Launders Lane
(Arnold's Field)

Public Meeting
21 November 2024

Agenda

- Welcome, Introductions
- Background, Overview of Past Year
- Planning Position
- Statutory Nuisance
- Health Risk Assessment
  - Asbestos Monitoring
  - Breathe London ($PM_{2.5}$ & NO_2)
  - TRL (Other Pollutants)
  - Health Impact (NHS Data)
  - Cancer Incidence
- Next Steps / Moving Forward
- Questions & Answers
- Round Up

Speaker Introductions

- Cllr. Ray Morgon, Leader of the Council
- Andrew Blake-Herbert, Chief Executive
- Mark Ansell, Director of Public Health
- Helen Oakerbee, Director of Planning and Public Protection
- Samantha Westrop, Asst. Director of Public Health
- Mike Richardson, Senior Public Protection Officer

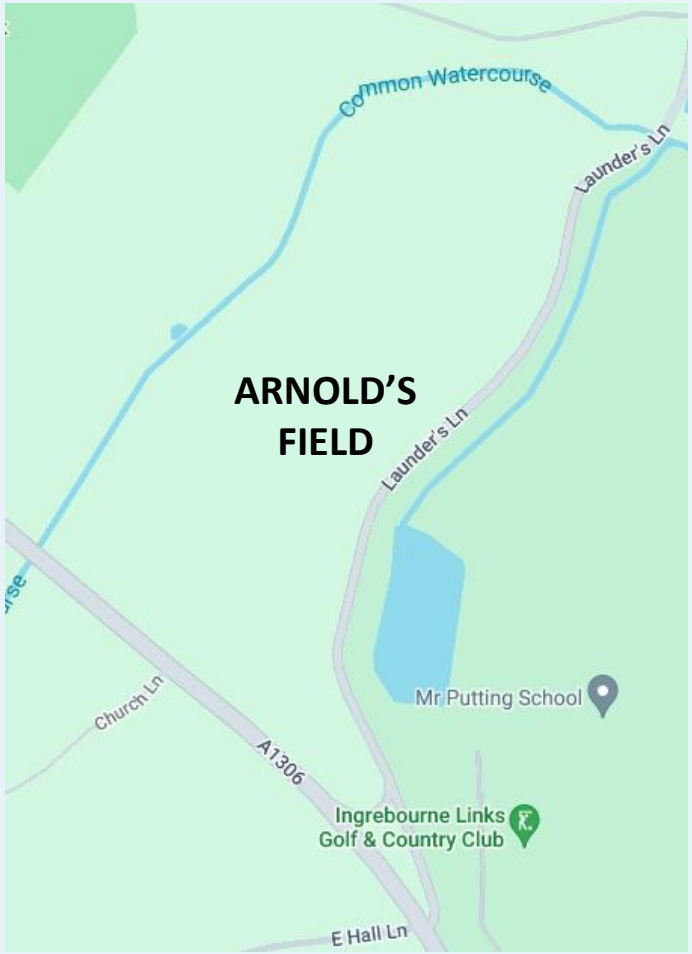
- Tim Baker, Deputy Manager (Air Quality Monitoring), Environmental Research Group, ICL
- Charlie Harding, Air Quality Monitoring Lead, TRL

- Jason Tilley, Regional Director, Geo-Environmental Services Ltd.

- Darren McLatchey, Deputy Asst. Commissioner, LFB
- Mel Anderson, Station Commander, LFB

Background Recap

"Arnold's Field"



- History includes agreed use for mineral extraction (sand and gravel) and legal landfill up to c1965
- 1999 – Permission for community woodland
- 2004 – Stop and Enforcement Notices served (due to excess materials)
- 2005 – Appeals dismissed
- 2009-11 – Earth movement, no significant dumping of waste
- 2012-16 – Significant waste dumped on site
- 2017-18 – Prosecution led by Environment Agency
- 2017 – DMC Essex acquired the site
- 2019 – first year with more than 5 fires
- 2022 – first LBH air quality node in place
- 2023 – Soil Investigation by GESL
- 2024 – Nuisance Abatement Notice issued

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Overview Since Nov 2023

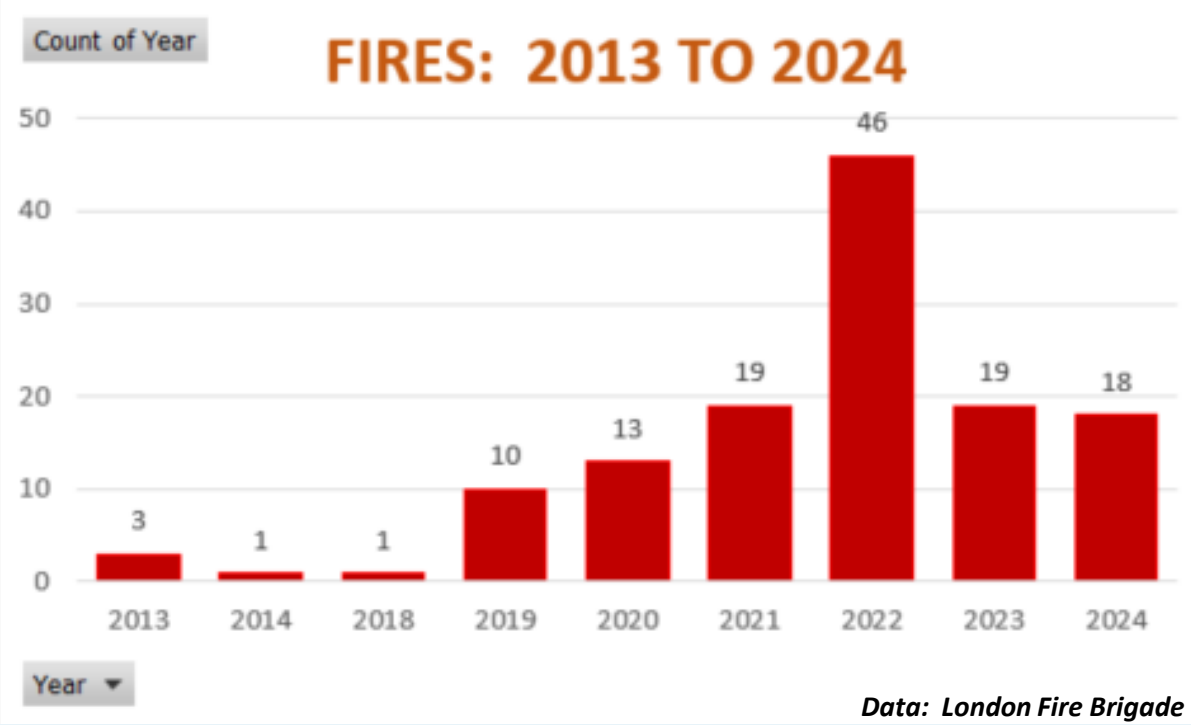
- Expert technical group continued with UK Health Security Agency, Environment Agency, Imperial College London, Transport Research Laboratory, London Fire Brigade etc.
- Issued eight newsletters/bulletins to keep residents informed.
- Established monthly online Air Quality Dashboard.
- Held meetings with landowner, RAP and LFB.
- Continued exploration of how to stop fires – including security, capping and removal of combustible waste.
- Set up dedicated Launders Lane email address.
- Provided planning pre-application advice.

Key Timeline Since Nov 2023

- Dec 2023 – GESL completed ground gas / water testing and published full final report.
- Apr 2024 – assessed site not as formally “contaminated land” (Part 2A, EPA).
- Apr 2024 – issued enforcement notices (Statutory Nuisance Abatement and Community Protection Warning).
- Jul 2024 – published TRL interim report on airborne pollutants.
- Aug 2024 – meeting with landowner and RAP.
- Aug 2024 – published Cancer Incidence report.
- Aug 2024 – meeting with landowner, LFB, RAP and GESL.
- Aug 2024 – Asbestos monitoring carried out.
- Aug 2024 – Further visits by Public Protection officers carried out in response to reports of smoke/fires.
- Sep 2024 – promoted free AirText forecast service available to residents.
- Sep 2024 – site visit with landowner, LFB, RAP and GESL.
- Sep 2024 – Pre-application advice meeting with landowner and planning agent
- Nov 2024 – Further pre-application advice meeting with landowner and planning agent

Fires

- Similar number of fires this year (18) to last year (19).



- LFB considering requirements following site visit in Sept. 2024.

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Planning Position – 1

- Discussions continue on a pre-application basis with the site owner and their representatives
  - Proposal is for the storage of vehicles/plant as part of Plant Hire business, plus associated buildings and hard surfacing (approx. 25% of the site area, 4 hectares).
  - Landscaping improvement works are also proposed to the reminder of the site. This could include land contour remodelling, habitat regeneration/improved biodiversity and a Community Woodland. Improved public access would also be included.
  - At present, the landowner has proposed to sort and clean all of the soils and material in situ.

Planning Position – 2

- No planning application for development of the land has been submitted to date.
- Meetings held on 16 September and 11 November 2024.
- Officers are advising the land owner on the level of detail and the documents required to make a detailed planning application.
- Further meetings with the landowner are anticipated.

Planning Position – 3

- Site is within the Green Belt:
  - The Green Belt is afforded protections through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
  - Extensive hard surfacing, outdoor storage and large buildings proposed - this would cause significant harm to the Green Belt
  - Sufficient “very special circumstances” (VSC) need to be demonstrated to overcome Green Belt harm
- Comprehensive redevelopment is not needed to make the site safer, lesser steps can be taken.

Statutory Nuisance – 1

- Abatement notice served under the likely occurrence of a statutory nuisance from smoke in April 2024.
- Notice appealed. Based on advice from KC and positive interactions with landowner and LFB and others to minimise the risk of fire, and helping LFB to fight them should they recur. Notice withdrawn in September 2024.
- Letter sent to land owner, if no satisfactory progress made in resolving matter, right to re-serve abatement notice is retained.
- Monitoring continued over the summer period, with officers visiting both in response to fires and on ad-hoc visits.
- Whilst smoke has been seen and detected along the New Road by officers, no odours have been witnessed in the surrounding residential areas at the time of the visits.

Statutory Nuisance – 2

- If notice is re-served, evidence will be needed that a statutory nuisance is being caused to enforce against the notice.
- Achieved by officer visiting when a fire is occurring, and witnessing smoke/odour from smoke affecting residential areas.
- Will also require statements from residents indicating the impact that specific events had on them at their home address, and for those affected to appear in court.
- Outcomes following a successful prosecution will be a fine to the land owner, set by the Courts. Can consider works in default, and recharge the landowner if prosecutions do not resolve the matter.

Health Risk Assessment

Looks at 2 questions…

1) **Is air pollution in Rainham high because of recurrent fires?**
   - TRL is measuring specific pollutants likely to be produced by fires
   - ERG Imperial measuring PM2.5 and NO2
2) **Are fires having a direct impact on the health of residents?**
   - Data requested from NHS for epidemiological study by LBH PHS

Asbestos Monitoring – 1

- Monitoring carried out by a UKAS accredited consultant on 1st August (Spring Farm Park) and 29th August 2024 (New Road / Launders Lane).

- On both occasions, fires were occurring.

Asbestos Monitoring – 2

- 2 types of monitoring carried out:
  - PCM (Phase Contrast Microscopy) – total fibre count, cannot identify asbestos specifically.
  - SEM (Scanning Electron Microscopy) – identifies specific asbestos fibres.
- No asbestos fibres detected in SEM in samples on either date.

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21st Nov 2024

Launder's Lane /Arnold's Field
Public meeting

Havering – Launders Lane / Arnold's Field Smoke

Timothy Baker
Principal Air Quality Analyst
Environmental Research Group

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- I’ve been working on air pollution in London for 28 years
- My team originally formed as part of NHS to bring consistent data quality across London and to bring information to the public
- As a university, independence and reputation are paramount
- I work for Rainham Against Pollution, via Bloomberg, as much as I do for LB Havering
- All data decisions are ours

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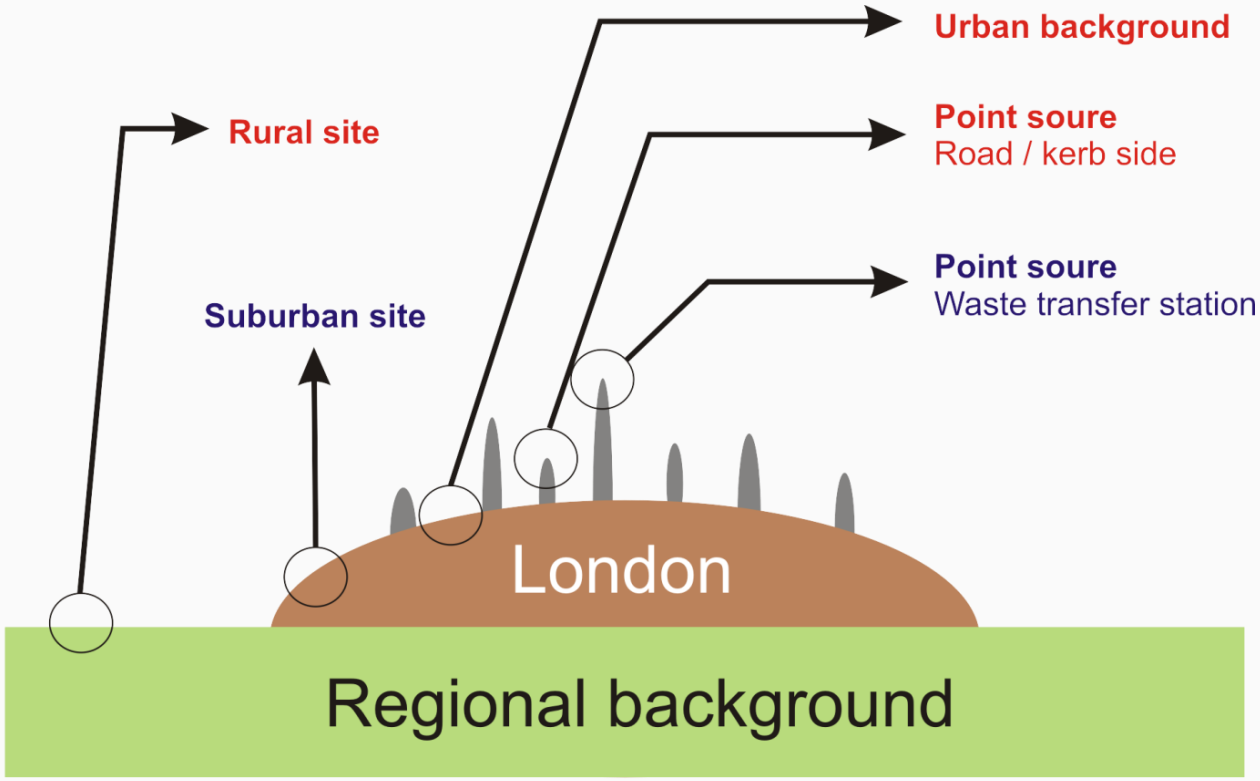
Contents

- Detected smoke
- Official pollution metrics
- Diurnal patterns of smoke
- Monitoring going forward

PM pollution across city

Lenchow et al 2001 provided a good way to think about pollution across a city.



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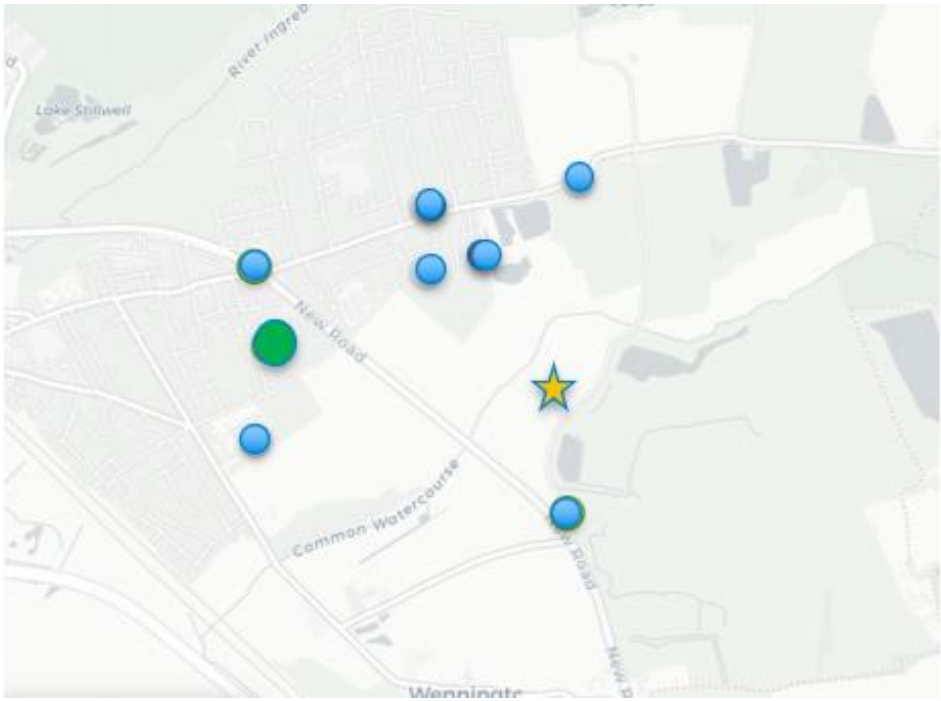
Sites

SiteName	Installed
Rainham (Breathe London)	23/02/2021
Acer Avenue, Rainham	21/10/2022
King Edwards Ave, Rainham	21/10/2022
Harris Academy Rainham	19/07/2023
Ingrebourne Links Golf and Country Club	25/07/2023
Spring Farm Park	26/07/2023
Rainham Against Pollution (Orchard Ave)	09/08/2023
Upminster Road North	02/10/2023

Scotts Primary School	22/06/2021
Bedfords Park Walled Garden	29/09/2021
Fontain Avenue -Havering	08/10/2021
Cotleigh Road - Havering	08/10/2021
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary	18/12/2023



All within the Breathe London Network
- about 400 Nodes at present.

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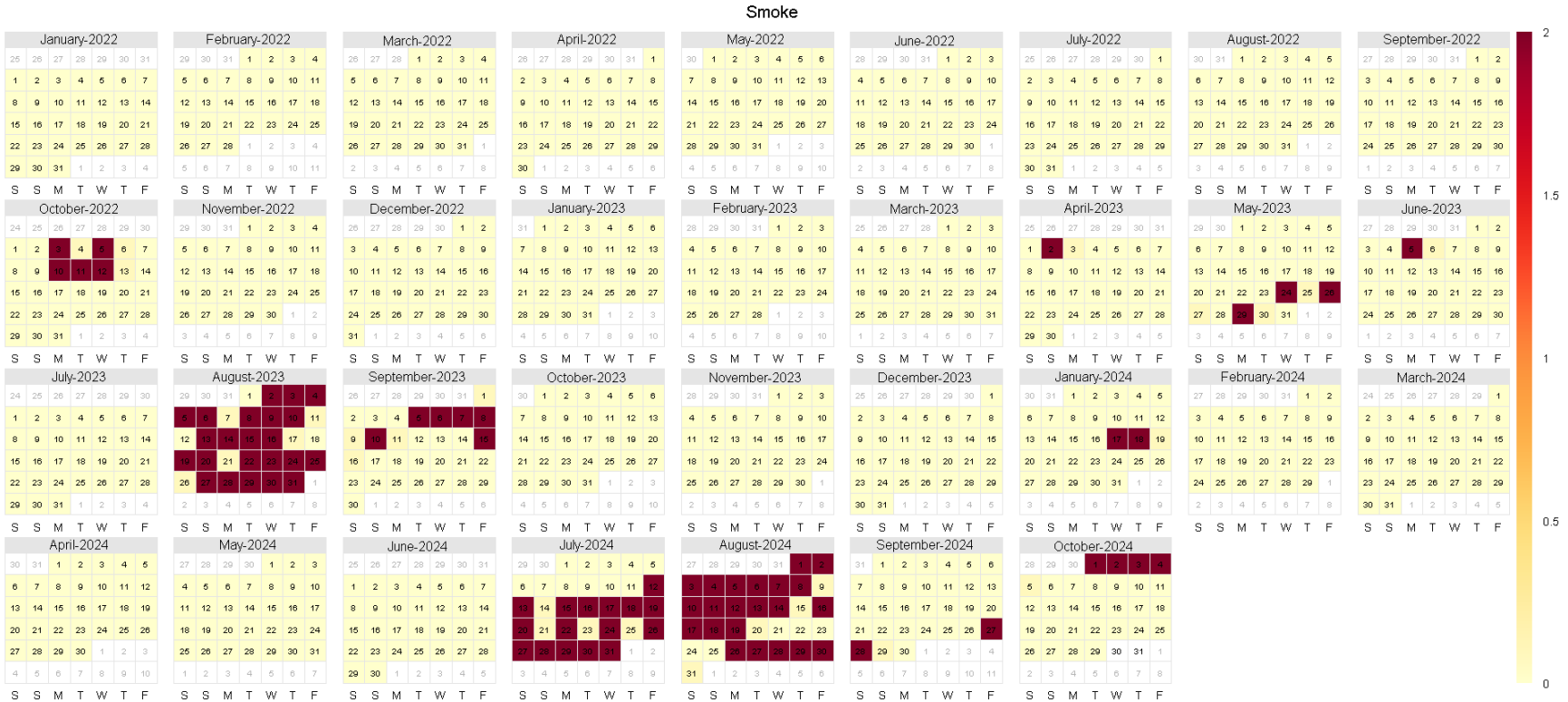
Days with a visible smoke signal in the data



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Official Metrics

All official metrics (for PM2.5) UK, WHO, US AQI are calculated against an annual average or a 24 hour period

24 hour period partly because

- Historically PM data only available on a daily basis
- Hospital/Health data tends to be recorded daily

UK – Daily Air Quality Index Moderate 24 hour period >36 ug/m^3
WHO - Not more than 3-4 days greater than than 15 ug/m^3
WHO – Annual not greater than 5 ug/m^3

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WHO Annual – $PM_{2.5}$ not to exceed 5ug/m^3 (Aspirational)

Rank	SiteName	Avg Oct23-Oct24 (>75% data)
35	Scott's Primary School	8.3
58	Cotleigh Road - Havering	8.0
90	Bedfords Park Walled Garden	7.6
95	Harris Academy Rainham	7.5
131	King Edwards Ave, Rainham	7.3
143	Ingrebourne Links Golf and Country Club	7.3
250	Rainham Against Pollution (Orchard Ave)	6.7
261	Fontain Avenue -Havering	6.6
307	Acer Avenue, Rainham	6.3
346	Rainham (reference co-location)	5.7

9.3 - 5.3 ug/m^3 across London

i.e. all London exceeds – as do large areas of rural England

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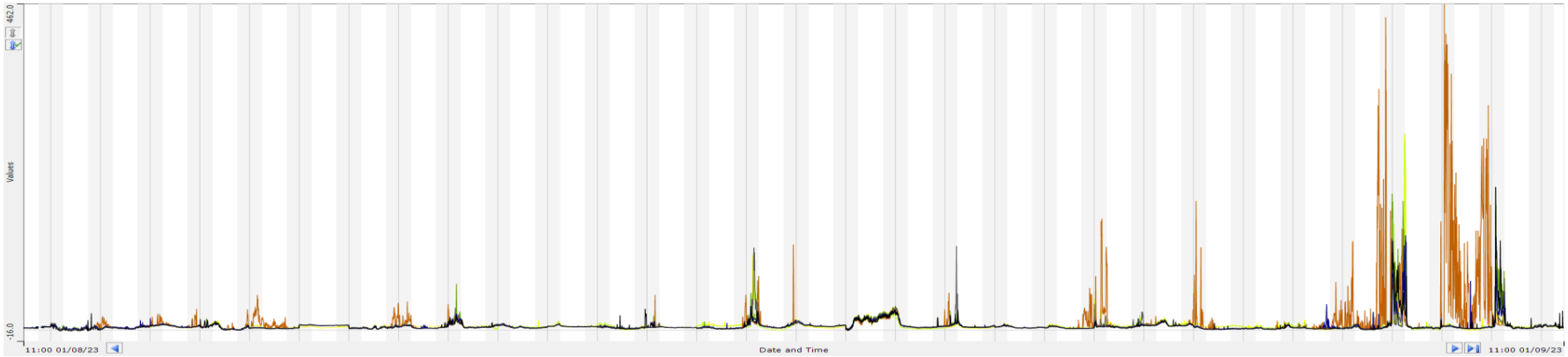
Measured smoke levels vary massively (August 2023)
15 minute $PM_{2.5}$ Data – different colours different Nodes

Grey bands 6pm-6am. Each colour a different Node
Maximum peak around 440ug/m^3



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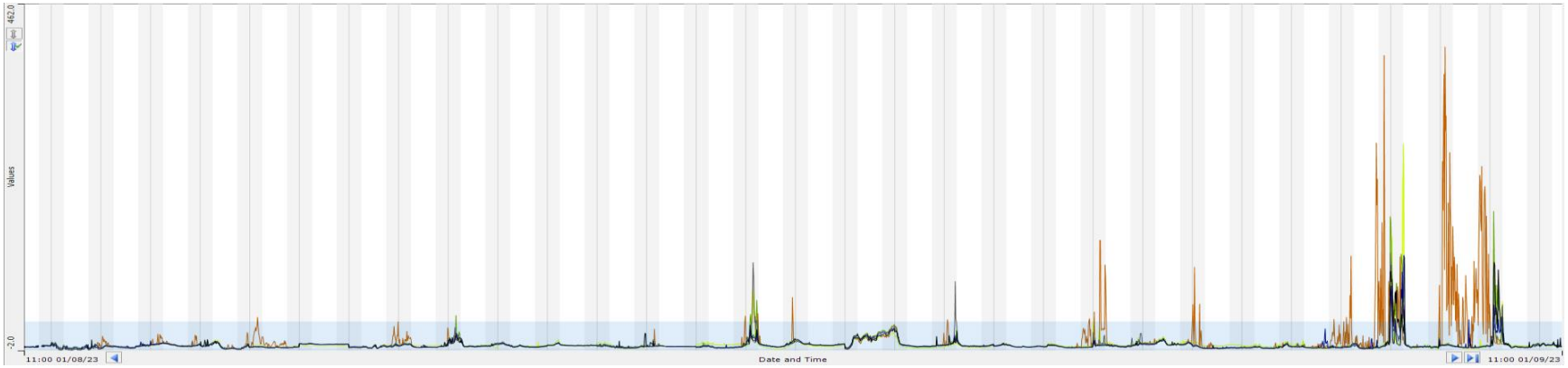
Measured smoke levels (August 2023)
15 minute $PM_{2.5}$ Data – different colours different Nodes

Official metrics, both UK and WHO are based on daily averages.

UK Moderate threshold (36 ug/m^3) shown in blue.



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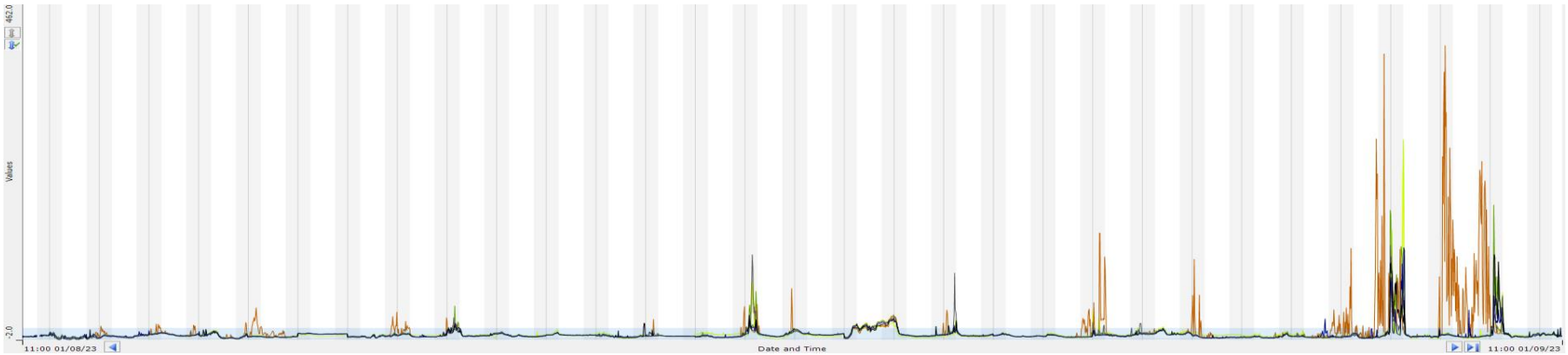
Measured smoke levels (August 2023)
15 minute $PM_{2.5}$ Data – different colours different Nodes

Official metrics, both UK and WHO are based on daily averages.

WHO 15ug/m^3 guideline shown in blue.



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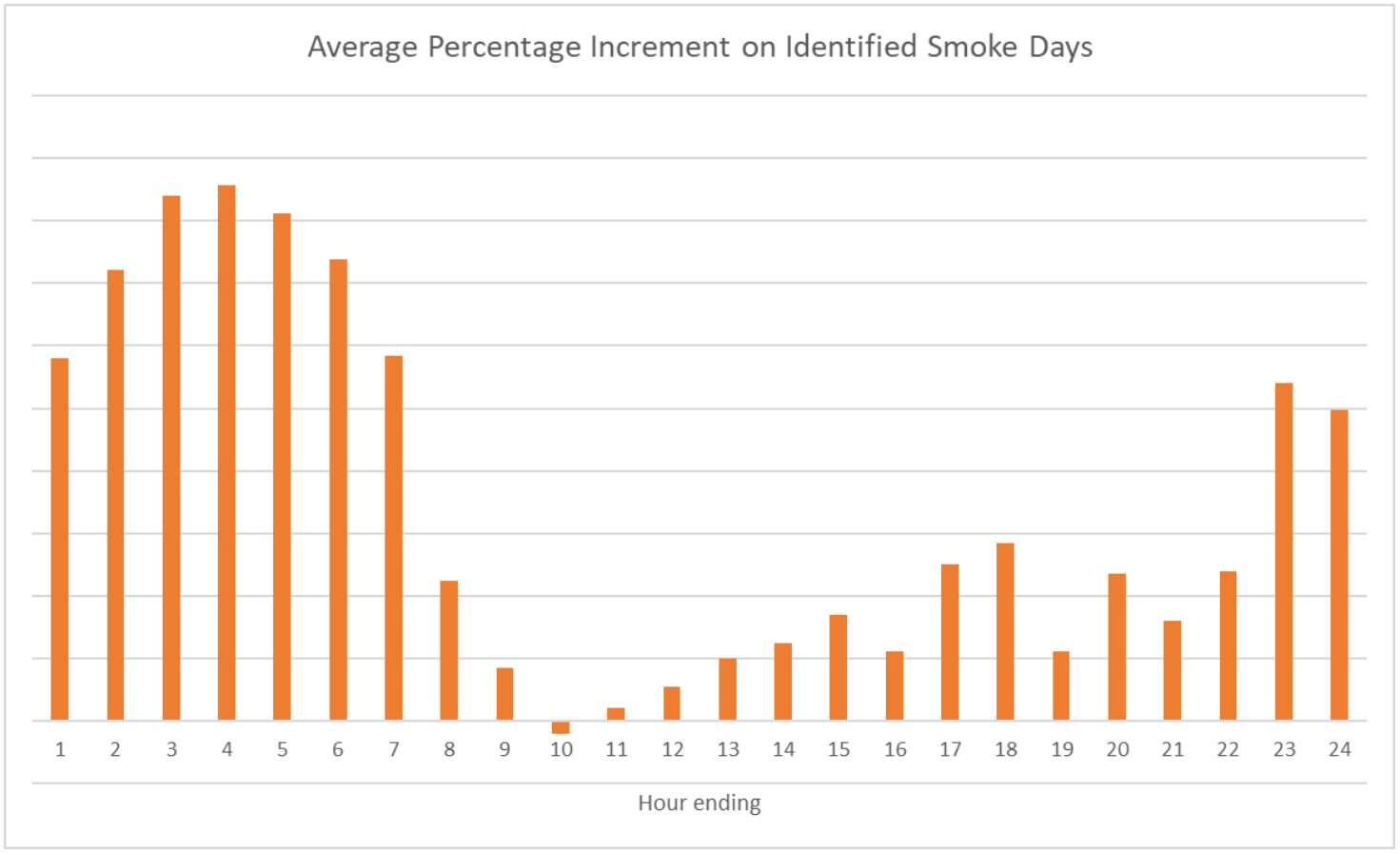
Diurnal Pattern of Smoke



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Issues with metrics and online sources

UK DAQI
To give advance warning of pollution episodes include “triggers”, warning thresholds which predict the pollution by end of day

Designed for regional episodes not short spikey profile, can be triggered then pollution falls off.

We scale data based on the latest available factors, generated at 1am each morning for previous day, so as new factors become available data is rescaled.

Other online sources may not be showing what they claim:

Most websites showing data in Havering do not have their own measurements but use/misuse ours.

IQAir ‘latest’ says it’s the US AQI but US AQI is based on a 24 hour period but IQAir set levels based on single hour or less.

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Rationalisation of network

- Acer Avenue and King Edward Ave installed quickly at start of monitoring
- Spring Farm Park later installed
  - Additional wind speed/direction equipment
  - Been collocated with additional TRL monitoring for a year
  - Similar bearing from fires as Acer Ave and King Edward Ave so detects same plumes

- Two years on we have duplication of coverage
  - Analysis shows that no incidents only detected at Acer Ave or King Edward Ave

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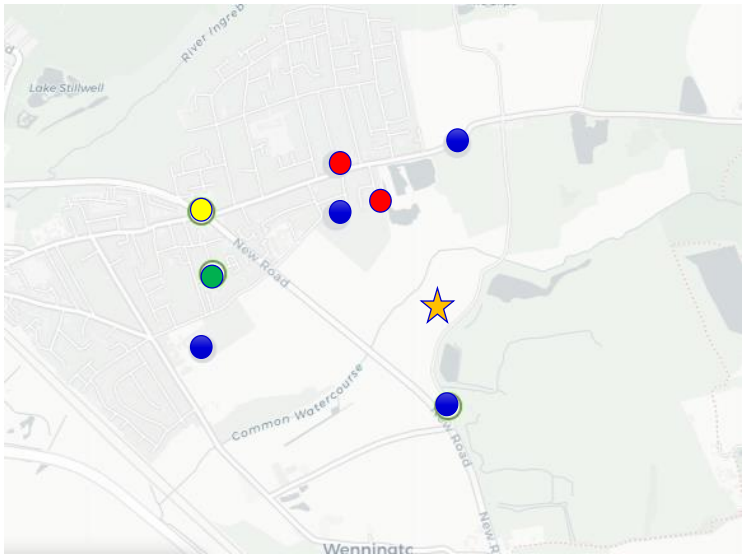
Rationalisation of Network

Other sites still form an arc from WSW to N of Arnold's Field ★ , with golf club to SE

- LB Havering nodes
- proposed closures
- RAP Node Orchard Ave
- GLA funded colocation Node



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Thank you for listening

Will take questions after other presentations.

TRL

- Charlie Harding
- Air Quality Monitoring Lead
- Transport Research Laboratory

THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORT

Launders Lane air quality monitoring presentation.

21/11/24

Launders Lane monitoring report

Agenda

- Who are TRL?
- Scope of the monitoring
- Findings
- Evidence
- Questions

- The aim of this presentation is to outline the findings of the air quality monitoring.
- The final report is currently going through our internal quality control process and will be available on the Havering web site by the end of November 2024 along with these slides.

Launders Lane monitoring report

Who are TRL?

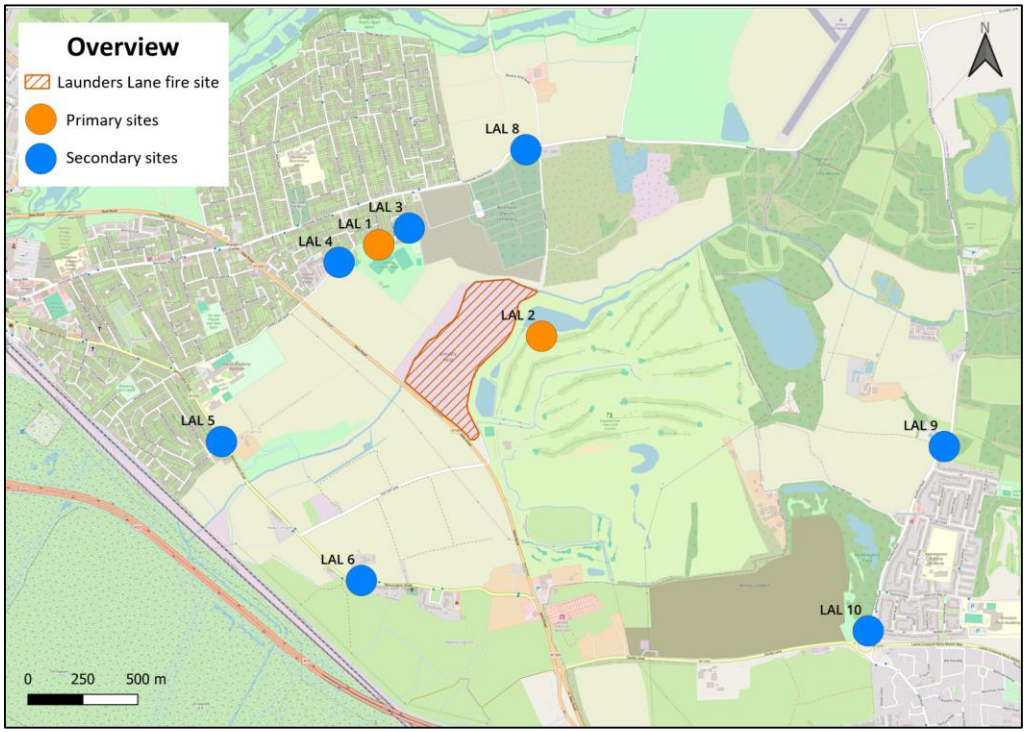
- Independent – of National government, local authority, and shareholder.
- Social enterprise – non-for-profit organisation, any profit going back into research.
- Experienced – 300+ air quality monitoring projects, including commercial and waste fires.
- Clients include – Consultancies, Local Authorities and Government agencies inc the Environment Agency, National Highways and UKHSA.

- TRL won a competitive tendering exercise to undertake air quality monitoring in and around the Launders Lane area, Rainham.
- The aim of this project is to understand the potential levels of airborne pollution associated with the fires at Launders Lane, and to ascertain an idea of the ambient levels without any fires.

Launders Lane monitoring report

Scope of monitoring

- Air quality monitoring has been undertaken to measure a range of airborne pollutants which are likely to be generated by the burning of waste material at the Launders Lane site.
- PAHs – Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons.
- PCBs – Polychlorinated Biphenyls.
- Metals – Lead and Mercury.
- VOCs – Volatile Organic Compounds.
- The monitoring program has been designed to collect detailed information on these pollutants along wind speed and direction information to help identify the source of any measured pollutants.
- Monitoring started in late May 23 – finished on the 3rd October.

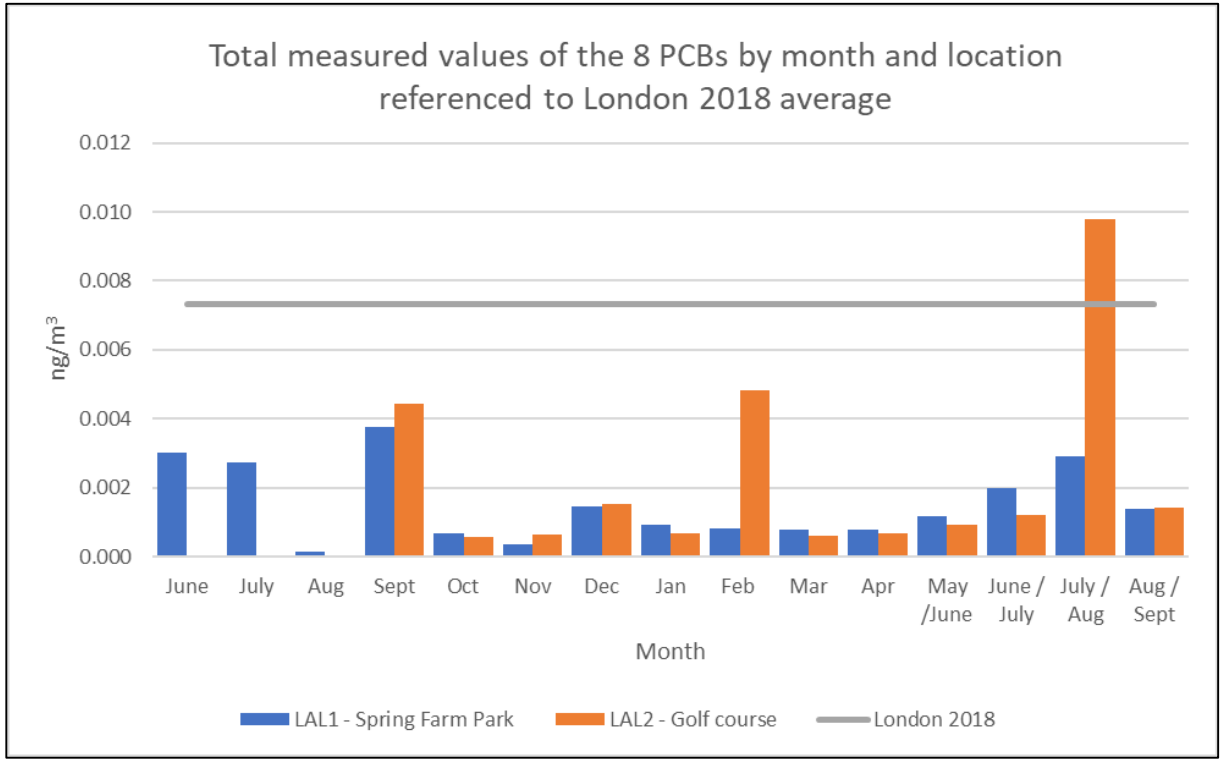


Launders Lane monitoring report

PCB Results

PCBs are a group of, (now banned chemicals) that were widely used until the 1980s.
There are no UK objectives for these compounds and no routine monitoring being undertaken. The last set of comparable data we could identify is for London in 2018.

The measured results at LAL 1 and LAL 2 provided an average value of 18% and 33% of the historical London value.



Launders Lane monitoring report

Heavy metals results

The airborne levels of Lead and Mercury were measured at the two primary sites, these metals are known to become airborne during similar fires and provide an indication for the potential of other heavy metals.

Lead - found in paint, batteries and pipes etc, has an UK annual objective of 0.25ug/$m^{3.}$

The annual level of lead measured at Launders lane are 1.5% of the objective level.

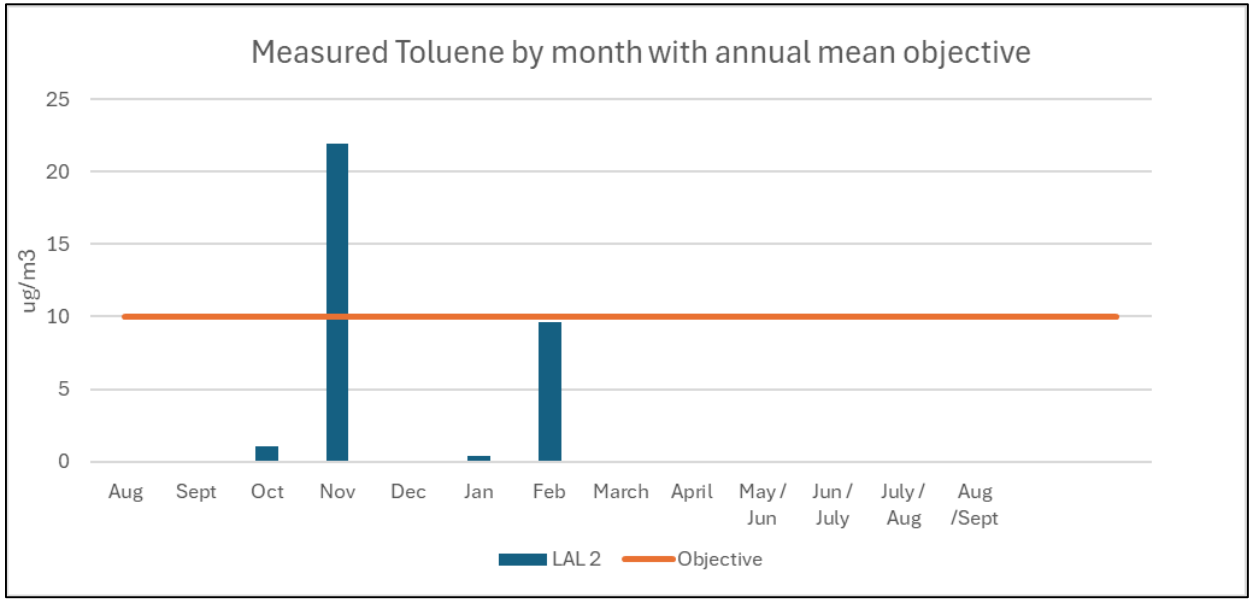
Mercury - found in thermometers, fluorescent lights, electronics and other electrical items. There are no UK objectives but the WHO has a health-based guideline of 1ug/$m^{3.}$

The annual measured value of Mercury was 0.35% of the guideline value.

Launders Lane monitoring report

VOC results

Volatile Organic Compound (VOCs) can be emitted from a range of solids and liquids. Four of the measured VOCs have national annual mean objectives. In this example (Toluene), some monthly readings exceed the value but only for a short period. Averaged across the year they will not exceed the mean annual value. This has also been seen with the other measures VOCs.

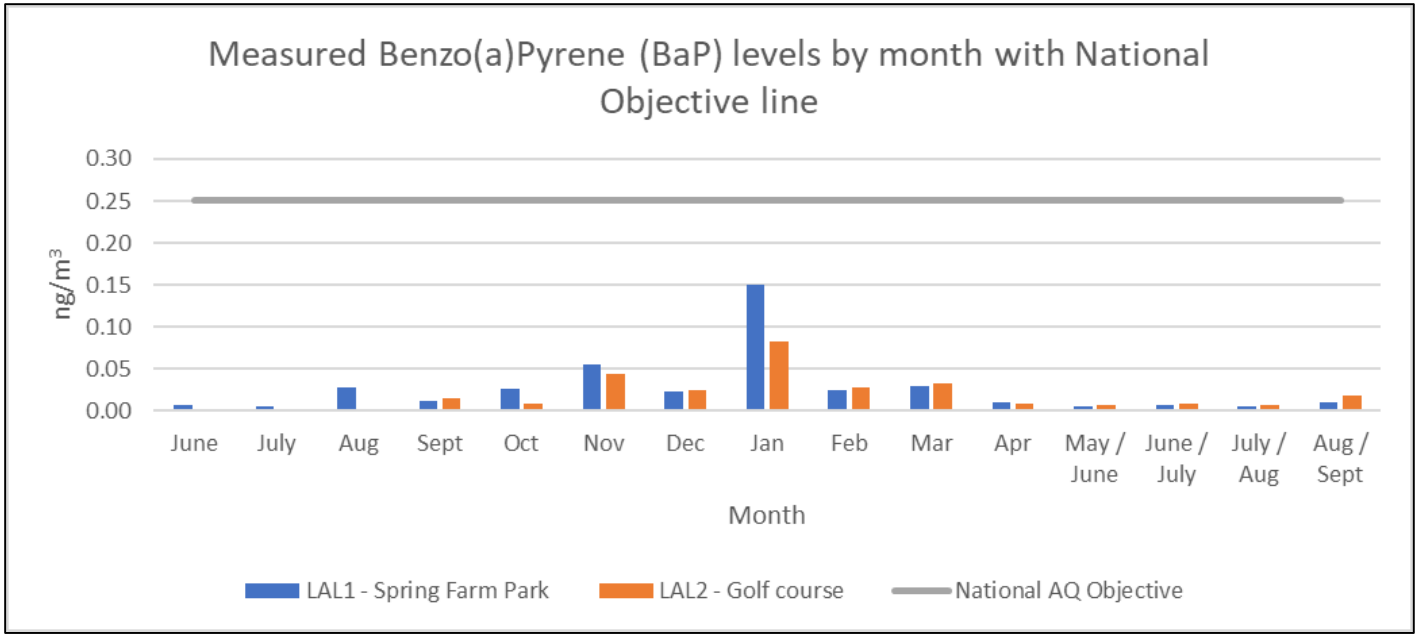


The annual average figure of measured Toluene at the Golf course was 2.8 ug/$m^{3,}$ around 25% of the objective.

Launders Lane monitoring report

PAH Results

PAHs are known to be released from the burning refuse, used tyres and plastics. The monthly samples were analysed for 16 different PAHs. One of these, Benzo(a)Pyrene (BaP), is recognised as a key indicator for the wider group of compounds.



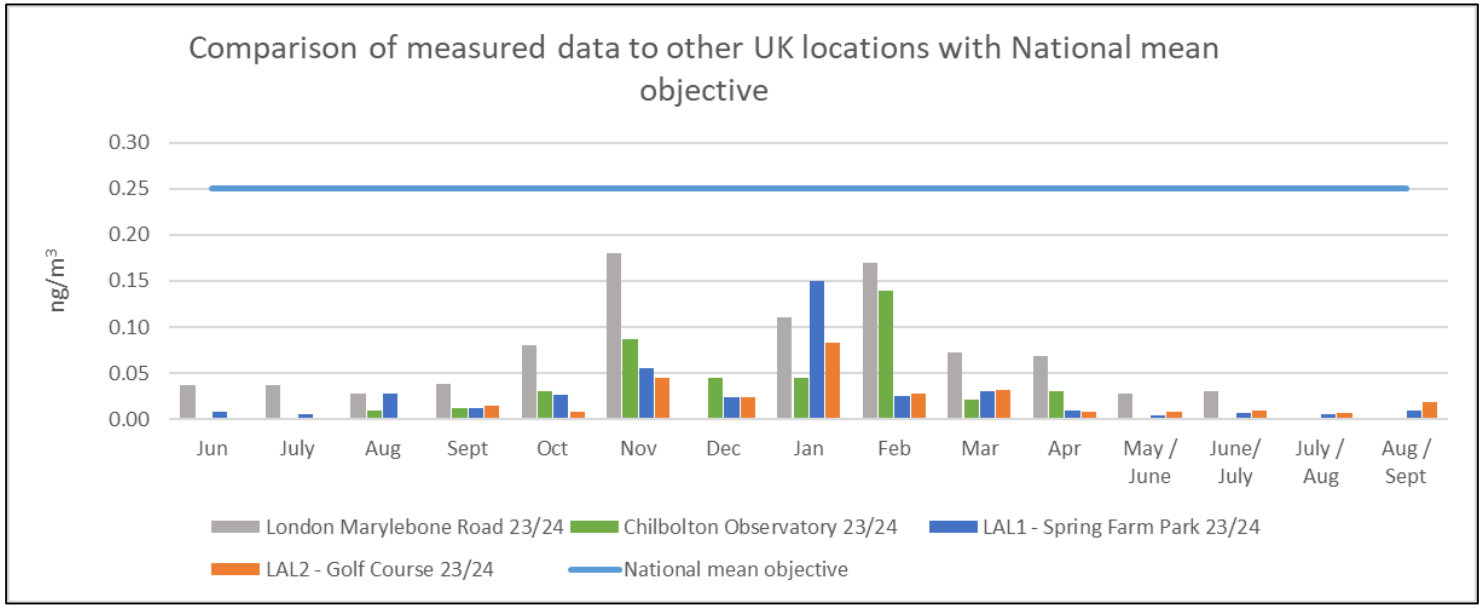
The measured values of BaPs at the two primary sites are 10% of the National Air Quality objective figure.

Launders Lane monitoring report

PAH Results

For further context, the results have been compared against two other National monitoring locations. Chilbolton – a rural background site and London Marylebone Road – an urban site.

The measured levels compare well to the other two locations, with similar values to background levels.



Launders Lane monitoring report

Conclusion / Next Step

- The monitoring campaign has provided reliable data, which is currently being processed and reported.
- The results are showing good correlation to each other and, where available other monitoring locations.
- Based on the current analysis of the data, there are no breaches of any annual UK air quality objects or WHO guidelines.
- There are some slightly raised levels of PCB compounds during in the summer months which may coincide with fires – this correlation is being investigated further but will not change the overall findings.
- Due to the constantly low levels measured at site, we do not believe there is a requirement to continue monitoring for these pollutants.

Acute Health Impact of Fires at Launders Lane: Time Series Analysis of Fires and Health Care Use

Report Lead Author: Dr Samantha Westrop

Contact: launderslane@havering.gov.uk

Purpose of the Report

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This report focuses on **exploring and interpreting healthcare data** to identify any temporal relationship between fires at the site and use of health care services for respiratory symptoms/illness amongst residents living close to the site.

Methods: *influences on use of healthcare*

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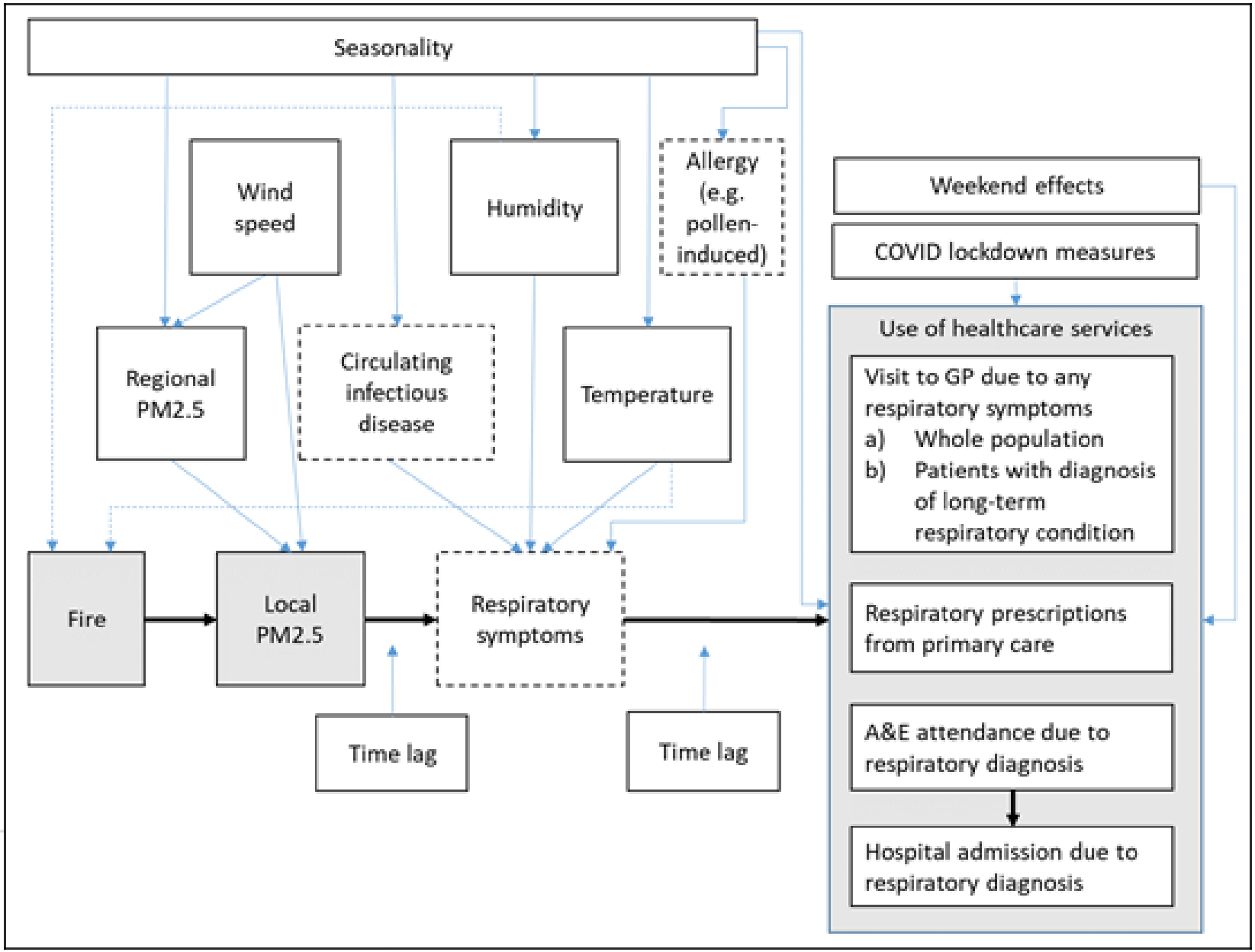

Methods: *Seasonal trends*

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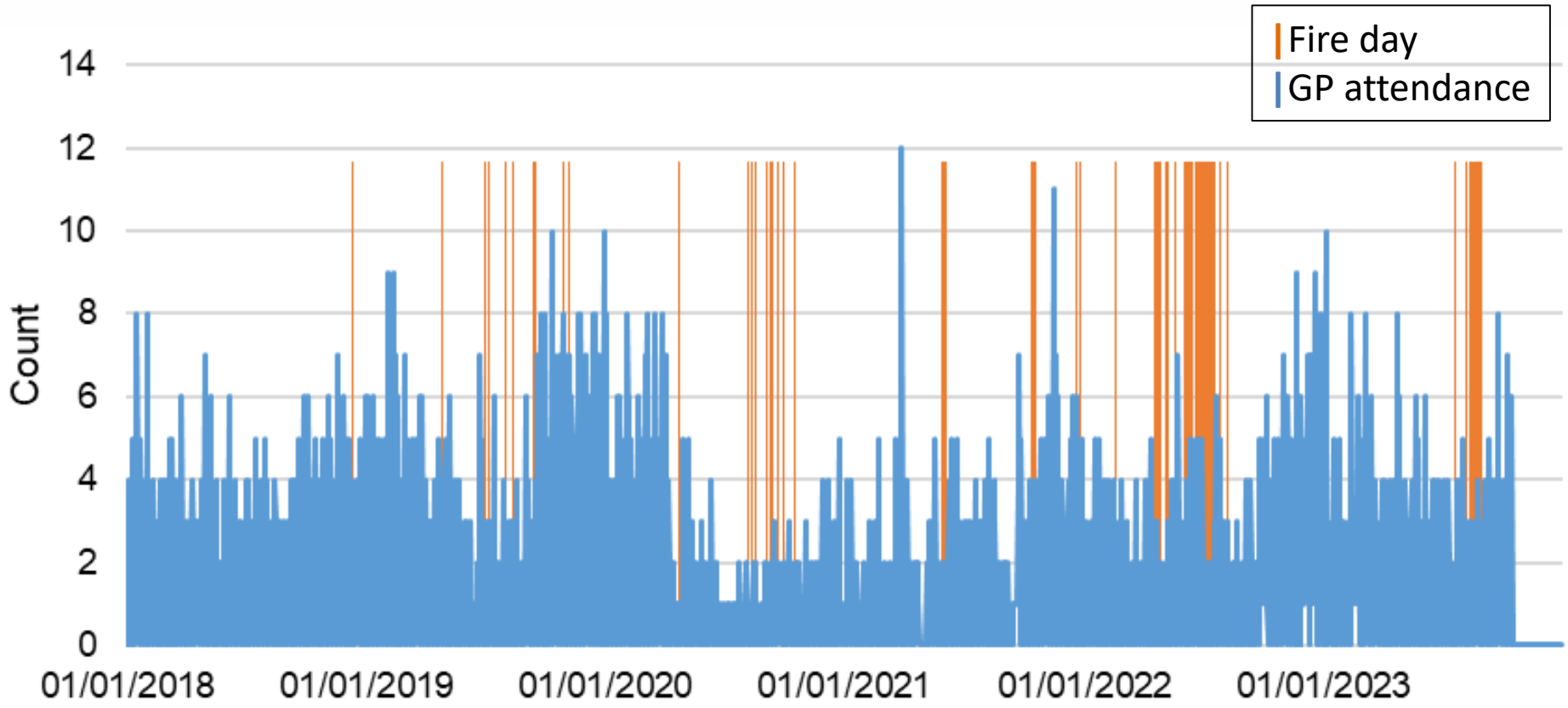
Attendance at General Practice with respiratory symptoms by the population residing in the 14 LSOAs of interest over time. Fire days are marked.



Methods: *Epidemiological Time Series*

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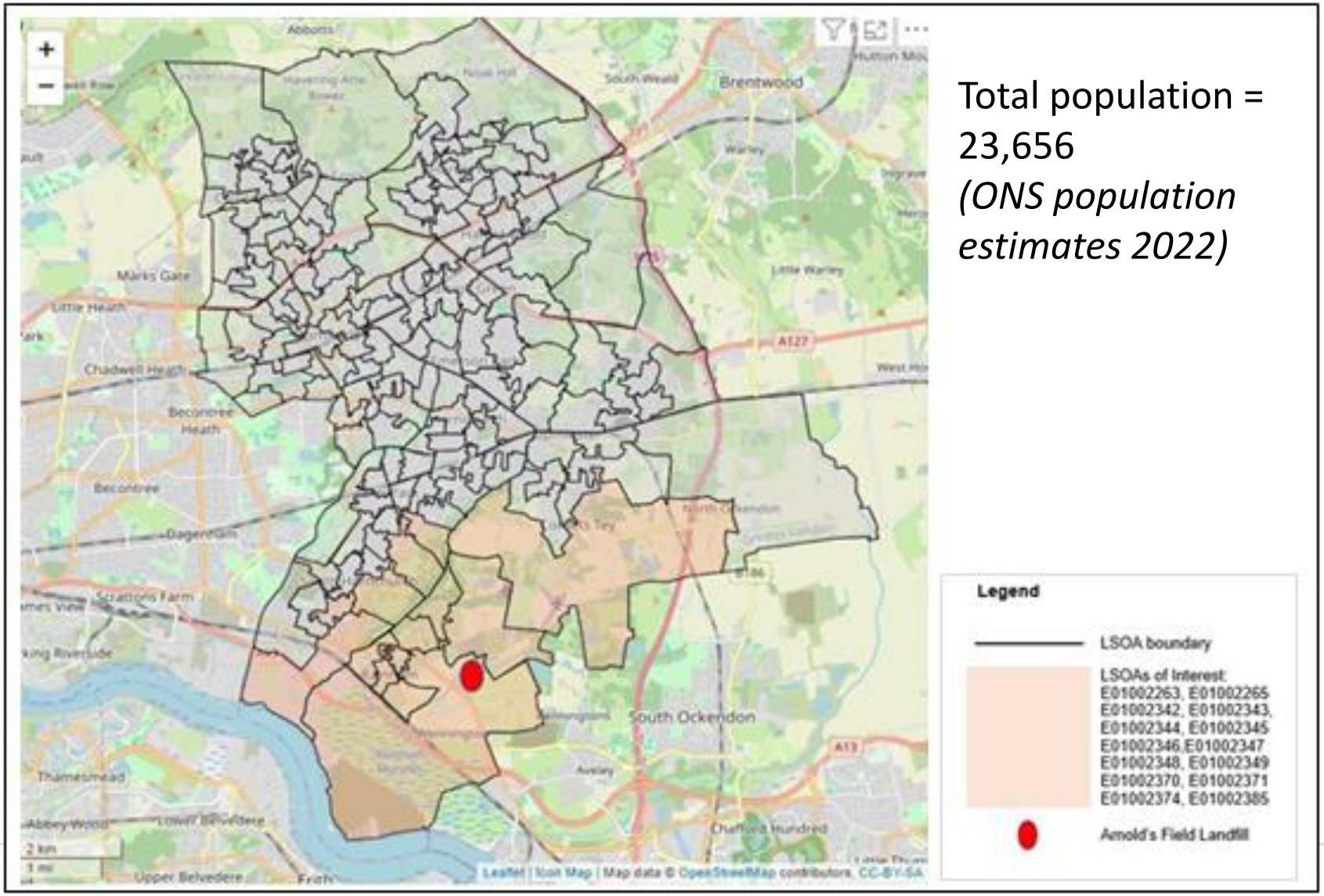
- Prof Klea Katsouyanni, Professor of Public Health, Imperial College London https://profiles.imperial.ac.uk/k.katsouyanni/publications
- Dr Dimitris Evangelopoulos, Research Fellow, School of Public Health, Imperial College London https://profiles.imperial.ac.uk/d.evangelopoulos/publications

were contracted to advise on the correct methodology and interpretation of findings.

- Epidemiological time series analysis was performed by Dr A Wakhisi, Public Health Intelligence Team and ERG experts to explore any potential relationship between daily variations in the occurrence of fires and use of health care services.

Methods: *Population*



Total population = 23,656
(ONS population estimates 2022)

Methods: *Healthcare Data*

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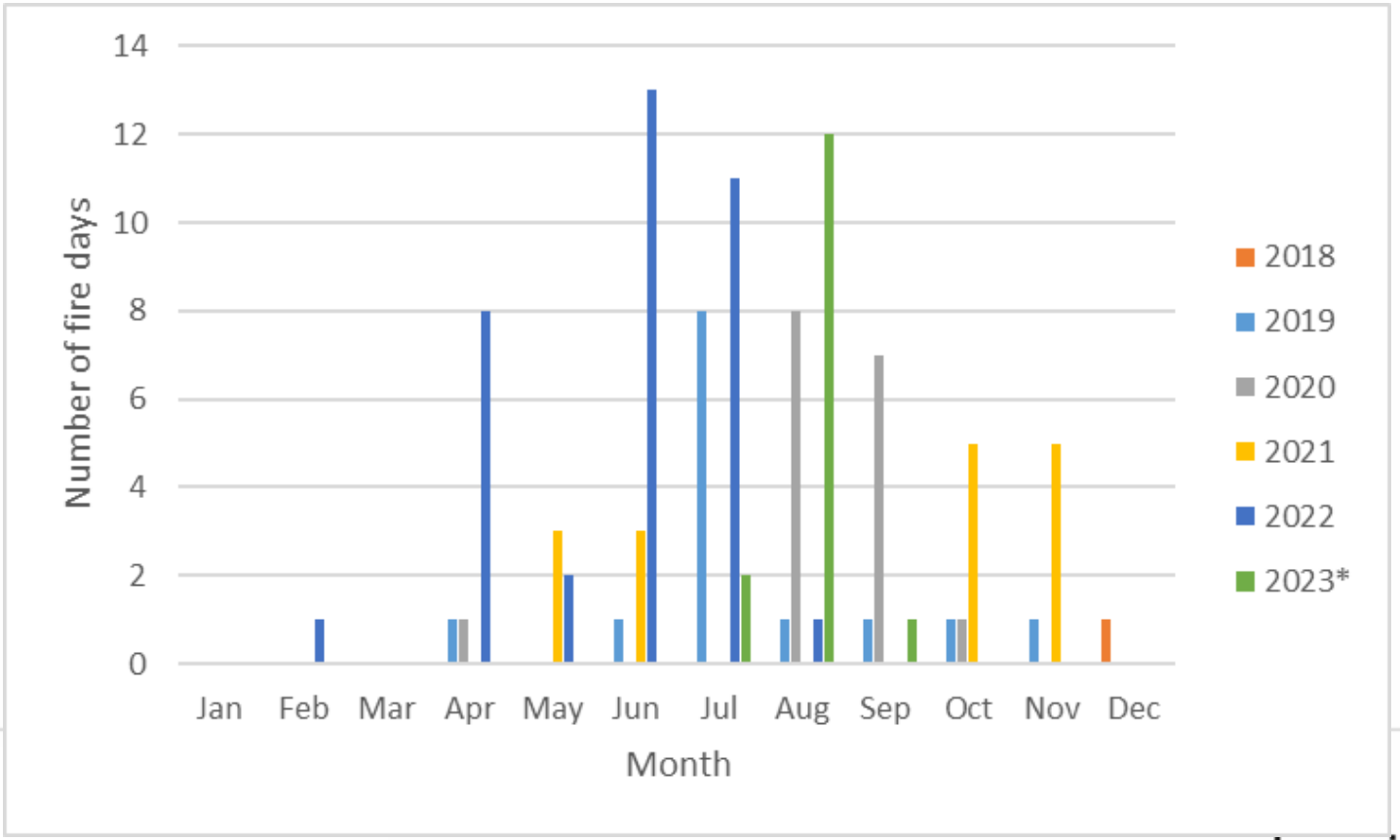
- Healthcare usage data is owned and controlled by NHS
- Lengthy process of requesting and obtaining accurate data

Date	Milestone
15 Sep 2022	Initial data request to NEL ICB.
01 June 2023	Approval of data request by NEL ICB data access group
17 Nov 2023	Completion of data extraction by NEL ICB team and unsuccessful attempt to share via secure portal.
11 Dec 2023	Successful data delivery.
11 Apr 2024	Second data request (for additional LSOA identified as missing and Havering aggregate data).
30 May 2024	Data delivery, however errors identified in quality check.
25 Jun 2024	Data delivery, passed quality check.
21 Aug 2024	First draft of public report shared with colleagues for review.

Methods: *Fire incidents*

- Exposure variable: fires attended by London Fire Brigade (01 Jan 2018 until 30 Sep 2023); not false alarms.
- Some fires burnt for more than one day. “Fire day” = calendar date with at least one fire occurring on the site in that 24 hour period (total = 99 days).



*until 30 September 2023

Findings: fire days

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Poisson regression model for the impact of fire days on respiratory healthcare activity, on the day of the fire incident. Adjusted for seasonality, temperature, public holidays, wind speed, humidity and weekdays. RR = relative risk, CI = confidence intervals

	GP attendance with respiratory symptoms recorded, Fire Days RR (95% CI)	GP attendances with respiratory long term conditions recorded, Fire Days RR (95% CI)	Prescriptions issued for respiratory illness /symptoms, Fire Days RR (95% CI)	A&E attendance for respiratory illness /symptoms, Fire Days RR (95% CI)	Hospital Admissions for respiratory illness /symptoms, Fire Days RR (95% CI)
Adjusted model	1.003 (0.821 – 1.226)	**1.345 (1.007 – 1.798)**	0.997 (0.966 – 1.029)	0.934 (0.721 – 1.210)	1.036 (0.845 – 1.271)
Interpretation	No increase	***Increase in attendance***	No increase	No increase	No increase

Findings: *fire days*

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- An increased risk of GP attendance by those with existing long-term respiratory conditions (such as asthma or COPD) on the day of a fire.
- Equivalent to one extra GP appointment every five fire days, compared to days without a fire (0.2 extra appointments per day).
- In 2022, the year with the most fire days (n=36), this would have totalled just over 7 additional GP appointments that year amongst the local resident population of 23,656 people.

Conclusion

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We report an association of fires with a statistically significant increased risk of GP attendance by those with existing long-term respiratory conditions on the day of a fire.

This is consistent with national air quality recommendations, that short periods of poor air quality can exacerbate existing respiratory problems.

The resulting population level impact of a fire day on health care service use is modest (1 extra GP appointment every 5 fire days), although we recognise the impact may be substantial to each individual affected.

Recurrent fires impact quality of life, health and wellbeing. This report details what we have been able to quantify. Whilst we report only modest impacts on the use of healthcare services, **this does not mean that we believe the fires are acceptable.**

Acknowledgements

- Prof Klea Katsouyanni, Imperial College London
- Dr Dimitris Evangelopoulos, Imperial College London
- Dr A Wakhisi and members of London Borough of Havering Public Health Team
- Members of the Launders Lane Technical Subgroup

Contact: launderslane@havering.gov.uk

Possible Health Impact of Fires at Launders Lane: Havering Cancer Incidence

https://issuu.com/haveringcouncil/docs/health_impact_report_-_cancer_incidence

Report Lead Author: Dr Samantha Westrop

Contact: launderslane@havering.gov.uk

Purpose of the Report

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- Analysis by **National Disease Registration Service (NDRS)** to identify any differences between residents living around the Launders Lane site compared with the rest of Havering and England as a whole.

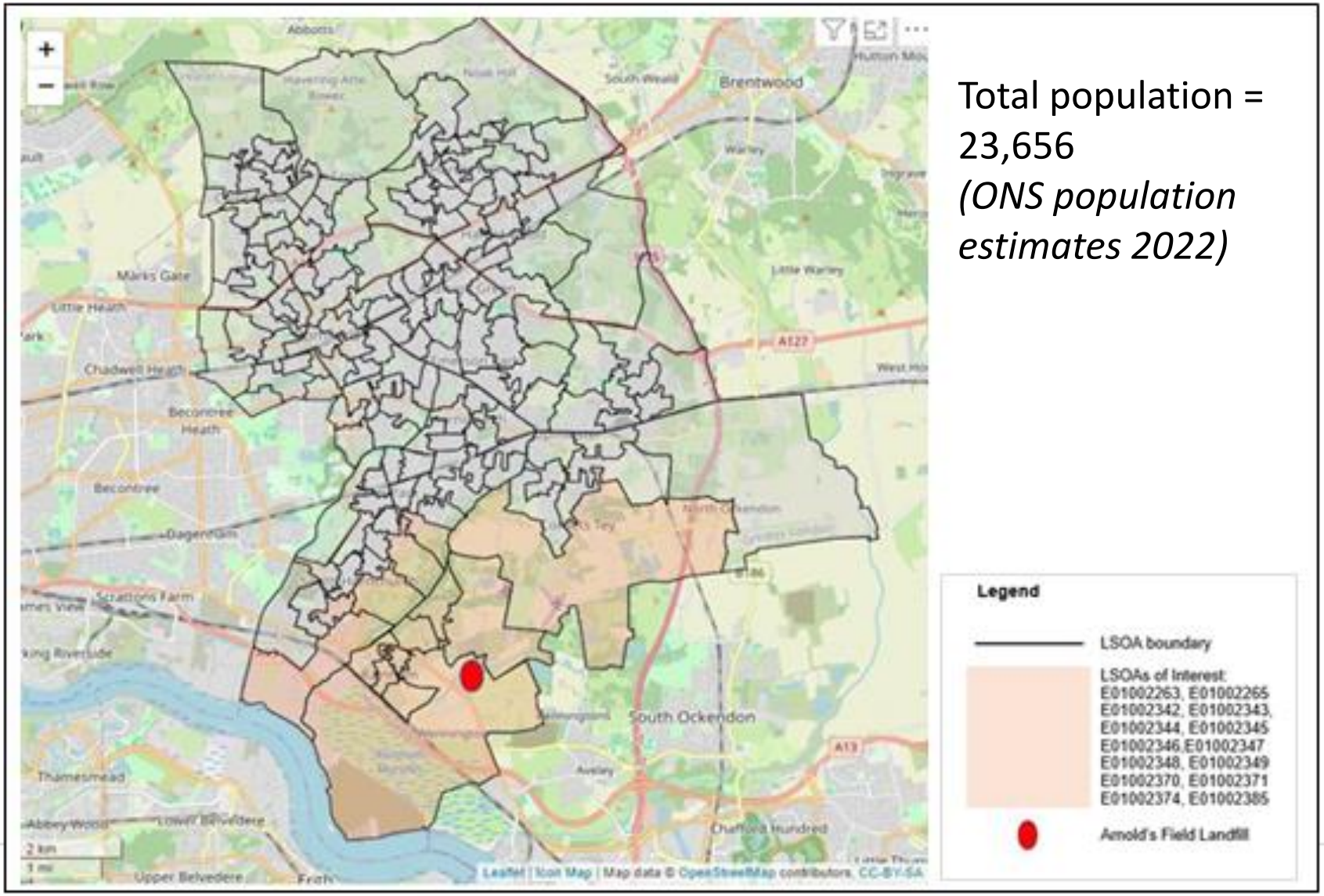
Methods: *NDRS Data request*

- On 18th June 2024 NDRS performed an extraction and analysis of data at the request of the Public Health team, London Borough of Havering.
- The data included in the report provided the number of new diagnoses and age standardised rates (ASRs) for the following cancers:
  - Lung cancers, ICD10 C33-34
  - Haematological cancers, as defined by NDRS: www.cancerdata.nhs.uk/getdataout/Haem_Grouping .
  - Brain cancers, ICD10 C70-72
  - Mesotheliomas, ICD10 C45

Methods: *Why not "all cancers"?*

- It is extremely unlikely that several different cancer types will result from a common environmental exposure.
- Lung cancer, brain and haematological cancers were selected owing to the possible links between environmental exposure (such as air pollution) and the cancer of interest[1].
- Mesothelioma was included in the data request owing to local concern following soil sampling identifying asbestos at the site.

Methods: *Population*



Total population = 23,656
(ONS population estimates 2022)

What is known already? *lung cancer*

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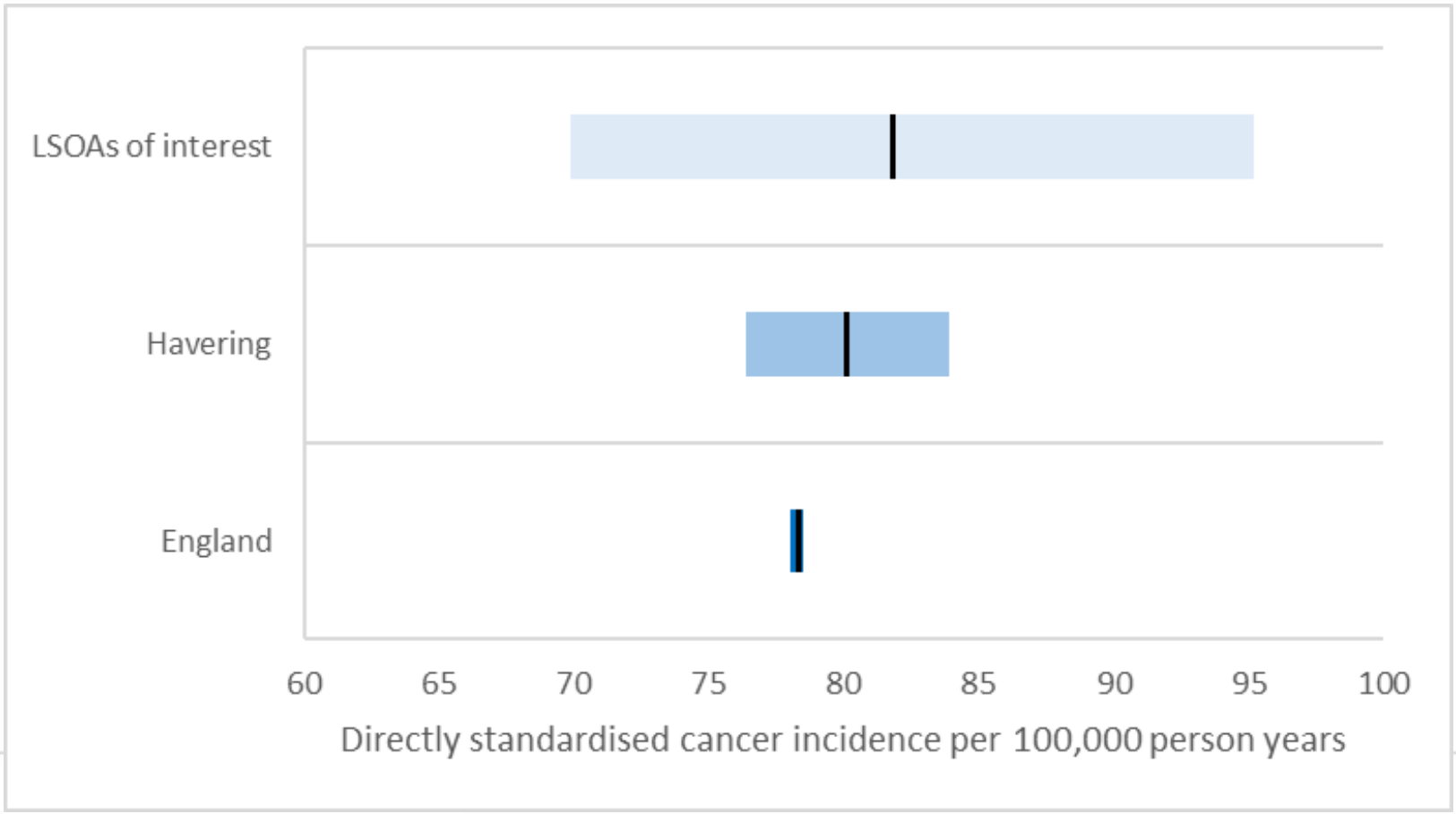
- Smoking cigarettes is the single biggest risk factor for developing lung cancer[2] (7/10 cases of lung cancer attributed to smoking cigarettes)
- Use of other tobacco products and passive smoking
- Radon gas inhalation (not common in Havering)
- Occupational exposure (e.g. industrial chemicals)
- Pollution (frequent exposure to diesel fumes over many years)

Age standardised rates of lung cancer (ICD10 C33-C34), LSOAs of interest, Havering and England, 2011-2020



What is known already? *haematological*

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- Haematological malignancies, often referred to as “blood cancers”
  - lymphoid (white blood cells)
  - myeloid (red blood cells)
  - other haematological malignancies
- It is not yet clear what causes each of the different types of haematological cancer.
- A recently published study from the USA[1] reported a significant increase in risk of blood cancer with each unit increase of annual mean $PM_{2.5}$.

Findings: *haematological cancers*

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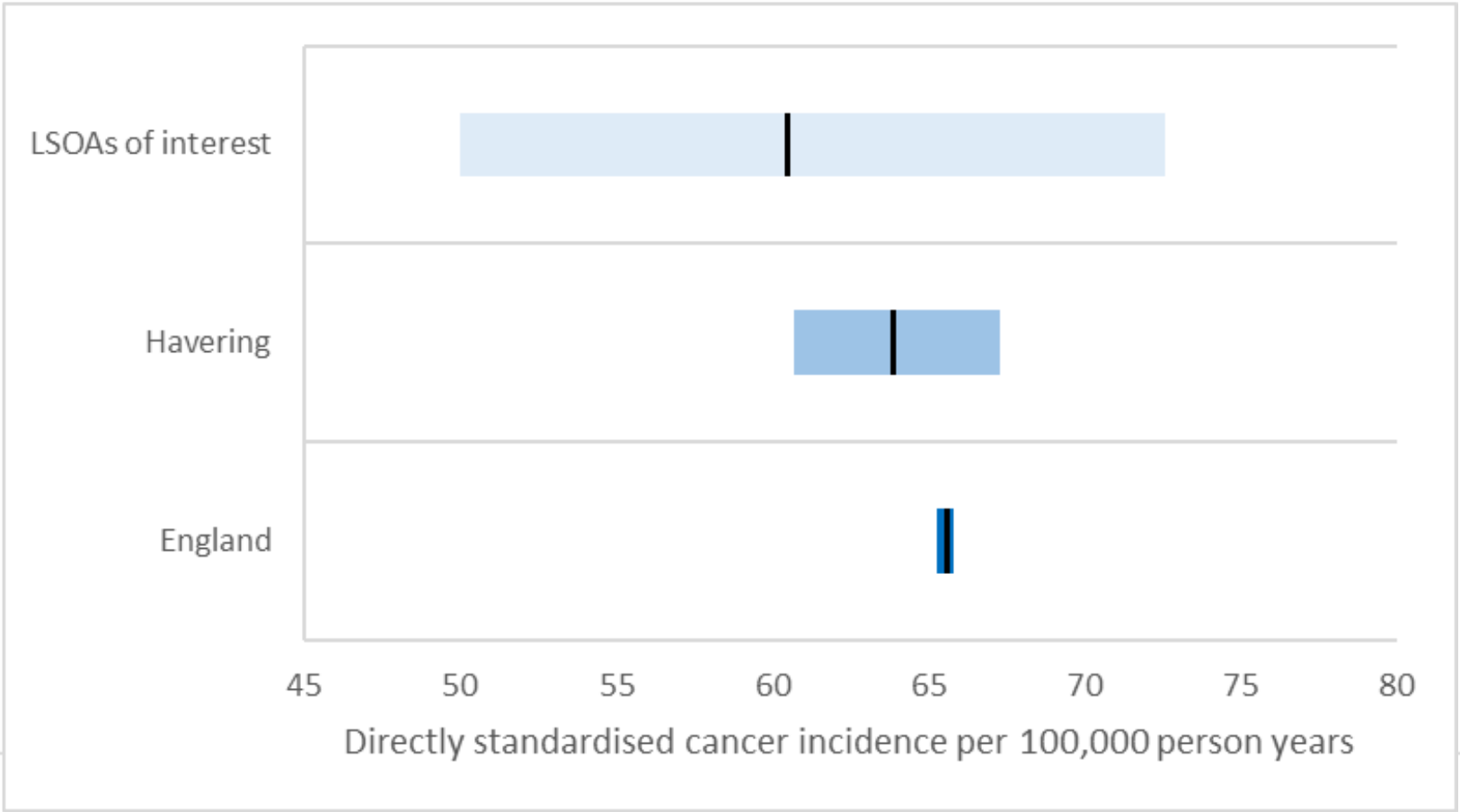
Age standardised rates of haematological cancer (ICD10 C81-C96), LSOAs of interest, Havering and England, 2011-2020



What is known already? *brain cancer*

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- Many types of brain tumour that occur in different areas of the brain. Brain tumours can be primary (begin in the brain) or secondary (spread to the brain from elsewhere in the body)[3].
- An association between brain cancers and higher levels of mean annual $PM_{2.5}$, has been reported, however when sociodemographic differences taken into account, this was not statistically significant[1].

Findings: *brain cancer*

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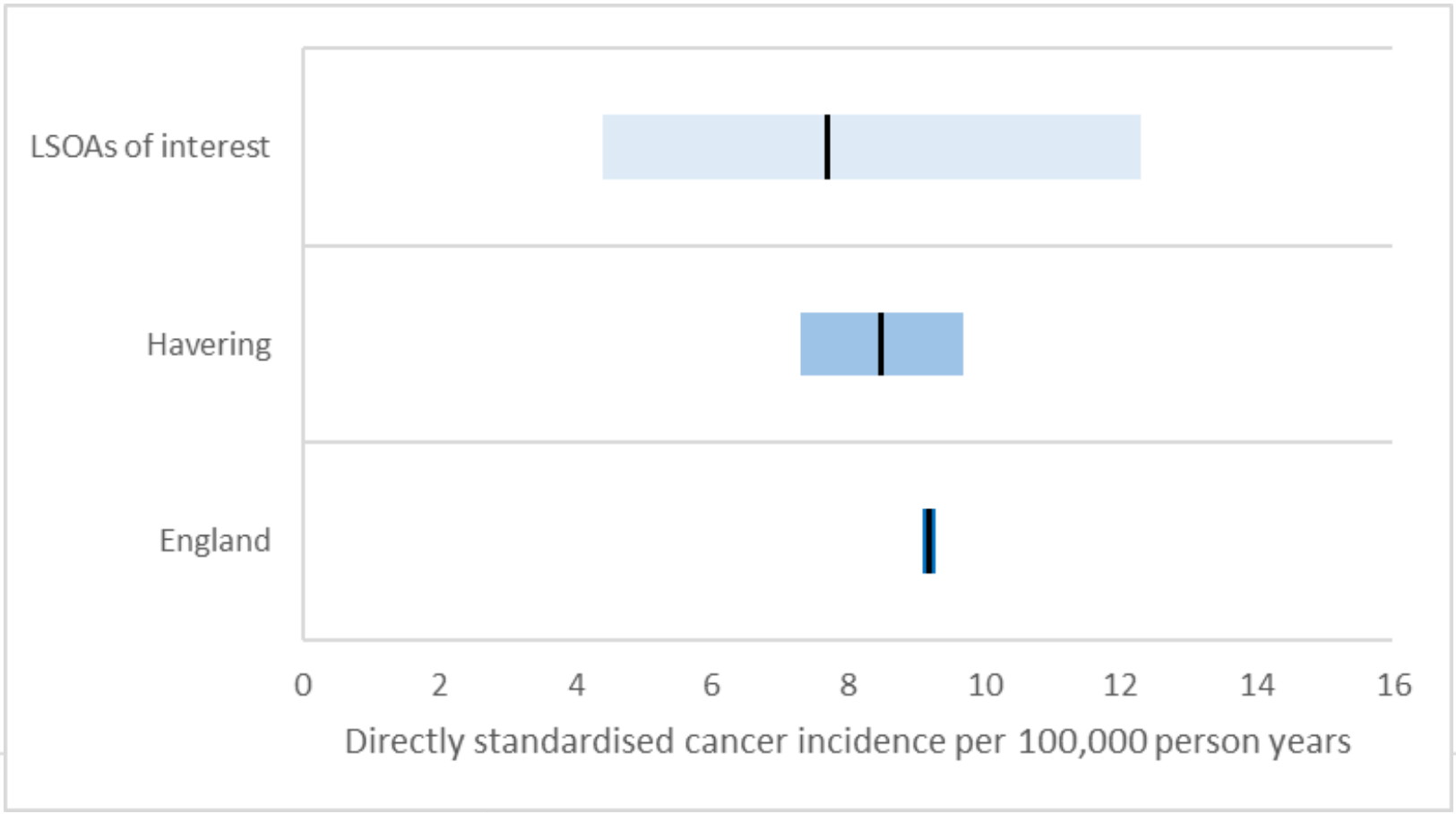
Age standardised rates of brain cancer (ICD10 C70-C72), LSOAs of interest, Havering and England, 2011-2020



What is known already? mesothelioma

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- More than 2,700 people are diagnosed with mesothelioma each year in the UK, almost always caused by exposure to asbestos (usually occupational exposure)[4,5]
- Typically develops more than 20 years after exposure to asbestos, and often diagnosed in people aged 75 and over
- Timescales of fires, the development of the disease and recent asbestos monitoring finding no fibres in the air - link between mesothelioma and the fires biologically implausible.
- Previously known:
  - Havering 8th highest female mesothelioma death rate in the country, and Barking and Dagenham the highest[7]
  - Havering ranked 21st for the mesothelioma death rate amongst males, whilst Barking and Dagenham ranked 11th /363 nationally[7].

Findings: *mesothelioma*

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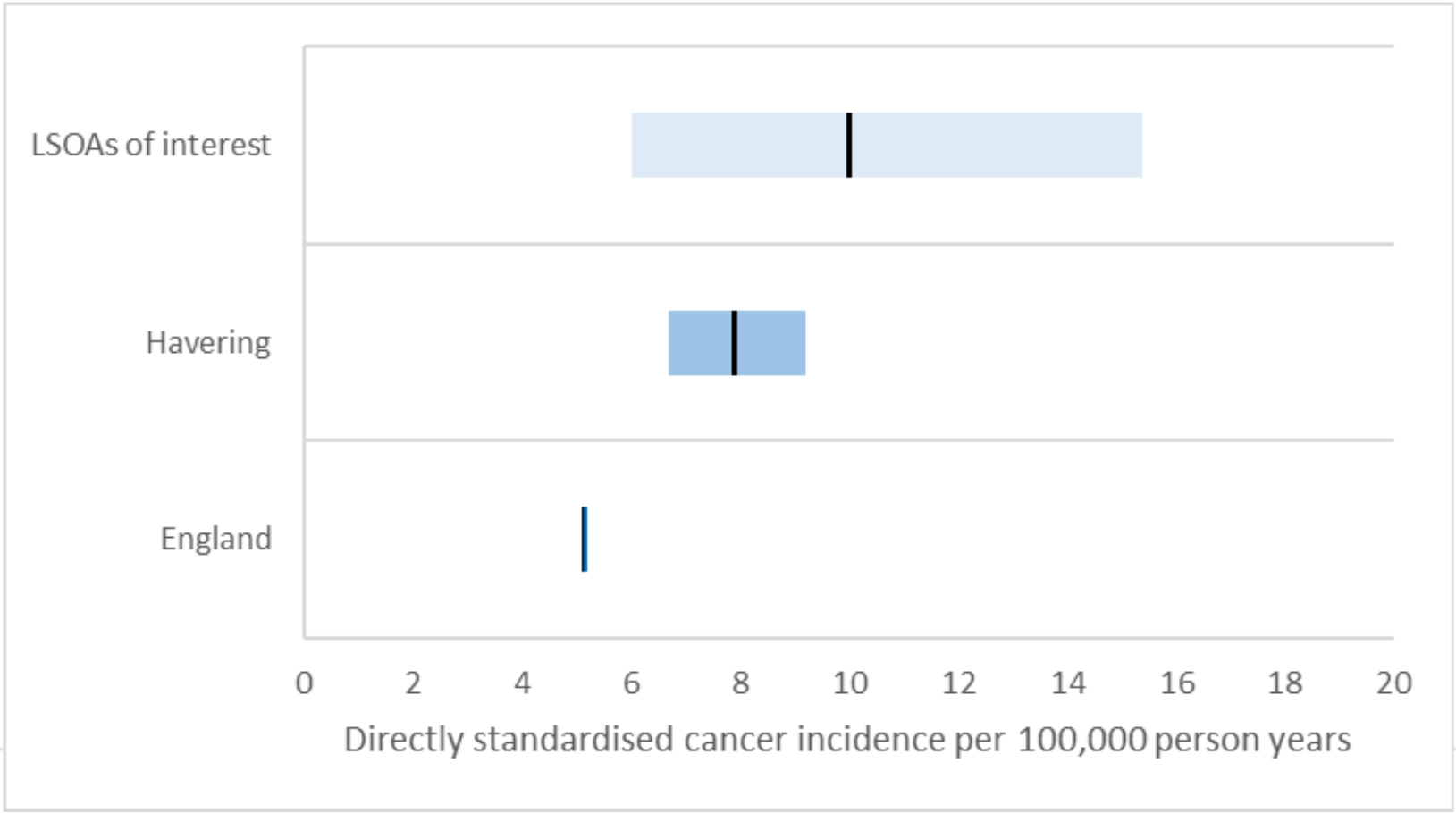
Age standardised rates of mesothelioma cancer (ICD10 C45), LSOAs of interest, Havering and England, 2011-2020



Conclusion

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The National Disease Registration Service reported no evidence of an increase in cancer around the Launders Lane site compared to the rest of the Borough.

This does not mean we consider the fires acceptable.

References

[1]Craver et al. (2024) Cancer Causes Control 35(5):749-760. Air quality and cancer risk in the All of Us Research Program

[2] www.nhs.uk/conditions/lung-cancer/causes/

[3] https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/malignant-brain-tumour/

[4]Cancer research UK: www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/statistics-by-cancer-type/mesothelioma/incidence#heading-Four

[5]www.nhs.uk/conditions/mesothelioma/

[6]Health and Safety Executive (2023). Mesothelioma deaths for Local and Unitary Authority areas in Great Britain 1981- 2021

Full paper: https://issuu.com/haveringcouncil/docs/health_impact_report_-_cancer_incidence

Contact: launderslane@havering.gov.uk

Next Steps / Going Forward

- Explore feasibility of CCTV to help monitor when fires begin/occur.
- Explore options for abating smoke (potential for site covering/capping).
- Awaiting LFB assessment following recent site visit.
- Continue pre-application discussions with and await submission of planning application from the landowner.
- Maintain the remaining 6 air quality monitoring nodes.
- As new TRL data received, review position on if land should be formally designated as “Contaminated Land” under the Environmental Protection Act
- Ongoing working with other partners/agencies.
- 31 Dec 2024 – deadline the landowner has been given to confirm to the Council what actions are going to be taken to abate the smoke.
- 30 Apr 2025 – deadline the landowner has been given to complete the stated actions on site (prior to 2025 “summer fire season”).

Questions & Answers

- Questions to speakers/experts.

Round Up

- Key points taken from the meeting/ discussions.