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# North Lincolnshire Green Energy Park

Volume 8

8.2.11 Draft Statement of Common  
Ground with UKWIN

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## **Disclaimer**

A Draft SoCG relates to a SoCG that has mainly been agreed between both parties, but there are a number of issues still outstanding, and it is yet to be signed off.

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## GLOSSARY

Acronym	Full term / Description
2008 Act	Planning Act 2008
AGI	Above ground installations
CBMF	Concrete Block Manufacturing facility
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CCUS	Carbon Capture, utilization and storage
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
DCO	Development Consent Order
DHPWN	District heating and private wire network
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
ES	Environmental Statement
EV	Electric vehicle
H <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen
NLGEP	North Lincolnshire Green Energy Park
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
PRF	Plastic recycling facility
RHTF	Residue Handling and Treatment Facility
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SoS	Secretary of State
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This Statement of Common Ground ('SoCG') has been prepared on behalf of North Lincolnshire Green Energy Park Limited ('the Applicant'). It forms part of the application (the 'Application') for a Development Consent Order (a 'DCO'), that has been submitted to the Secretary of State (the 'SoS') for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, under Section 37 of 'The Planning Act 2008' (the '2008 Act').
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development meets the criteria to be considered as an NSIP under the 2008 Act as a 'generating station' under section 15(2). Section 15(2) defined an NSIP as a proposed generating station which would be located within England, would not be offshore, and would have a total generating capacity of more than 50MW.

### 1.2 Parties to this Statement of Common Ground

- 1.2.1 This SoCG is between North Lincolnshire Green Energy Park (the Applicant) and United Kingdom Without Incineration Network (UKWIN).
- 1.2.2 UKWIN is a network of anti-incineration campaigners coordinated through a not-for-profit company.

### 1.3 The Purpose and Structure of this Document

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this document is to summarise clearly the agreements reached between the parties on matters relevant to the examination of the Application and to assist the Examining Authority in their determination of the Application. It has been prepared with regard to the guidance in 'Planning Act 2008: examination of application for development consent' (Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2015).
- 1.3.2 The document is structured as follows:
- Section 2 – sets out the key correspondence and engagement between the parties up until the submission of the Application; and,
  - Section 3 – sets out the matters agreed and matters outstanding between the parties in respect of the Application.

## 2.0 SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENT

- 2.1.1 The below Table 2.1 contains a record of key correspondence and engagement between the Applicant and UKWIN pertinent to this SoCG.

**Table 2.1: Summary of Correspondence and Engagement**

Date	Attendance	Topics Covered
03/02/2023	NLGEP, UKWIN	Call to discuss initial draft SoCG and matters to include.

### 3.0 MATTERS

3.1.1 The below Table 3.2 contains a list of 'matters agreed' correct at the date of 7 February 2023 along with a concise commentary of what the item refers to and how it came to be agreed between the two parties.

3.1.2 A column indicating the status of the matter has been included:

- Green indicates the matter is agreed;
- Amber indicates the matter is under discussion; and,
- Red indicates the parties are not in agreement over this matter.

**Table 3.2: List of Matters**

UKWIN POSITION	APPLICANT POSITION	STATUS
Position stated in the RDF Supply Assessment document (with analysis as updated in REP3-022)		
	<p><b>Data sources for waste arising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The data source used for analysis of historical household waste used within the application is DEFRA’s WasteDataFlow dataset, covering all local authority collected waste.</li> <li>- The data source used for analysis of historical commercial and industrial (C&amp;I) waste is DEFRA’s Waste Data Interrogator database. This has been filtered to exclude waste shipments:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- with Basic Waste Category “Hazardous” and “Inert/C+D”; and/or</li> <li>- EWC Waste Chapters apart from 01 (Mine and quarry wastes), 17 (Construction &amp; demolition), 19 (Waste water); and/or</li> <li>- with a Site Category which does not correspond to final treatment (e.g. transfer, storage); and/or</li> <li>- with R/D codes corresponding to transfer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>This point, which reflects the data source used in the Applicants assessments, was discussed with UKWIN. The Applicant will liaise with UKWIN to agree whether there is a way to include this source within any of the relevant matters below.</p>	
	<p><b>Data source for export and landfilled volumes</b></p> <p>Locally-specific and export data has been collated by Footprint Services from publicly available site waste returns, RDF transfrontier shipment records, and requests made under Freedom of Information regulations (REP2-039 and REP2-040).</p> <p>This point, which reflects the data source used in the Applicants assessments, was discussed with UKWIN. The Applicant will liaise with UKWIN to agree whether there is a way to include this source within any of the relevant matters below.</p>	

	<p><b>Data source for recycling rates</b></p> <p>Historic recycling rates for local authority collected waste has come from “Statistics on waste managed by local authorities in England in 2020/21”, DEFRA, December 2021, Table 3.</p> <p>This point, which reflects the data source used in the Applicants assessments, was discussed with UKWIN. The Applicant will liaise with UKWIN to agree whether there is a way to include this source within any of the relevant matters below.</p>	
Agreed, as confirmed to the ExA as ISH3.	<p><b>Waste as a Fuel (WaF) in 2020</b></p> <p>It is agreed that 22 million tonnes of waste is an appropriate 2020 Baseline figure for residual waste available for use as a fuel in England (see para 3.5.5.2 of the RDF Supply Assessment)</p>	
Agreed, as confirmed to the ExA as ISH3.	<p><b>Relevance of residual waste targets</b></p> <p>It is agreed that it is reasonable to present a base scenario where waste projections meet Government targets in line with the request from the Examining Authority at ISH3, noting that the Applicant considers this to be a conservative approach.</p> <p>It is agreed that this includes the target to meet the residual waste reduction target and associated interim targets set out in the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023.</p>	
Agreed.	<p><b>Population estimates</b></p> <p>It is agreed that the 2020-based ONS population figures for England indicate a 2020 population figure of around 56.6 million people, a 2027 population figure of around 58 million people and a 2042 population of around 60 million people.</p>	



	<p>It is agreed that the 2020-based ONS population figures for England are an appropriate basis for converting per capita calculations into England-wide waste arisings figures.</p>	
<p>Not agreed.</p> <p>The applicant's 12% approach divorces their estimates from the anchor of 22 million tonnes of waste as a fuel in 2020 as agreed at ISH3. UKWIN's approach is to start with the 22 million tonnes and assume that that will fall in line with the trend indicates in the 2042 target and the interim target based on a linear fall as set out in UKWIN Table A (below).</p> <p>UKWIN believes that the projections based on the municipal residual interim target is the figure that should be adopted on the basis that it is closer to the feedstock that was used to arrive at the residual waste available figure of 22 million and closer to what incinerators tend to use as feedstock.</p> <p>UKWIN's position is that the UKWIN Table A projections are consistent with the targets being met, but that the Applicant's projections are not consistent with the targets being met.</p>	<p><b>Approach to projecting waste as a fuel (WaF)</b></p> <p>For its 'targets met' scenario, the RDF Supply Assessment (as extended to 2042 in REP3-022) projects 0.253te/capita in 2042. (This is less than Government target for total residual waste arising of 0.287te/capita because the difference – around 12% – is assumed to be not available/suitable for energy recovery (noting that this 12% assumption is more conservative than the figure of 10% quoted by UKWIN at ISH3)). A population of 60m is assumed in 2042, based on ONS forecast. On 31 January 2023, DEFRA published its Environmental Improvement Plan 2023. This includes intermediate targets for residual waste reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim Target 1: Total residual waste (excluding major mineral wastes) not exceeding 0.437te/capita/yr by 31 January 2028. The updated RDF Supply Assessment in REP3-022 projects 0.33te/capita in 2027 in the Targets Met scenario (18.9mte and 58m people).</li> <li>• Interim Target 2: Total residual waste (excluding major mineral wastes) not exceeding 25.5mtes/yr by 31 January 2028. The updated RDF Supply Assessment in REP3-022 projects 18.9mtes in 2027 in the Targets Met scenario.</li> <li>• Interim Target 3: Total municipal residual waste not exceeding 0.333te/capita/yr by 31 January 2028. The updated RDF Supply Assessment in REP3-022 projects 0.20te/capita of Local Authority collected waste in 2027 in the Targets Met scenario (11.7mte and 58m people).</li> </ul> <p>The Applicant's position is that its Targets Met scenario projections are consistent with these interim targets.</p>	
<p>As set out above, UKWIN does not believe that the Applicant's projections are reasonable and provide alternative figures in UKWIN Table A. Projections from both parties are summarised in Table 1.</p>	<p><b>WaF projections</b></p> <p>Table 1 of this document shows projected total waste arising at 5-year intervals, with additional entries for 2027 and 2042, with the intention of assuming recycling</p>	

	<p>and waste reduction targets are met, noting that DEFRA describes the 0.287te/capita target as ambitious but achievable.</p> <p>In the Environmental Targets Consultation Summary of Responses and Government Response dated 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022, Defra stated that: “We set the target ambition at the upper limits of achievability based on our evidence base, satisfying the Environment Act 2021 requirements for targets to be met” and that “Whilst we want targets to be stretching, there is a need for them to be achievable. This is a legal requirement included in the Environment Act 2021, stating that the Department of Environment Food &amp; Rural Affairs Secretary of State must be ‘satisfied’ the target can be met before making target regulations.”.</p>	
<p>UKWIN is awaiting a spreadsheet containing the operating capacity figures and further clarity as to the terms used to allow it to assess the validity of these figures.</p>	<p><b>Operating capacity</b></p> <p>The committed facilities and capacities within Table A6 of the RDF Supply Assessment were updated slightly for the analysis in REP3-022, and an updated table is shown in this document (at the end of this List of Matters). The total capacity of 15.65mte within this updated Table is considered a reasonable portrayal of committed facilities and capacities to base the RDF supply assessment on.</p>	
<p>UKWIN is awaiting a spreadsheet containing the operating capacity figures and further clarity as to the terms used to allow it to assess the validity of these figures.</p>	<p><b>Capacity under construction</b></p> <p>The under construction facilities and capacities within Table A7 of the RDF Supply Assessment were updated slightly for the analysis in REP3-022, and an updated table is shown in this document (at the end of this List of Matters). The total capacity of 4.6mte within this updated Table is considered a reasonable portrayal of under construction facilities and capacities to base the RDF supply assessment on.</p> <p>Since the analysis in REP3-022 was performed, the capacity of Protos has been confirmed at 500kte.</p>	

<p>UKWIN is awaiting a spreadsheet containing the operating capacity figures and further clarity as to the terms used to allow it to assess the validity of these figures.</p>	<p><b>Consented projects</b> The consented facilities and capacities within Table A8 of the RDF Supply Assessment were updated slightly for the analysis in REP3-022, and an updated table is shown in this document (at the end of this List of Matters). The total capacity of 9.0mte within this updated Table is considered a reasonable portrayal of consented facilities and capacities to base the RDF Supply Assessment on. These are consented projects which are considered to be still under development.</p>	
<p>UKWIN's position is that non-R1 projects should not be excluded from the assessment. R1 status is not relevant to residual waste treatment capacity calculations as non-R1 plants would still use waste as a fuel and therefore reduce the amount of waste available to service new capacity. Furthermore, the applicant has not demonstrated that plants that do not currently have R1 designation could not obtain such designation in the unlikely event that the Government suddenly made R1 status a requirement for existing facilities.</p>	<p><b>Non-R1 projects</b> Non-R1 projects have been excluded from the assessment as they are lower down the waste hierarchy.</p>	
<p>UKWIN's position is that that we do not expect there to be any ban on RDF exports, and that in the event that 'waste as a fuel' has no viable domestic treatment destination that it would more likely that this 'WAF' feedstock would be exported as RDF to be recovered abroad rather than landfilled domestically.</p> <p>UKWIN believes that the quantity of SRF used at cement kilns would be closer the 1 million tonnes of SRF projected by Eunomia for 2030 as set out in more detail on page 6 of REP2-111.</p>	<p><b>Residual waste not available for energy recovery</b> RDF exports are assumed to be zero from 2024. The analysis in REP3-022 assumes 375kte/yr of SRF used in cement kilns. This assumption is taken from 2021 figure as reported in Tolvik UK Energy from Waste Statistics 2021 and held constant going forward. The analysis assumes 1.9mte/yr of material is removed in processing of residual waste to derive RDF, as per paragraph 3.7.2.2 of the RDF Supply Assessment (REP3-041).</p>	

<p>UKWIN is awaiting for more details from the applicant with respect to the derivation of the 1.9mte/yr MBT removal figures.</p>		
<p>A further reason why some WaF may not be available for energy recovery is because it would be used to produce 'Sustainable Aviation Fuel' (SAF) in response to the Government's Jet Zero strategy and associated SAF mandate.</p> <p>On 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2022, the UK Government announced 'Advanced Fuels Fund (AFF) competition winners', three of which intended to convert waste into SAF.</p> <p>The stated outputs for these three projects were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37.4kt/y of SAF for Velocys plc (Altalto), to be in operation by 2028</li> <li>• 83.7kt/y of SAF for Fulcrum BioEnergy Ltd (NorthPoint), to be in operation by 2027</li> <li>• 86.6 kt/y of SAF for alfanar Energy Ltd (Lighthouse Green Fuels), to be in operation by 2028</li> </ul> <p>If the Applicant's figure for the 'Waste-to-Jet Fuel Facility' in Yorkshire and Humber (listed in Table 8 as under "Consented Energy from Waste Plants in England") of 500ktpa is the correct input for an output of 37.4kt of SAF then this suggests a conversion factor of 13.33 repeating kilotonnes of waste input per kilotonne of SAF output.</p>	<p>The Applicant is looking into UKWINs comments and will liaise with them in further consultation to try reach an agreed position on this matter.</p>	

<p>Based on this factor, if the SAF plants were operating at full capacity then the 3 Government-sponsored waste-to-SAF projects announced in December 2022 would require more than 2.77 million tonnes of WaF feedstock per annum.</p> <p>Given the information currently available, it would be reasonable to estimate that demand for waste to produce SAF will be around 2.77 million tonnes of WaF per annum by 2028.</p>		
<p><b>Targets</b></p>		
<p>UKWIN to confirm if they agree this is the relevant target.</p>	<p>Future residual waste target is as published in “Environmental targets consultation: Summary of responses and government response”, December 2022. The target is a 50% reduction by 2042 of residual waste (excluding major mineral wastes), compared to the 2019 level of 574kg/capita.</p> <p>Interim targets were subsequently set out in the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 to underpin the 2042 target. This includes a target to reducing residual waste (excluding major mineral wastes) produced per person by 24% per capita in 2027 and to reduce municipal residual waste produced per person by 29% per capita in 2027 compared to a 2019 base year.</p>	
<p><b>Draft Development Consent Order</b></p>		
<p>UKWIN’s position is that neither Requirement 15 nor permit limitations on waste type would ensure compliance with the Waste Hierarchy.</p>	<p>Requirement 15 of the dDCO and the EA permit together will restrict the plant to the types of waste it is able to accept and ensure compliance with the waste hierarchy.</p>	

UKWIN summarised its reasons for this position at ISH3 and will set out further details at Deadline 4.		
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## 4.0 SIGNATURES

4.1.1 This Statement of Common Ground is agreed:

On behalf of **Insert Name Here:**

Name: XXXX

Signature: XXXX

Date: XX

On behalf of the Applicant:

Name: XXXXX

Signature: XXXX

Date: XXXXX

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Table 1 – Projections of residual waste arising

	2020	2025	2027	2030	2035	2040	2042
AFRY scenario: targets met	22.0	19.8		17.6	15.8	15.3	15.2
AFRY scenario: 60% household recycling by 2042	22.0	20.6		19.2	18.3	17.8	17.6
UKWIN scenario: 50% per capita reduction target & 29% residual municipal interim target met	22.0	17.79	16.04	15.21	13.77	12.27	11.67
UKWIN scenario: 50% per capita reduction target & 24% residual interim target met	22.0	18.59	17.17	16.12	14.31	12.43	11.67

Units: million tonnes per year

**Note:** Beyond the agreed 22.0mt WaF starting point for 2020, UKWIN does not agree with the AFRY scenarios for the reasons set out above.



Table ? – WaF Treatment Capacity

Base case followed by sensitivities indented

Estimates of WAF Treatment Capacity for 2020, 2027, 2030, 2035, 2040 and 2042 based on :

- Permitted capacities to be assessed once further information is supplied to UKWIN by the Applicant
- All EfW facilities operating at 100% permitted capacity
  - Facilities operating at 125% of permitted capacity (for reduced CV)
  - Facilities operating below as per Afry assumed capacity factors
- Include all non-R1 EfW plants
  - Exclude non-R1 EfW plants
- Include all EfW, regardless of assumed CCS potential
  - Exclude facilities without CCS potential as per Afry assumptions
- 375,000 tonnes of cement kiln capacity in 2020, rising to 650,000 tonnes of cement kiln capacity by 2030
  - 375,000 tonnes of cement kiln capacity constantly
  - 400,000 tonnes of cement kiln capacity in 2020, rising to 1,000,000 tonnes of cement kiln capacity by 2030
- SAF capacity at 0 tonnes of WaF in 2020 and 2025, 558ktpa of capacity in 2027 (which represents half of the full Fulcrum BioEnergy Ltd NorthPoint capacity), and 2.77 Mtpa from 2030 onward
  - 500ktpa of SAF c15apacity from 2030 for the Velocys plc Altalto plant
  - No SAF capacity throughout the period
- MBT removal of 1.9 million tonnes (constant)
  - Sensitivities to be considered once further information is supplied to UKWIN by the Applicant
- No RDF exports from 2030
  - RDF exports to match any capacity gap

Updated Table A6 – Operational Energy from Waste plants in England

Name of Plant	Region	Capacity (kte)	Assumed capacity factor	Assumed CCS potential	R1 status
Advanced Plasma Power Pilot Plant	South West	13	90%	No	No
Allerton Waste Recovery Facility	Yorkshire and Humber	320	80%	No	Yes
Allington EfW Plant	South East	560	82%	No	Yes
Ardley Energy Recovery Facility	South East	326	92%	Med	Yes
Avonmouth Resource Recovery Centre	South West	377	90%	Med	Yes
Battlefield ERF	West Midlands	102	96%	No	Yes
Beddington Energy Recovery Facility	London	347	88%	Med	Yes
Bolton WtE plant	North West	120	48%	No	No
Cornwall Energy Recovery Centre	South West	240	99%	No	Yes
Cory Riverside Energy	London	785	95%	Med	Yes
Coventry EfW Plant	West Midlands	315	96%	No	No
Devonport EfW CHP Facility	South West	265	97%	Med	Yes
Dudley EfW plant	West Midlands	105	92%	No	No
Eastcroft EfW plant	East Midlands	200	94%	No	No
EnviRecover	West Midlands	230	91%	No	Yes
Exeter Energy Recovery Facility	South West	60	99%	No	No
Ferrybridge Multifuel 1 (FM1)	Yorkshire and Humber	725	88%	High	Yes
Ferrybridge Multifuel 2 (FM2)	Yorkshire and Humber	725	89%	High	Yes
Gloucestershire (EfW) plant (Javelin)	South West	190	98%	No	Yes
Great Blakenham EfW plant	Eastern	295	96%	No	Yes
Greatmoor	South East	345	87%	No	Yes
Integra North (Chineham)	South East	110	90%	Med	Yes
Integra South West (Marchwood)	South East	220	95%	Med	Yes
Kirklees EfW plant	Yorkshire and Humber	150	87%	No	Yes
Lakeside Energy from Waste facility	South East	450	91%	Med	Yes
Leeds Recycling & ERF	Yorkshire and Humber	190	94%	Med	Yes
Lincolnshire EfW Plant	East Midlands	190	93%	No	Yes
LondonWaste ERF (Edmonton)	London	675	84%	No	No
Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park	South East	132	64%	No	No
Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility	South East	242	94%	Med	Yes
Newlincs EfW plant	Yorkshire and Humber	56	93%	High	No
Peterborough Energy Recovery Facility	Eastern	85	95%	No	Yes
Portsmouth Energy Recovery Facility	South East	220	91%	Med	Yes
Runcom EfW plant	North West	1100	87%	High	Yes
SELCHP Energy Recovery Facility	London	464	89%	No	Yes
Sevenside Energy Recovery Centre	South West	467	86%	Med	Yes
Sheffield Energy Recovery Facility	Yorkshire and Humber	245	95%	Med	Yes
Stoke EfW Plant	West Midlands	210	88%	No	No
Tees Valley EfW Facility (Billingham)	North East	756	89%	High	Yes
Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility	West Midlands	441	82%	Med	Yes
W2R Staffordshire ERF	West Midlands	340	99%	Med	Yes
Wheelabrator Kemsley (K3)	South East	657	80%	Med	Yes
Wilton 11 EfW Plant	North East	500	90%	High	Yes
Wolverhampton EfW Plant	West Midlands	118	96%	No	No
Enviropower Lancing	South East	75	83%	No	No
Hooton Bio Power	North West	266	90%	High	Yes
Rookery Pit	Eastern	585	90%	Med	Yes
Surrey ECO Park	South East	60	90%	No	No

Updated Table A7 – Energy from Waste plants under construction in England

Name of Plant	Region	Capacity (kte)	Assumed capacity factor	Assumed CCS potential	Assumed R1 status
Baddesley EfW plant	West Midlands	<b>130</b>	90%	No	Yes
Bridgwater Resource Recovery	South West	<b>123</b>	90%	No	Yes
Drakelow Renewable Energy Centre	East Midlands	<b>169</b>	90%	No	Yes
Energy Works Hull	Yorkshire and Humber	<b>240</b>	90%	High	Yes
Isle of Wight	South East	<b>30</b>	90%	No	Yes
Lostock Sustainable Energy Plant	North West	<b>600</b>	90%	High	Yes
Newhurst Quarry EfW plant	East Midlands	<b>350</b>	90%	No	Yes
Protos EfW plant	North West	<b>410</b>	90%	High	Yes
Slough Multifuel	South East	<b>480</b>	90%	Med	Yes
Edmonton EcoPark	London	<b>700</b>	90%	Med	Yes
Skelton Grange EfW Plant	Yorkshire and Humber	<b>410</b>	90%	No	Yes
Wren Power and Pulp (Rivenhall Airfield)	Eastern	<b>595</b>	90%	No	Yes
Wheelabrator West Bromwich	West Midlands	<b>400</b>	90%	No	Yes

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Table 8 – Consented Energy from Waste plants in England

Name of Plant	Region	Capacity (kte)	Assumed capacity factor	Assumed CCS potential	Assumed R1 status
3Rs EfW Plant (Britannia Crest) (Horsham)	South East	230	90%	No	Yes
Billingham EfW Haverton Hill extension (Sue)	North East	200	90%	High	Yes
Bloomfield Recycling Depot (Resubmission)	West Midlands	180	90%	No	Yes
Corby Energy Recovery Centre (Shelton Road)	East Midlands	260	90%	No	Yes
Cory Riverside Energy Park (REP)	London	665	90%	Med	Yes
Darwen EfW Plant	North West	500	90%	No	Yes
Eastcroft EfW (3rd Line) (resubmission)	East Midlands	140	90%	No	Yes
Graythorp Energy Centre (Hartlepool)	North East	500	90%	High	Yes
Greengate EfW Plant	North West	130	90%	High	Yes
Hams Hall Energy Centre	West Midlands	145	90%	No	Yes
Haverton Hill (Billingham) EfW Plant (EQTec)	North East	200	90%	High	Yes
Hay Hall Bio Power	West Midlands	277	90%	No	Yes
Heysham EfW Plant (Lancaster West Business Park)	North West	330	90%	Med	Yes
Kingmoor Park	North West	250	90%	Med	Yes
Land to the South of Knapton Quarry Landfill	Yorkshire and Humber	65	90%	No	Yes
Moody Lane (Former Acordis site) Resubmission	Yorkshire and Humber	169	90%	High	Yes
North Beck Energy EfW plant	Yorkshire and Humber	500	90%	High	Yes
Purbrook Road	West Midlands	12	90%	No	Yes
Redcar Energy Centre	North East	450	90%	High	Yes
Red Scar Industrial Estate - EfW (Preston Eff)	North West	395	90%	No	Yes
Solar 21 EfW plant (Melton EfW)	Yorkshire and Humber	250	90%	High	Yes
South Humber Bank Energy Centre	Yorkshire and Humber	753	90%	High	Yes
Tilbury Docks - Phase 2 (EfW)	Eastern	300	90%	Med	Yes
Walsall EfW Plant	West Midlands	478	90%	No	Yes
Waste-to-Jet Fuel Facility	Yorkshire and Humber	500	90%	High	Yes
Doncaster EfW Plant	Yorkshire and Humber	300	90%	No	Yes
Northacre RRC	South West	243	90%	No	Yes
East Midlands Energy Re-Generation (EMERG)	East Midlands	525	90%	No	Yes
Reading EfW plant	South East	150	90%	No	Yes

UKWIN Table A – Residual waste available as a fuel (WAF)

Year	Thousands of people in England (ONS)	Kg of waste as fuel per capita (based on residual waste interim) - Displayed to two decimal places	Millions of tonnes of waste as fuel (based on residual waste interim) - Rounded to two decimal places	Waste as Fuel per capita (based on municipal residual waste interim)	Tonnes of waste as fuel (based on municipal residual waste interim)	Comment
<b>2020</b>	<b>56,550</b>	<b>389.00</b>	22.00	389.00	22.00	Agreed 22Mt starting point
2021	56,800	375.66	21.34	372.88	21.18	Linear decrease to meet interim target
2022	57,029	362.33	20.66	356.77	20.35	Linear decrease to meet interim target
2023	57,260	348.99	19.98	340.65	19.51	Linear decrease to meet interim target
2024	57,482	335.65	19.29	324.54	18.65	Linear decrease to meet interim target
2025	57,690	322.31	18.59	308.42	17.79	Linear decrease to meet interim target
2026	57,883	308.98	17.88	292.31	16.92	Linear decrease to meet interim target
<b>2027</b>	<b>58,061</b>	<b>295.64</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>276.19</b>	<b>16.04</b>	<b>Based on meeting interim target</b>
2028	58,230	288.90	16.82	270.74	15.77	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2029	58,389	282.15	16.47	265.30	15.49	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2030	58,541	275.41	16.12	259.85	15.21	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2031	58,684	268.67	15.77	254.41	14.93	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2032	58,819	261.93	15.41	248.96	14.64	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2033	58,948	255.18	15.04	243.51	14.35	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2034	59,071	248.44	14.68	238.07	14.06	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2035	59,189	241.70	14.31	232.62	13.77	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2036	59,304	234.96	13.93	227.18	13.47	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2037	59,419	228.21	13.56	221.73	13.17	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2038	59,533	221.47	13.18	216.28	12.88	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2039	59,648	214.73	12.81	210.84	12.58	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2040	59,764	207.99	12.43	205.39	12.27	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
2041	59,880	201.24	12.05	199.95	11.97	Linear decrease to meet 2042 target
<b>2042</b>	<b>59,997</b>	<b>194.50</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>194.50</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>50% reduction based on 2042 target</b>

UKWIN Table B – Waste input Requirements for Government’s December 2022 Jet Zero waste-to-SAF projects

Facility	Output (kt/y SAF)	Input (t/y)
Velocys plc (Altalto) AKA ‘Waste-to-Jet Fuel Facility’	37.5	500,000
Fulcrum BioEnergy Ltd (NorthPoint)	83.7	1,116,000
alfanar Energy Ltd (Lighthouse Green Fuels)	86.6	1,154,667
<b>Total feedstock requirement (tonnes per annum)</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2,770,667</b>

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