



Surrey Waste Capacity Needs Assessment 2022

Cross Boundary Waste Movements & Duty to Cooperate

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
C & I	Commercial & Industrial Waste
C, D & E / CDEW	Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste
ELV	End-of-Life Vehicle
HWRCs	Household Waste Recycling Centres
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
MRS	Metal Recycling Site
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
nPPG	national Planning Practice Guidance
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WCNA	Waste Capacity Needs Assessment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WTS	Waste Transfer Station

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Commercial Waste	Waste from factories or premises used for the purpose of trade or business, sport, recreation or entertainment.
Composting	A process in which biodegradable waste (such as green waste and kitchen waste) is broken down in aerobic conditions by naturally occurring micro-organisms to produce a material suitable for use as a soil improver.
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	Waste arising from the building process comprising demolition and site clearance waste and builders' waste from the construction/demolition of buildings and infrastructure. Includes masonry, rubble and timber.
Energy from Waste	The conversion of the calorific value of waste into energy, normally heat or electricity through applying thermal treatment of some sort. May also include the production of gas that can be used to generate energy.
Environment Agency	The body responsible for the regulation of waste management activities through issuing permits to control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management matters and deals with other matters such as water issues including flood protection.
Hazardous Waste	Waste requiring special management under the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 due to posing potential risk to public health or the environment (when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed). This can be due to the quantity, concentration, or characteristics of the waste.
Household Waste	Waste from households collected through kerbside rounds, bulky items collected from households and waste delivered by householders to household waste recycling centres and "bring recycling sites". along with waste from street sweepings, and public litter bins.
Incineration	The controlled combustion of waste. Energy may also be recovered in the form of heat (see Energy from Waste).
Industrial Waste	Waste arising from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).
Landfill (including land raising)	The permanent disposal of waste to land, by the filling of voids or similar features, or the construction of landforms above ground level (land-raising).
Local Authority Collected Waste	Waste collected by or on behalf of a local authority. Includes household waste and business waste were collected by a local authority and non-municipal fractions such as construction and demolition waste delivered to HWRCs. LACW is the definition used in statistical publications, which previously referred to municipal waste.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A facility for sorting recyclable materials from the incoming waste stream.
Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill	A landfill permitted to accept non-inert (biodegradable) wastes e.g. municipal and commercial and industrial waste and other non-hazardous (including inert) wastes. May only accept hazardous waste if a special cell is constructed.
Recovery	Subjecting waste to processes that recover value including recycling, composting or thermal treatment to recover energy.
Recycling	The reprocessing of materials extracted from the waste stream either into the same product or a different one.
The Plan area	The area subject to the Waste Local Plan to which this study relates. In this case the county of Surrey.
Waste Planning Authority	The authority responsible for planning for waste within a specific administrative area. In this case Surrey County Council.
Waste Transfer Station	A site to which waste is delivered for sorting or baling prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to assess the nature and quantum of movements of waste (a.k.a. waste flows) between Surrey and other Plan areas to determine which may be regarded as strategic for the purposes of engagement with other Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) under the Duty to Cooperate (DtC).

Duty to Cooperate engagement is intended to explore the likelihood of waste flows being, or becoming, strategic involving consideration of the following:

1. Whether historical flows of Surrey waste identified in this report are likely to continue including consideration of any barriers to their continuation; and
2. whether new flows of waste beyond the Plan area are likely to occur, taking any predicted changes in capacity that the management of waste arising in Surrey currently relies on (situated either within or beyond Surrey) into account.

DtC engagement is conducted against the backdrop of the national policy expectation that authorities should consider planning for the management of waste arising in other areas where appropriate.

Advice is provided to support Surrey County Council in its DtC engagement activities and this includes identification of proposed ‘target’ WPAs.

2. The Duty to Cooperate

Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Councils that produce development plan documents to cooperate with local planning authorities, county councils and bodies or other persons as prescribed. The Duty to Cooperate imposes, in particular, a duty to: “*engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis*”. This is required in relation to “*maximising the effectiveness*” of, and having “*regard to*”, activities concerned with supporting or preparing planning policies “*so far as relating to a strategic matter*”. As such the Duty places a legal duty on plan making Councils to engage “*constructively, actively and on an on-going basis*” in “*maximising the effectiveness*” of Local Plans.

As noted above, the Duty applies to plan making, in so far as they relate to a “*strategic matter*”. A strategic matter is defined as “*sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas including... in connection with infrastructure that is strategic...*” (S33Ab(4)). Waste management qualifies as a strategic matter for the purposes of the Duty.

The updated National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) expects that Local Plans include ‘non-strategic’ and ‘strategic’ policies, and explains that strategic policies should... “*set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for:infrastructure*” and this includes “*for.....waste management*”. It goes on to specify that: “*In order to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, strategic policy-making authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these.*”

The management of waste has little regard for administrative boundaries, with waste arising in one plan making authority’s area often being managed in another. Furthermore, waste management facilities may have catchments that extend beyond the boundary of the Plan area within which they are situated. Such flows are recognised in relation to the disposal of waste and recovery of mixed municipal waste in particular in the National Planning Policy for Waste that expects WPAs to:

“plan for the disposal of waste and the recovery of mixed municipal waste in line with the proximity principle, recognising that new facilities will need to serve catchment areas large enough to secure the economic viability of the plant;”.

Section 4, bullet point 2.

Hence the management of waste can be a cross boundary strategic matter, planning for which may require co-operation between WPAs.

The South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG), to which Surrey Council belongs, adopted a Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) dated March 2020 which includes the following commitments of WPAs in the south east to work together to ensure compliance with the DtC:

*"... **the Parties agree** that they can rely on ongoing movements of waste to other areas provided there are no conditions related to the planning permission for any particular site which might hinder the receipt of waste from other areas.*

*Where movements of waste between areas are taking place which are of such a size and nature that separate provision would need to be planned for if they were to cease, **the Parties agree** that there will be a need for dialogue between areas to establish the existence of any planning matter which might hinder such an arrangement in future. Such waste movements are considered to be 'strategic'. **The Parties agree** that what constitutes a 'strategic' level of waste movements will vary between authorities, however the levels set out below provide a starting point for considering whether dialogue is required:*

- *Non-hazardous waste: 5,000 tonnes per annum*
- *Hazardous waste: 100 tonnes per annum*
- *Inert waste: 10,000 tonnes per annum*

***The Parties agree** that agreement on ongoing waste movements between authorities may be achieved by an exchange of letters and that a separate SCG may not be required.*

***The Parties agree** that when any WPA is updating waste planning policy that might affect the ongoing import of waste from another area that is considered to be 'strategic' in nature, it will notify the affected authority at related stages of consultation."*

It should be noted that the above thresholds are intended to be used as an initial screening tool only, and movements falling above these, may be further screened out following more detailed consideration of the significance of individual flows. This second stage is important given the expectation that flows of significance are to be subject to Statements of Common Ground between source and receiving WPAs¹.

¹ Note the anticipated revocation of Duty to Cooperate under the Levelling up and Regeneration Bill currently going through Parliament

3. Waste Flows from Surrey

3.1 Export and Imports of Waste to and from Surrey

Table 1 below shows the tonnages of Surrey waste managed at permitted facilities within Surrey and beyond, as well as the tonnage of waste managed within Surrey from outside of Surrey in 2021.

Table 1: Tonnages of Surrey waste managed in permitted facilities within Surrey and outside Surrey, and tonnage of imported waste to Surrey facilities

Source: WDI 2021

Surrey arisings	Surrey arisings	Managed in Surrey	Managed in Surrey	Managed in Surrey
Total Surrey waste managed	Of which managed outside Surrey	Surrey waste managed in Surrey	Waste imported to Surrey	Total Managed
4,051,672	1,645,006	2,406,666	1,590,987	3,997,653

Table 1 shows that c2,406,500 tonnes of Surrey's waste was managed in Surrey in 2021. This compares with c1,645,000 tonnes managed outside the county. This export is offset by the import of waste for management from outside Surrey of c1,591,000 tonnes, specifically for recycling and transfer as shown in Figure 1. So, taking this snapshot as a simple balance, Surrey is net-self-sufficient. Figure 1² displays visually the balance between imports and exports by waste management method and waste type in Surrey.

It should be noted that this is a single snapshot in time for a year and is not necessarily a true representation of net -self-sufficiency as actual inputs for 2021 may not be reflective of total capacity (and can be expected to be an underestimate of capacity in most cases with landfill being a special case).

² Note that Figure 1 only includes waste managed at permitted sites in England and does not include waste exported to Wales, Scotland or further afield as this is not reported in the WDI.

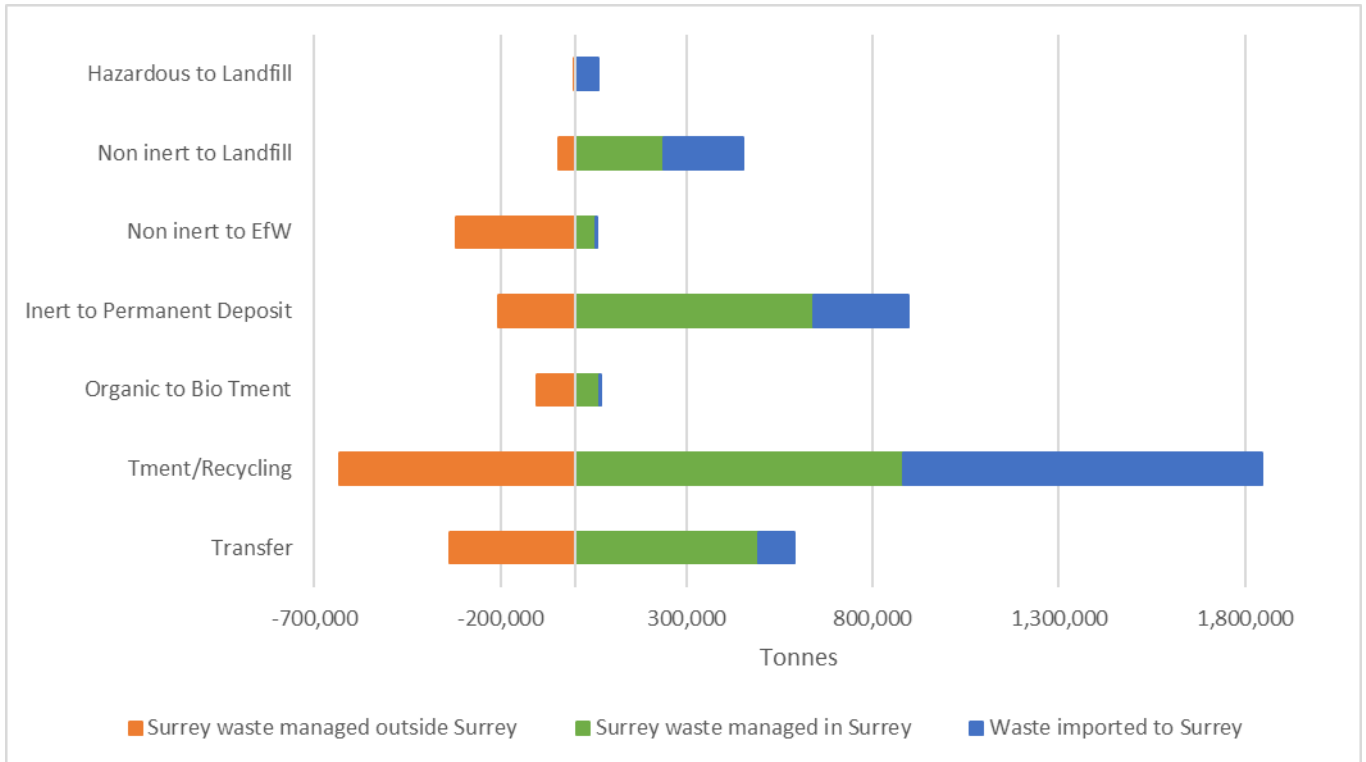


Figure 1: Waste import and export balance in Surrey 2021 by management method and waste type where known (tonnes)

A key matter to address when assessing the robustness of any strategy underpinning a Waste Local Plan is to establish whether flows of waste-to-waste management facilities beyond the Plan area relied upon by a plan making WPA will be available for the duration of its Plan period. The focus for Duty to Cooperate engagement in this case is therefore to address outgoing waste flows. These are considered in the following section.

3.2 Applying DtC thresholds

The SEWPAG ‘thresholds’ for Duty to Cooperate referred to previously have been applied.

Table 2 shows movements of waste from Surrey in 2021 (latest data available) to other WPAs (in rank order) where one or more of the above thresholds have been met or exceeded.

Table 2: Destination WPAs of Hazardous Waste, Non-inert and Inert exports from Surrey in rank order by total applying SEWPAG DtC thresholds 2021.

Source: WDI 2021

N.B. Entries highlighted are those where thresholds have been met or exceeded

Receiving WPA	Hazardous	Non-inert	Inert
Hampshire	2,571	94,380	140,563
Windsor and Maidenhead	<100	<5,000	154,708
Kent	5,130	131,771	14,690
West Sussex	638	97,451	30,406
LB Merton	<100	66,703	48,670
Rutland	0	89,665	0
LB Hillingdon	0	14,287	69,041
Buckinghamshire	<100	43,324	32,247
LB Barking & Dagenham	<100	71,132	<10,000
Slough	189	35,983	29,591
LB Hounslow	0	49,866	0
LB Bexley	270	38,380	<10,000
Thurrock	123	22,042	16,483
LB Enfield	<100	26,954	<10,000
Wakefield	0	<5,000	17,722
Oxfordshire	291	13,790	<10,000
Central Bedfordshire	<100	13,673	<10,000
Derbyshire	916	10,905	<10,000
LB Croydon	<100	<5,000	11,784
LB Sutton	0	11,711	<10,000
East Sussex	1,958	6,036	<10,000
Walsall	114	7,110	<10,000
Medway	883	5,562	<10,000
Wokingham	1,800	<5,000	<10,000
Hertfordshire	1,405	<5,000	<10,000
Wolverhampton	1,231	0	0
Northamptonshire	874	<5,000	<10,000
Staffordshire	833	<5,000	0
Essex	701	<5,000	<10,000
Tameside	698	<5,000	0
Peterborough	463	<5,000	0
Dorset	306	<5,000	0
Sandwell	298	<5,000	0
Nottinghamshire	223	0	0
Cambridgeshire	219	<5,000	<10,000
Bristol City	218	<5,000	<10,000
Devon	170	<5,000	0
LB Havering	145	<5,000	<10,000
Lincolnshire	136	<5,000	<10,000
Kingston Upon Hull City	120	<5,000	0
Warwickshire	116	<5,000	0
Bedford	112	<5,000	<10,000
Wiltshire	103	<5,000	<10,000

A total of 43 WPAs accepted quantities of waste from Surrey in excess of the screening SEWPAG DtC thresholds in 2021 with 15 accepting waste in quantities that met or exceeded at least two of the thresholds.

Detailed examination of the waste stream specific totals indicates that movements of waste from Surrey that might be classed as strategically significant i.e. met or exceeded the screening DtC thresholds went to the sites shown in the following tables. It is considered that where strategic flows went to a small number of sites the strategic reliance is greater than if it was distributed across a large number of sites. This therefore suggests that flows to such sites would be of greater strategic importance to a Plan strategy. Conversely where inputs to individual sites fell below the threshold they have been excluded from further analysis.

A detailed analysis by principal waste streams has been conducted using 2021 data.

3.3 Surrey Hazardous Waste Destinations

Table 3: Destination sites for Surrey Hazardous Waste Exports 100t³ or more in 2021 in Rank Order by WPA

Source: WDI 2021

Facility WPA	Facility Type	Site Name + Operator	Principal Waste Type 100t or more	Total
Kent	MRF	Gas Road, Sweep Kuusakoski Ltd	WEEE	3,840
Kent	Treatment	CSG Aylesford Treatment Plant, Cleansing Service Group Ltd	Waste from grit chambers	894
Hampshire	Treatment	CSG Botley Treatment Plant, Cleansing Service Group Ltd	Oily water from oil/water separators	983
Hampshire	Haz Waste Transfer	BKP Hazardous Waste Transfer and Treatment Station, BKP Waste & Recycling Ltd	Drilling waste	753
Hampshire	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	The Waste Transfer Yard	ELVs	544
East Sussex	Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Greystone Quarry Waste Facility	ELVs	1,832
Wokingham	Clinical waste treatment/ transfer	Star Works Treatment Plant	Infectious Waste	1,621
Hertfordshire	Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Redbournbury Treatment Plant	Waste from grit chambers	1,013
Hertfordshire	Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Welwyn Garden City Hazardous Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Oily water from oil/water separators	325
Wolverhampton	Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Horseley Field Waste Treatment Facility	Asbestos	1,231
Derbyshire	Treatment	Ilkeston Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Solid wastes from gas treatment	640
Derbyshire	Haz Waste Transfer	Unit 4, Watford Bridge Industrial Estate	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths + PPE	276
Northamptonshire	Treatment	East Northants RM Facility	CDEW	649
Northamptonshire	Treatment	New Duston Oil & Solvent Reclamation Works	ELV components	206
Medway	Treatment	Kingsnorth Oil	ELV components	661
Medway	Clinical waste treatment/ transfer	Rochester Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	Infectious Waste	170
Staffordshire	Treatment	Cannock Hazardous Waste Treatment Site	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths + PPE	776
Tameside	Treatment	Sims Group U K	WEEE	669
West Sussex	Treatment	Unit A, Fort Road	Infectious Waste	491
West Sussex	MRS	Adversane Lane	ELVs	129
Peterborough	Landfill	Thornhaugh Landfill Site	Asbestos	461
Essex	Haz Waste Transfer	Cohart Asbestos Disposal Limited	Asbestos	414
Bexley	Haz Waste Transfer	Albion Yard	ELV components	245
Dorset	Treatment	Shaftesbury Oil and Water	Oily water from oil/water separators	227
Nottinghamshire	Treatment	Bilsthorpe Oil Treatment Plant	ELV components	221
Sandwell	Treatment	ERQ - STC	Asbestos	186
Devon	Car Breaker	James Sherlock Bmw Motorcycles	ELVs	170
Cambridgeshire	Treatment	Mepal Soil And Waste Treatment Centre	CDEW	107

³ WPAs with sites receiving various quantities of sub 100t of hazardous waste from Surrey have not been included

Table 3 shows the following:

- The separate waste stream specific report for hazardous waste found of the c33,500 tonnes of hazardous waste produced in Surrey in 2021, 73% was exported and this was primarily managed through 28 sites hosted by 20 WPAs as shown in Table 3.
- The four dominant flows were hazardous WEEE destined for recycling, ELVs, infectious waste and asbestos for transfer.

3.4 Surrey Non-Inert Waste Destinations

Table 4: Destination sites for Surrey Non-Inert Waste exports c5,000t or more in rank order by WPA
Source: WDI 2021

Facility WPA	Facility Type	Site Name	Principal Waste Type 5,000t or more	Total
Kent	Municipal Waste Incinerator	Kemsley Generating Station	Mixed municipal waste	56,479
Kent	Municipal Waste Incinerator	Allington Incinerator	Mixed municipal waste	55,125
Kent	Biological Treatment	Long Reach Sewage Treatment Works	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water	10,888
Rutland	Cement Works	Ketton Works	RDF	89,665
West Sussex	Biological Treatment	Goddards Green WWTW	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water	23,230
West Sussex	Composting	Tangmere Recycling Centre	Biodegradable waste	21,722
West Sussex	Composting	Walnut Tree Composting Facility	Biodegradable waste	19,369
West Sussex	Physical Treatment	Sweeptech Recycling Park	Street-cleaning residues	18,919
Hampshire	Physical Treatment	Laverstoke Park Produce	Biodegradable waste	44,413
Hampshire	Physical Treatment	Eversley Transfer Station and Recycling Facility	Mixed municipal waste	29,854
Hampshire	MRS	Sims Group U K Limited	Ferrous metal	5,059
LB Barking & Dagenham	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Barking Transfer Station	Mixed municipal waste	53,901
	MRS	S Norton & Co Ltd	Ferrous metal	13,817
LB Merton	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Mitcham Transfer Station	Mixed municipal waste	64,264
LB Hounslow	Biological Treatment	Mogden Sewage Treatment Works	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water	49,866
Buckinghamshire	Non-Hazardous LF	Springfield Farm Landfill	Sorting residues	39,938
LB Bexley	MRF	Crayford Materials Recycling Facility	Mixed municipal waste	38,372
Slough	Non-Hazardous LF	Tanhouse Farm MRF	Mixed municipal waste	19,522
Slough	Incinerator	Lakeside EfW Facility	Mixed municipal waste	7,234
Slough	Biological Treatment	Slough Sewage Treatment Works	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water	5,744
LB Enfield	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Edmonton (Atlas) MRF	Mixed municipal waste	26,954
Thurrock	EFW Incinerator	Tilbury Green Power	Wood	20,931
Hertfordshire	WWTW	Maple Lodge	Landfill leachate	13,899
Central Bedfordshire	Municipal Waste Incinerator	Rookery Pit ERF	Mixed municipal waste	12,806
Derbyshire	Physical Treatment	The Midlands Urban Mine	Bottom ash and slag	10,888
LB Hillingdon	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Hayes Transfer Station	Mixed municipal waste	9,402
Oxfordshire	Biological Treatment	Oxford Sewage Treatment Works Sludge Import Facility	Sludges from physico/chemical treatment	9,265
LB Sutton	Physical Treatment	Hydro Cleansing House	Liquid waste	7,376

Facility WPA	Facility Type	Site Name	Principal Waste Type 5,000t or more	Total
Walsall	Transfer	Aldridge WTS	Mixed packaging	6,848

Table 4 shows the following:

- The four dominant flows were mixed municipal waste and RDF destined for incineration and biodegradable waste and sludges from treatment of urban waste water destined for treatment.

3.5 Surrey Inert Waste Destinations

Table 5: Destination sites for Surrey Inert Waste exports c10,000t or more in 2021 in WPA rank order
Source: WDI 2021

Facility WPA	Facility Type	Site Name	Principal Waste Type 10,000t or more	Total
Windsor and Maidenhead	Inert LF	Kingsmead Landfill	Soils and stones	94,317
Windsor and Maidenhead	Inert LF	Hindhay Quarry	Soils and stones	20,328
Windsor and Maidenhead	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Hythe End Farm	Mixed C & D waste	16,206
Windsor and Maidenhead	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	St. George's Lane	Mixed C & D waste	22,612
Hampshire	Physical Treatment	Warren Heath Recycling Facility	Soils and stones	29,462
Hampshire	Physical Treatment	Forest Lodge	Soils and stones	21,346
Hampshire	Physical Treatment	Hollybush Lane Waste Transfer Station & Recycling Facility	Mixed C & D waste	13,933
Hampshire	Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	1a Hollybush Industrial Park	Mixed C & D waste	13,253
Hampshire	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Lynchford Lane Materials Recycling Facility	Mixed C & D waste	12,056
LB Hillingdon	Physical Treatment	Skip Lane	Soils and stones	58,652
LB Merton	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Morden Transfer Station	Mixed C & D waste	20,230
LB Merton	Non Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Unit 2, Willow Lane	Mixed C & D waste	17,559
Buckinghamshire	Recovery to land	Wexham Park Golf Club	Soils and stones	22,748
Slough	Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	Colnbrook landfill	Soils and stones	20,712
Wakefield	MRF	South Kirkby Plant	Glass	16,464
Thurrock	MRF	Unit 46 Berth	Glass	14,865

Table 5 shows the following:

- The separate waste stream specific report for C, D & E waste found of the c1,666,001 tonnes of inert waste produced in Surrey in 2021, 37% was exported and this was primarily managed through 16 sites hosted by 8 different WPAs as shown in Table 5.

4. Summary

A total of seventy-three sites have been identified as receiving what may be regarded as strategically significant quantities of waste, from Surrey in 2021. These were spread across a total of 34 WPA areas.

In addition, analysis of data for 2019 and 2020 indicates a further 16 WPAs received waste in excess of the thresholds. These are listed in Appendix 1.

It is recommended that all the host WPAs identified be contacted to confirm the following:

1. Whether the facilities identified as receiving waste are still operational given the dataset is for 2021. It should be noted that facilities identified as Recovery to Land and Landfill will have a finite life. Most Recovery to Land facilities are likely to be operational for a few years only.
2. Any planning reasons that might mean the acceptance of wastes from Surrey cannot continue, such as consent conditions and end dates; or if the site has been earmarked in local plans for redevelopment.
3. Whether the host WPA has any specific policies about providing for the management of waste that arises outside their respective Plan area.
4. Whether any Statements of Common Ground have been entered into with other WPAs concerning continued availability of capacity at the facility in question that might compromise continued access for Surrey's waste.

The outcomes of the above engagement should be documented, and Statements of Common Ground sought with WPAs hosting facilities expected to take strategically significant quantities of waste for which ongoing access is to be relied upon during the Plan period as appropriate.

Appendix 1: Destination WPAs of Hazardous, Non-inert and Inert Waste exports from Surrey applying SEWPAG thresholds 2019-2021.

Highlighted cells: Orange - additional WPAs receiving strategically significant waste from Surrey in 2019 and/or 2020

Green – WPAs receiving strategically significant waste from Surrey

Source: WDI 2019, 2020 & 2021

Facility WPA	Hazardous ⁴			Non-Inert			Inert		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
LB Barking & Dagenham	<100	<100	<100	13,463	35,241	71,132	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Bedford	123	116	112	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	<10,000
Berkshire	0	1,630	0	0	<5,000	0	0	125,165	0
LB Bexley	<100	162	270	11,243	40,567	38,380	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Birmingham City	<100	<100	<100	12,735	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Bracknell Forest	0	0	0	<5,000	0	<5,000	35,800	0	<10,000
LB Brent	0	0	0	17,776	<5,000	0	<10,000	0	0
Bristol City	<100	<100	218	14,648	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	<10,000
Buckinghamshire	0	<100	<100	41,535	39,992	43,324	<10,000	<10,000	32,247
Cambridgeshire	<100	221	219	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	<10,000
Central Bedfordshire	<100	<100	<100	<5,000	<5,000	13,673	22,908	<10,000	<10,000
Cheshire	187	<100	<100	0	<5,000	0	0	0	<10,000
LB Croydon	0	<100	<100	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	7,357	11,233	11,784
Derbyshire	264	735	916	<5,000	<5,000	10,905	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Devon	0	<100	170	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Dorset	116	<100	306	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0

⁴ WPAs with sites receiving various quantities of sub 100t of hazardous waste from Surrey have not been included.

Surrey WCNA 2022

Facility WPA	Hazardous ⁵			Non-Inert			Inert		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Dudley	<100	111	<100	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
East Sussex	2,348	2,208	1,958	9,265	5,808	6,036	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Essex	722	698	701	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	5,867	<10,000	<10,000
LB Enfield	<100	0	<100	29,175	26,888	26,954	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Hampshire	4,109	3,018	2,571	76,123	47,010	94,380	183,914	162,121	140,563
LB Havering	910	1,126	145	<5,000	22,707	<5,000	6,148	<10,000	<10,000
Hertfordshire	1,009	665	1,405	23,870	29,373	33,215	8,208	<10,000	<10,000
LB Hillingdon	<100	<100	0	<5,000	0	14,287	37,487	54,733	69,041
LB Hounslow	0	0	0	45,702	77,841	49,866	<10,000	<10,000	0
LB Islington	0	0	0	5,204	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	5,517	4,640	5,130	105,183	135,752	131,771	15,226	19,225	14,690
Kingston Upon Hull City	488	171	120	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	<100	138	136	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	0	<10,000
Manchester	<100	0	0	<5,000	0	0	6,760	0	0
Medway	1,106	746	883	9,955	<5,000	5,562	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
LB Merton	<100	<100	<100	25,590	69,180	66,703	51,133	53,095	48,670
Northamptonshire	2,030	663	874	<5,000	5,539	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
North East Lincolnshire	<100	0	<100	5,682	6,879	<5,000	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire	436	412	223	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	<10,000	0
Oxfordshire	<100	404	291	<5,000	<5,000	13,790	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Peterborough	295	158	463	<5,000	<5,000		0	<10,000	0
Rutland	0	0	0	70,512	84,296	89,665	0	0	0

⁵ WPAs with sites receiving various quantities of sub 100t of hazardous waste from Surrey have not been included.

Surrey WCNA 2022

Facility WPA	Hazardous ⁶			Non-Inert			Inert		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Salford	165	<100	<100	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Sandwell	344	2,754	298	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Sheffield	120	<100	<100	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Slough	192	208	189	35,938	29,605	35,983	12,158	<10,000	29,591
Staffordshire	1,019	738	833	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Stockton-on-Tees	156	<100	<100	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Stoke-on-Trent City	965	<100	<100	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Sutton	0	0	0	19,553	13,284	11,711	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Tameside	0	<100	698	0	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
Thurrock	2,181	4,740	123	12,386	21,087	22,042	20,197	12,041	16,483
Walsall	633	274	114	<5,000	8,258	7,110	<10,000	0	<10,000
Wakefield	<100	0	0	<5,000	<5,000	0	<10,000	<10,000	17,722
Wandsworth	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,396	0	<10,000
Warwickshire	286	<100	116	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	0	0	0
West Berkshire	0	0	<100	<5,000	0	<5,000	5,545	0	<10,000
West Sussex	864	866	638	93,472	92,495	97,451	25,881	28,527	30,406
Wiltshire	155	195	103	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Windsor and Maidenhead	<100	0	<100	<5,000	0	<5,000	38,347	0	154,708
Wokingham	1,712	0	1,800	<5,000	0	<5,000	<10,000	0	<10,000
Wolverhampton	157	1,915	1,231	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁶ WPAs with sites receiving various quantities of sub 100t of hazardous waste from Surrey have not been included.