf originates in the City. However, waste transfer by river from other parts of Central London remains beneficial, since it contributes to a reduction in waste vehicle movements on London’s streets.
Section 6: Waste Transfer by River to Waste Management plants

Policy Context

Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste

2. (ii) ‘Safeguarding Walbrook Wharf as a waste handling site and investigating the potential for waste management, alongside its waste transfer function’

3. (i) ‘Safeguarding Walbrook Wharf as a wharf suitable for river transport of materials including waste’

In accordance with the London Plan requirements “where movement (of waste) is required, priority should be given to facilities for movement by river or rail”.

A significant proportion of the waste collected at Walbrook Wharf, including City of London waste and 3rd party waste (from other local authorities and private contractors), is transferred to containers and transported sustainably by barge eastwards along the River Thames.

Waste Transfer at Walbrook Wharf

Graph 6.1: Percentage of Waste transferred at Walbrook Wharf transported by River

Data Source: City of London Corporation Department of the Built Environment

Graph 6.1 sets out the percentage of waste transferred at Walbrook Wharf transported by River. This shows that there were variable rates of 85% to 91% over the period 2008/09 to 2013/14, followed by an increase to 97% and above for the period 2014/15 to 2017/18.
Destination of Waste Transfer
Prior to 2012 the waste transferred at Walbrook Wharf transported by River was taken to land fill sites in Essex. From 2012 onwards, waste was transferred to the Riverside Resource Recovery (RRR) Energy Waste Facility at Belvedere, London Borough of Bexley (see Map 6.1).

The City of London works in partnership with the London Borough of Bexley to ensure adequate waste management provision is made. Approximately four to five barges a week holding 26 containers per barge deliver waste to the RRR facility at Belvedere.

Map 6.1: Transport route Walbrook Wharf to Energy Waste Facility at Belvedere
Section 7: Recycling of Local Authority Collected Waste

Policy Context

Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste

1. (ii) ‘Increasing the proportion for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)/Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) recycled to at least 45% by 2015 in line with the City of London Municipal Waste Management Strategy’.

Waste Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>23,260</td>
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<td>202</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>201</td>
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<td>4,915</td>
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<td>4,045</td>
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<td>2,953</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>% Recycled</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
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<th>%</th>
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<td>17.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>38.3</td>
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<td>10.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household Recycling Target | 30 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 47 |

Table 7.1: Local Authority Collected Waste - Household Recycling Target

Data Source: City of London Corporation Department of the Built Environment

Table 7.1 sets out the tonnage of collected waste, and the amount recycled. The level of recycling of all local authority waste has varied throughout the ten-year period, increasing from low levels of 10.9% in 2008/9 to over 30% from 2012/13 to 2015/16. In 2016/17 and 2017/18 the percentage recycled has fallen to just below 30%.
Household Waste Recycling

Graph 7.1 sets out Household Waste Recycling against the profile of the household recycling target. Despite a marginal increase in recycling 2012/13 the percentage of waste recycled has steadily declined to 2016/17.

The City’s household recycling target has risen from 30% as at 2011/12 to 43% for 2014/15, further increasing to 45% by 2015/16 in line with City of London’s ‘Municipal Waste Management Strategy’ (2008 – 2020).

In percentage terms for household waste the recycling rate has fluctuated over the period since 2008/09 and now stands at just below 30% in 2017/18, This is below the target of 45%.
The target of 450kg in 2013/4 was revised to reduce to 374kg in 2014/15. Graph 7.2 sets out the household waste (kg) collected per household for the period 2008/9 – 2017/18.

From 2009/10 to 2013/14 there was a drop in household waste collected per household, followed by a marginal increase through to 2016/17. This was followed by a marginal decrease for the level of waste per household, falling from 404kg in 2016/17 to 386 kg in 2017/18. This is slightly above the target of 374kg.
Section 8: Enabling Waste Minimisation

Policy Context

Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste
1. (i) ‘Requiring the provision of facilities for waste segregation, handling and management within new developments.’

Policy DM 17.1 Provision for waste in development schemes
1. Waste facilities must be integrated into the design of buildings, wherever feasible and allow for the separate storage and collection of recyclable materials, including compostable material.
2. On-site waste management, through techniques such as recycled sorting or energy recovery, which minimises the need for waste transfer, should be incorporated wherever possible.

Provision for waste management

The City of London aims to encourage more sustainable waste management practices which are based on the best practicable environmental option for the local circumstances of the City. To encourage practices which: reduce waste generation at source, re-use waste for the same or another purpose, recover value from waste through recycling, recover energy through waste incineration, and move waste by river or rail, the City of London attaches planning conditions to planning applications. These promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and Combined Cooling Heat and Power (CCHP) schemes and other treatment options.

Appendix 1 analyses the waste management and facilities for the major schemes completed between 2011/12 & 2017/18. Most of the relevant planning applications were made before the introduction of the current waste policy set out in the Local Plan 2015 (Policy CS17).

An analysis of the completed schemes demonstrates a consistent delivery of waste facilities for the lifetime of the building. There are range of approaches to waste management. Good examples include planning permissions:

- 30 Old Bailey and 60 Ludgate Hill (11/00049/FULEIA) where the condition states the provisions required to ensure the building design facilitates refuse collection on site.
- An emphasis on incorporating recycling facilities within new developments such as 8-10 New Fetter Lane (09/00847/FULMAJ) and Milton Court (06/01160/FULEIA) setting out facilities and timeframe for storage.
- 6-8 Bishopsgate and 150 Leadenhall Street (17/00447/FULEIA) shows suitable waste storage and compactor space which is secured by the condition for the life of the building.
Designing out construction waste

Policy DM 17.2 Designing out construction waste
New development should be designed to minimise the impact of deconstruction and construction waste on the environment through:

• re-use of existing structures;
• building design which minimises wastage and makes uses of recycled materials;
• recycling of deconstruction waste for reuse on site where feasible;
• transport of waste and construction materials by rail or river wherever practicable;
• application of current best practice about air quality, dust, hazardous waste, waste handling and waste management.

The planning permissions for the completed schemes analysed in Appendix 1 were granted prior the setting out of Policy DM 17.2. Schemes considered since the adoption of the Local Plan in 2015 will be reviewed to assess the designing out of construction waste.
Section 9: Potential Use of Waterways

Policy Context
Core Strategic Policy CS17: Waste

3. (ii) ‘Exploring the potential for further use of waterways for the transport of waste and construction materials subject, where appropriate, to the potential impact on Natura 2000 sites.’

Blackfriars Station
The City of London encourages, where possible, the transport of waste and construction materials via river rather than road. In addition to the facility for river transport of waste at Walbrook Wharf several recent developments have employed river transport for waste and construction materials.

The Blackfriars Station Project located along the River Thames made river transport a viable option for transporting materials and waste during the construction process. For example, barges transported spoil from the piling works to neighbouring soil washing and recycling facilities. Jacobs Engineering developed a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) using WRAP’s guidance for the design phase to enable waste to be managed efficiently. The Project Team also liaised with the Thames Tideway Tunnel and other parties.

Thames Tideway Tunnel
London’s outdated sewerage system needs improvement to stop millions of tonnes of sewage being deposited into the tidal section of the river every year in breach of the European Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. The Thames Tideway Tunnel is a major new sewer being built to protect the tidal River Thames from increasing pollution. Construction of the 25-kilometre interception, storage and transfer tunnel running from west to east London is due to be completed by 2022. The river will form an important part of a navigation route for materials and waste to be removed during the construction process; it has been estimated that a total of 4.2m tonnes of soil from all tunnelling works in London will be removed by river.

One of the construction sites is in the City of London on the Blackfriars Bridge Foreshore. This site intercepts the existing Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) at Blackfriars. Volker Stevin was appointed by Thames Water to begin enabling works which started on site next to Blackfriars Bridge in mid-January 2016. A new pier has been constructed on the eastern side of Blackfriars Bridge. It is important that the City of London work closely with the Thames Tideway Tunnel to ensure waste is managed and disposed of appropriately.
## Appendix 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Completed</th>
<th>Planning Application</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Waste facilities</th>
<th>Waste Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>07/00292/FULEIA</td>
<td>Riverbank House 2 Swan Lane London EC4R 3TS</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>In accordance with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act and the Duty of Care in respect of waste, waste generated on site is to be stored in a safe and secure manner to prevent its escape or its handling by unauthorised persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>06/00901/FULEIA</td>
<td>78 Cannon Street &amp; Cannon Street Station Railway &amp; Underground Stations EC4</td>
<td>Refuse storage and collection facilities shall: (a) be provided within the curtilage of the premises to serve all uses in the building in accordance with details which must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the uses commencing; and (b) thereafter be maintained throughout the life of the building;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>10/00571/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Finsbury Circus House 12 - 15 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7EB</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>09/00466/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Middlesex Street Estate Middlesex Street London E1</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>06/01160/FULEIA</td>
<td>Milton Court London EC2Y 9BJ</td>
<td>Waste collection from the school would be stored on site and transferred into a skip in Milton Court and collected by skip lorry. Space for 3 bins will be available in the ground level waste room for recyclable material.</td>
<td>Waste and recyclable material will be stored in waste rooms on each floor of the residential tower from where it will be transferred to waste storage rooms at ground floor level. These are sufficient to store waste and recyclable materials from the flats for 4 days. Additional storage for retail catering waste is proposed at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Completed</td>
<td>Planning Application</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Waste facilities</td>
<td>Waste Management</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>09/00847/FULMAJ</td>
<td>8 - 10 New Fetter Lane &amp; 55 Fetter Lane London EC4A 1AP</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>Recycling facilities located within the basement along with the general waste storage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>11/00294/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Centurion House 24 Monument Street London EC3R 8AJ</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>Provision for waste collection set out in planning permission.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>09/00450/FULMAJ</td>
<td>6 Bevis Marks London EC3A 7HL</td>
<td>Refuse storage and collection facilities shall: (a) be provided within the curtilage of the site to serve each part of the development in accordance with details which must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to work commencing; and (b) thereafter be maintained as approved throughout the life of the building.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>04/00111/FULEIA</td>
<td>122 Leadenhall Street London EC3V 4SL</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>08/01061/FULMAJ</td>
<td>20 Fenchurch Street, 14-15 Philpot Lane, 10 Rood Lane, Part Basement of 33-35 Eastcheap, &amp; Part Basement At 37-39 Eastcheap London EC3P 3DP</td>
<td>Refuse storage and collection facilities shall: (a) be provided within the curtilage of the site to serve each part of the development and the existing buildings at 23 to 39 Eastcheap and (b) thereafter be maintained throughout the life of the buildings on the site and at 23 to 39 Eastcheap.</td>
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<td>2014/15</td>
<td>10/00128/FULMAJ</td>
<td>67 Lombard Street London EC3P 3DL</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of</td>
<td>A refuse store has been provided that will be accessed from Change Alley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>12/00474/FULMAJ</td>
<td>8 - 10 Moorgate, 3 &amp; 4 King Arms Yard, 16/16A &amp; 17 Tokenhouse Yard &amp; 8 - 10 Telegraph Street London EC3</td>
<td>Single collection point. BS5906 standards. Compactor</td>
<td>Managed access Eurobins to be collected.</td>
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<td>2014/15</td>
<td>09/00353/FULMAJ</td>
<td>100 Cheapside, 1 Honey Lane, 28-30 Lawrence Lane &amp; 39 King Street London EC2</td>
<td>Refuse storage and collection facilities shall be provided within the curtilage of the site to serve each part of the development in accordance with details which must be approved.</td>
<td>Scheme developed in consultation with Cleansing Services.</td>
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<td>11/00295/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Roman House Wood Street London EC2V 7JB</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>Prospective occupiers are advised that various activities are undertaken in the City throughout the night which include refuse collection, servicing, maintenance, street cleaning and highway works. In addition, on some sites there may be need for occasional night-time construction work.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10/00569/FULMAJ</td>
<td>St Dunstan’s House 133 - 137 Fetter Lane London EC4Y 1BT</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>Prospective occupiers are advised that various activities are undertaken in the City throughout the night which include refuse collection, servicing, maintenance, street cleaning and highway works. In addition, on some sites there may be need for occasional night-time construction work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>11/00049/FULLEIA</td>
<td>30 Old Bailey &amp; 60 Ludgate Hill London EC4</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings approved shall be provided and maintained</td>
<td>A clear unobstructed minimum headroom of 5m must be maintained for the life of the</td>
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<td>Waste Management</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>10/00904/FULEIA</td>
<td>5 Broadgate London EC2M 2QS</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>development in the refuse skip collection area as shown on the approved drawings and a clear unobstructed minimum headroom of 4.75m must be provided and maintained over the remaining service vehicle access ways.</td>
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<td>2016/17</td>
<td>12/00811/FULMAJ</td>
<td>River Plate House 7 - 11 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7EA</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
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<td>2016/17</td>
<td>13/00789/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Audit House 58 Victoria Embankment London EC4Y 0DS</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
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<td>2016/17</td>
<td>13/01082/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Mitre Square, International House, Duke’s Place, 11 Mitre Street &amp; 1 Mitre Square London EC3</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>A clear unobstructed minimum headroom of 5m must be maintained for the life of the building in the refuse skip loading area as shown on the approved drawings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>13/00049/FULMAJ</td>
<td>11 - 19 Monument Street, 46 Fish Street Hill And 1 - 2 Pudding Lane London EC3R</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>10/00832/FULEIA</td>
<td>Land Bounded by London Wall, Wood Street, St. Alphage Gardens, Fore Street, Fore Street Avenue, Bassishaw Highwalk, Alban Gate Rotunda, Alban Highwalk, Moorfields</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td>A clear unobstructed minimum headroom of 5m must be maintained for the life of the building in the refuse skip collection area as shown on the approved drawings and a clear unobstructed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>11/00854/FULEIA / 14/00237/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Highwalk And Willoughby Highwalk, London, EC2</td>
<td>A clear unobstructed minimum headroom of 5m must be maintained for the life of the building</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Bounded by Fenchurch Street, Fen Court, Fenchurch Avenue &amp; Billiter Street (120 Fenchurch Street) London EC3</td>
<td>in the refuse skip collection area as shown on the approved drawings and a clear unobstructed minimum headroom of 4.75m must be provided and maintained over the remaining areas and access ways.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11/00885/FULMAJ</td>
<td>1 - 6 Dyer’s Buildings High Holborn London EC1N 2JT</td>
<td>The refuse strategy has been developed in consultation with City of London Cleansing Services. Two common refuse and recycling storage facilities would be provided at ground level close to the entrance gate from High Holborn. Daily deliveries would be carried out through the passageway from High Holborn and handled by a concierge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14/01006/FULMAJ</td>
<td>Sugar Quay Lower Thames Street London EC3R 6EA</td>
<td>Two service bays and collection facilities at ground level were approved.</td>
<td>The current strategy involves refuse chutes in each core serving all residential floors. The chutes would discharge in the basement where a bi-separator would sort recyclable and household waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15/00509/FULMAJ</td>
<td>20 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB</td>
<td>A loading bay and refuse storage is provided within the building, which would be accessed via a ramp from Old Fleet Lane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13/00339/FULMAJ</td>
<td>39-53 Cannon Street, 11-14 Bow Lane and Watling Court London EC4</td>
<td>The refuse collection and storage facilities shown on the drawings hereby approved shall be provided and maintained throughout the life of the building for the use of all the occupiers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information and Reports

Sources:

City of London Corporation
Department for Communities & Local Government
London Waste & Recycling Board
Mayor of London
Network Rail
SITA UK
Thames Tideway Tunnel

Reports:
City of London Waste Strategy 2013-2020
Present and future waste arisings - Ricardo AEA for City of London 2013

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