

Research and analysis: Waste management data for England

Data is presented at a national level for England, or by former English government planning regions (for trend consistency). The data reports on:

- landfill inputs and capacity
- transfer inputs
- treatment inputs
- incineration inputs and capacity
- metal recycling inputs
- disposal in or on land inputs
- use of waste inputs

Information on the management of hazardous wastes and the number of sites is also included. [Contact us](#) for information on other site types.

View the data on data.gov

The data is available on data.gov.

The [Waste data interrogator](#) (conditional licence applies). This record includes 4 downloads:

- the waste data interrogator tool in MS Access
- the waste data interrogator data extract in MS Excel
- incinerator waste returns in MS Excel
- summary tables for England and the former planning regions

The [Hazardous waste interrogator](#) (open government licence applies). This record includes one download – the hazardous waste interrogator tool in MS Access.

View previous reports and data

- [Waste management data 2016](#)
 - [Waste management data 2015](#)
 - [Waste management data 2014](#)
 - [Waste management data 2013](#)
 - [Waste management data – 2005 to 2012](#)
 - for [previous years data](#) (search for 'waste data interrogator' or 'hazardous waste interrogator')
 - [2017 waste incinerator annual reports](#)
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[News story: UK-India Energy for Growth Dialogue](#)

The second UK-India Energy for Growth Dialogue took place in London on 13 September 2018, hosted by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy. The Dialogue was part of a wider visit made by Indian Minister for Power and New & Renewable Energy, Raj Kumar Singh.

The Energy for Growth Dialogue focused on the shared commitments of both Prime Ministers to clean and green supplies of energy. Both countries are also committed to reducing the cost of developing and deploying clean energy projects.

Minister Singh and Secretary of State Clark celebrated progress on collaboration between both countries since the [first Dialogue in 2017](#), particularly on power sector reform and the development of renewable energy.

The ministers endorsed a forward action plan for collaboration, and agreed to develop a proposal for a joint programme on Clean Energy for Growth to support the rapid and sustainable growth of India's energy sector. In addition to key actions to accelerate energy efficiency, this programme may include elements on renewable energy, power sector reform and elements of green finance.

They discussed the recent launch of the joint UK-India Centre for Energy Regulation, as well as India's leadership of the International Solar Alliance.

Minister Singh's visit was set against successful international summits held this week in India on Future Mobility and in the UK on Zero Emission Vehicles, demonstrating continued global leadership by both countries to make transport cleaner and greener. The Minister engaged with industry in business roundtables and visited an offshore wind farm, to see first-hand the steps that the UK has taken to install the largest operational offshore wind capacity in the world.

[Blood test boost for dairy industry](#)

A simple blood test could be used to predict the future health and productivity of dairy cows, research shows.

Planning for the Future

A series of 'Planning for the Future' roadshows, which will offer Scottish farmers advice on everything from accounting to writing a will, are to be held around the country.

News story: £3m support scheme launched to reduce air pollution from farming

A scheme, backed with £3m of funding, to help farmers reduce ammonia emissions from agriculture has been officially launched today (18 September, 2018).

The [Catchment Sensitive Farming](#) partnership between Defra, the Environment Agency and Natural England will support farmers to take action to reduce harmful ammonia emissions.

Farming is responsible for 88 percent of all UK emissions of ammonia gas which can travel long distances, be damaging to the environment, and combine with other pollutants to form particulates, which are harmful to human health.

The money will fund a team of specialists who will work with farmers and landowners to implement the measures to reduce their ammonia set out in the new [Code of Good Agricultural Practice \(COGAP\) for Reducing Ammonia Emissions](#).

The team will provide training events, tailored advice, individual farm visits and support with grant applications, all funded by the programme.

Bob Middleton, Programme Manager, Catchment Sensitive Farming said:

As custodians of the land, farmers have an important role to play in protecting the environment. But reducing ammonia emissions can also bring real business benefits.

The UK loses £138m of nitrogen per year from ammonia emissions, so by taking action to reduce them, farmers can get more value from their manure and fertiliser and save money.

This new initiative adds to the existing, popular programme of advice to

improve water quality and prevent flooding from farmed land and a new guidance video which sets out simple steps all farmers can take to reduce ammonia emissions, such as the way they handle livestock feed, and manure and fertiliser spreading.

Farming Minister George Eustice said:

There is growing evidence that ammonia emissions can have significant impacts to parts of our environment so we want to help farmers play their part in reducing them.

The specialist team of advisers leading this project can advise farmers on steps they can take, such as improved slurry handling facilities, and grants are available where investment is required.

Reducing emissions from farming is a key element of the government's ambitious new Clean Air Strategy, which has been welcomed by the [World Health Organization](#).

The announcement comes less than a week after the introduction of the government's landmark [Agriculture Bill](#) which sets out ambitious proposals to protect and enhance our environment.

To replace the Common Agricultural Policy, a new system will reward farmers for "public goods", which includes taking action to improve air and water quality and soil health.