

Fly-tipping in London

Data analysis

October 2026



LONDONASSEMBLY

Research Unit

Overview

This data analysis, produced by the London Assembly Research Unit, provides an overview of fly-tipping in London

The information presented in the report is based on published data from a range of sources, including Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs' [Fly-tipping Statistics for England](#) and [Local authority collected waste management annual results](#)

The analysis was undertaken in support of the London Assembly Environment Committee's investigation into fly-tipping in London.

About the Research Unit

The London Assembly Research Unit provides an impartial research and information service. We undertake research and analysis on key issues in London to inform the Assembly's work.

All of our publications are available at:

<https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-london-assembly-does/london-assembly-research-unit-publications>

This report was produced by Kenny Oladimeji.

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Contents

1. OVERVIEW	6
• What is fly-tipping? • Responsibilities for dealing with fly-tipping	
2. FLY-TIPPING INCIDENTS	8
• Total fly-tipping incidents • Fly-tipping incidents by region • Fly-tipping incidents by local authority • Waste type • Size • Clearance costs	
3. ENFORCEMENT ACTION	16
• Total fly-tipping enforcement actions • Types of enforcement actions • Fixed penalty notices (FPNs) • Prosecutions • Fines issued by courts	
4. WHAT LONDONERS THINK ABOUT FLY-TIPPING	24
• Noticing fly-tipping	
5. WASTE MANAGEMENT	26
• London Waste Authorities • Local authority collected waste • Waste sent to landfills	

1 OVERVIEW

Overview

This section provides an overview of fly-tipping, including what it is, how it differs from other forms of waste crime, and the powers and responsibilities of those involved in tackling it. It outlines the legal framework around fly-tipping and the roles of local authorities, landowners and enforcement bodies in preventing, investigating and responding to offences.

What is fly-tipping?

Fly-tipping is the illegal dumping of household, industrial, commercial or controlled waste* on public roads, land or into rivers. This could include large household appliances like washing machines or discarded materials from construction sites.



Leaving items like mattresses, sofas, builders' waste, or even overflowing black bags in unauthorised areas (like next to street recycling bins) is classified as fly-tipping.

Fly-tipping is not the same as littering. The key differences include:

- **Scale:** fly-tipping is usually defined as at least a black bag's worth of waste but can extend to multiple lorry loads (also known as 'illegal dumping').
- **Types of materials:** littering commonly involves smaller items associated with smoking, eating and drinking while fly-tipping can involve a wider range of materials, including garden refuse and larger domestic items such as fridges and mattresses, as well as hazardous materials.
- **Transportation:** fly-tipping often involves the deliberate transportation of waste to the place where it is left.



Fly-tipping is a criminal offence under section 33 of the [Environmental Protection Act 1990](#), which covers the deposit of controlled waste on land without a waste management licence. Offences also include dumping waste from a vehicle, where the person in control of the vehicle can be held responsible.

Source: UK Government, [Reporting fly-tipping, large-scale dumping or other waste crimes](#); House of Commons Library Fly-tipping SN05672, 30 March 2026, page 8; UK Government, [Litter Strategy for England 2017](#) April 2017, page 52

*Controlled waste refers to type of household, industrial or commercial waste that is subject to legal regulation under the [Environmental Protection Act 1990](#).

Responsibilities for dealing with fly-tipping

In England, the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the government department with policy responsibility for fly-tipping.

Responsibilities for dealing with fly-tipping depend on land ownership and the nature of what is fly-tipped:



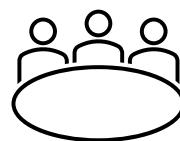
Private landowners

Responsible for clearing fly-tipping from their land and disposing of it legally. The government advises landowners to:

- report small-scale incidents to local authority
- report large-scale incidents (over 20 tonnes) or hazardous waste to the Environment Agency

Local authorities

Responsible for dealing with smaller fly-tipping incidents on public land. LAs investigate incidents, clear waste and can take appropriate enforcement action.



Environment Agency

Deals with the most serious cases, including:

- Large-scale fly-tipping
- Hazardous waste
- Fly-tipping linked to criminal activity

Mayor of London

The Mayor does not have direct responsibility or enforcement powers for fly-tipping.

However, the Mayor sets out the overall waste strategy for London, as set out in his London Environment Strategy.

MAYOR OF LONDON

Source: House of Commons Library, [Fly-tipping: The illegal dumping of waste](#), 30 March 2026.

2 FLY-TIPPING INCIDENTS

Overview

This section explores data on fly-tipping incidents in London. It summarises the number of incidents, land type, waste type and size of fly-tipping incidents. This section also examines the cost to local authorities of clearing up larger fly-tipping waste in public areas.

Source information

The data in this section comes from Defra's [Fly-tipping statistics for England](#). The data is based on incidents reported by local authorities through [WasteDataFlow](#). As private landowners are not required to report fly-tipping on their land but sometimes do, the full scale of fly-tipping on private land is not reflected in this data.

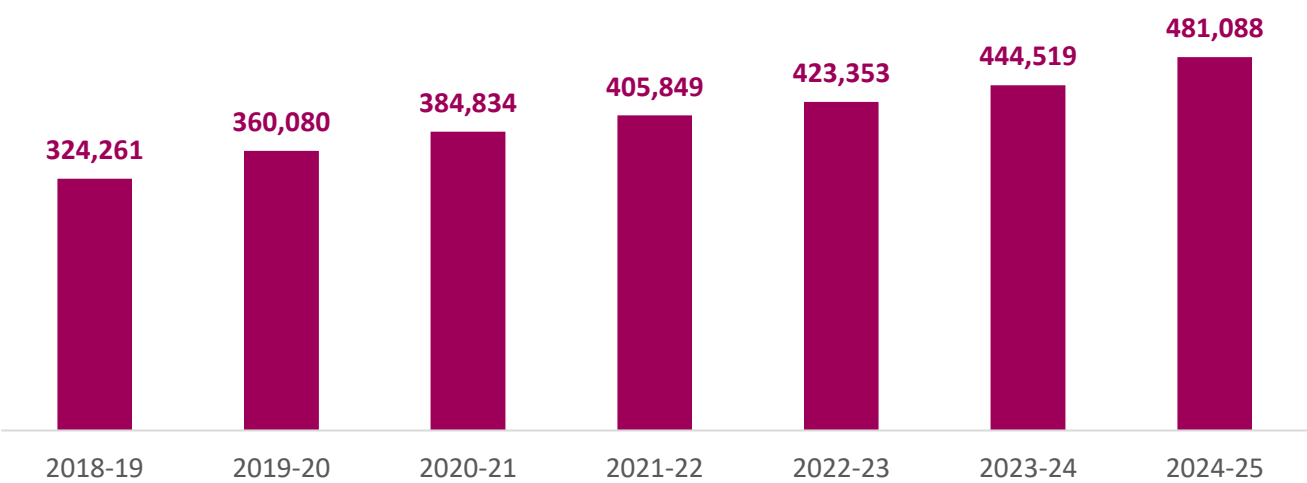
Fly-tipping incidents has steadily increased in London since 2018-19

Since 2018-19, the total number of incidents reported by local authorities in London has increased by **48 per cent** since 2024-25. This is higher than the rate for England, which increased by 31 per cent over the same period.

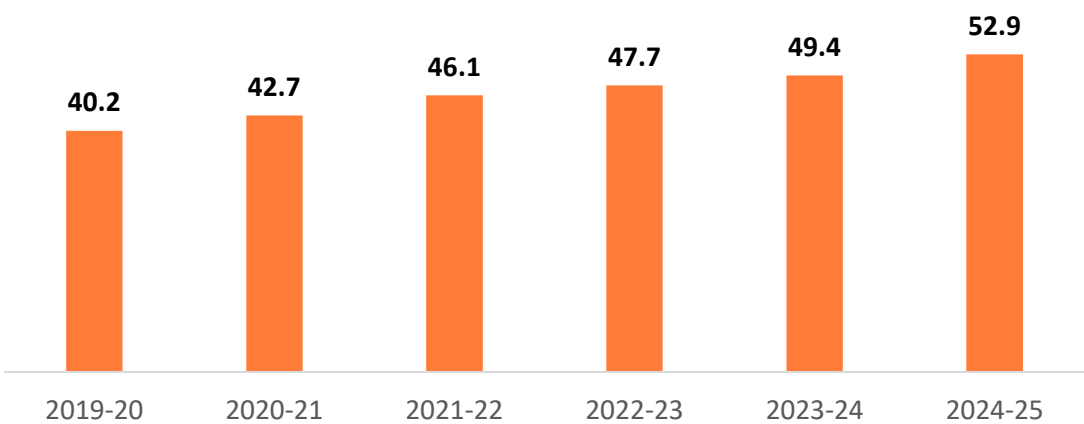
In 2024-25, local authorities in London dealt with a total of **481,088** fly-tipping incidents, an increase of 8.2 per cent from the 444,519 incidents reported in 2023-24.

The number of fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 people in London increased to **52.9** in 2024-25, from **49.4** in 2023-24.

Fly-tipping incidents reported by local authorities in London, 2018-19 to 2024-25



Fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 people in London, 2019-20 to 2024-25



Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_incidents

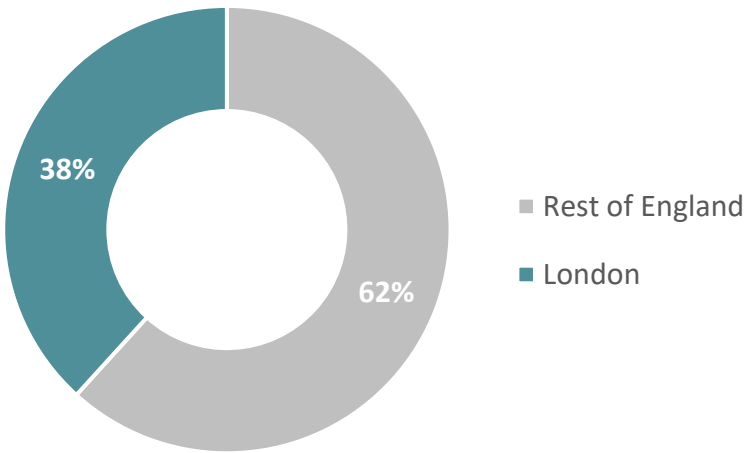
Note: Defra began publishing data on incidents per 1,000 people from 2019-20 onwards.

London reported the largest number of fly-tipping incidents in 2024-25

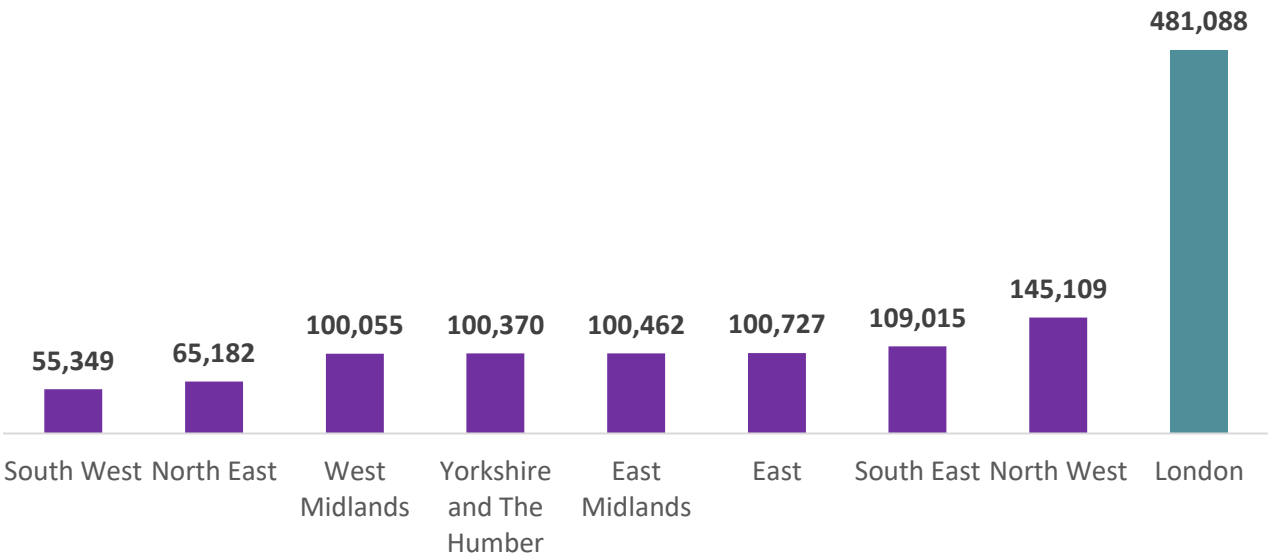
Local authorities in London reported the highest number of fly-tipping incidents (481,088) compared to the other English regions.

In 2024-25, fly-tipping incidents in London accounted for **38 per cent** of all incidents reported by local authorities in England.

Proportion of fly-tipping incidents reported by local authorities, London and the rest of England, 2024-25



Fly-tipping incidents reported by local authorities, by region, 2024-25



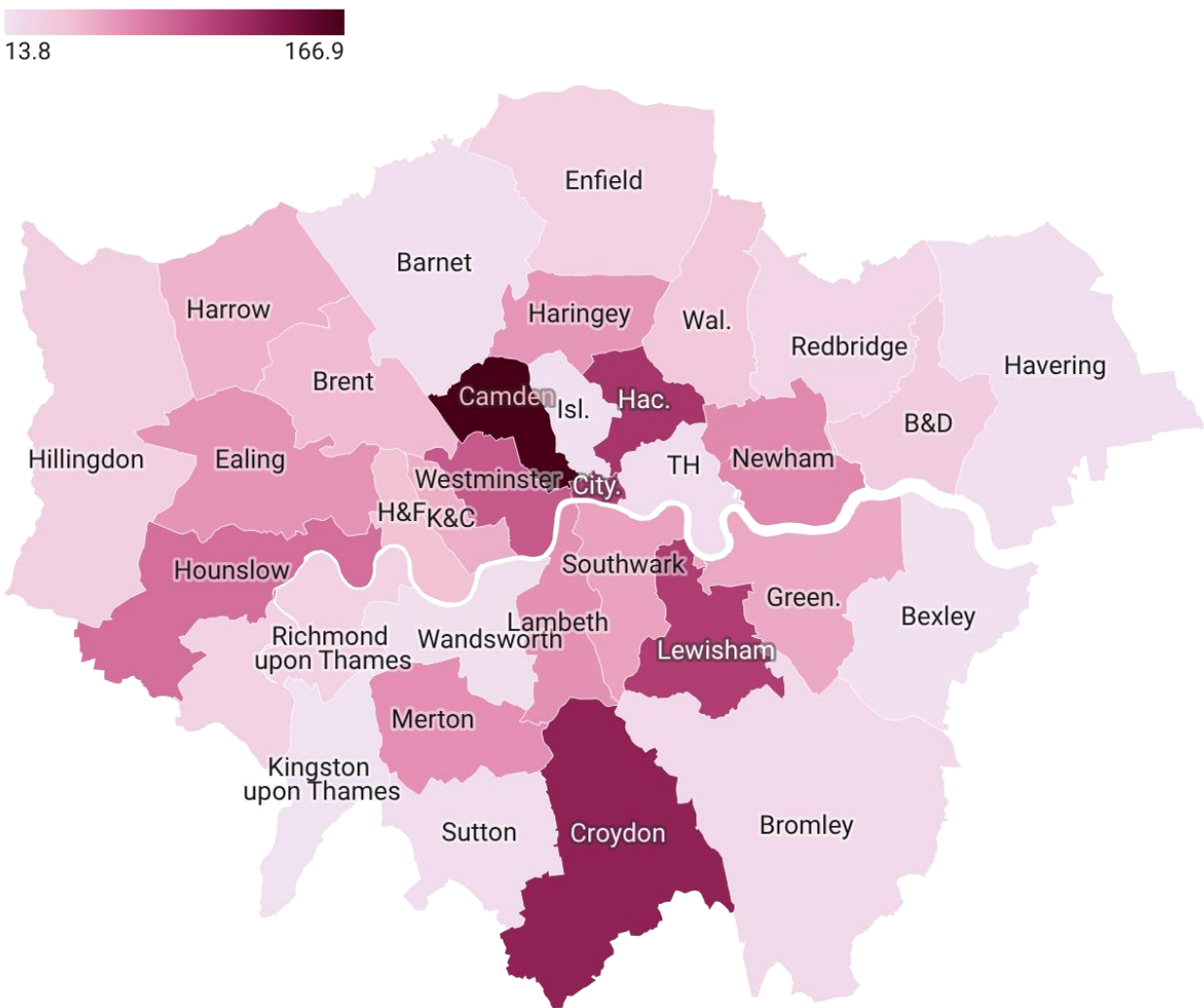
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_incidents

Camden had the highest number of incidents per 1,000 people in 2024-25

Local authorities are legally responsible for investigating and clearing fly-tipping on public land in their areas. In 2024-25, the average number of fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 people varied across local authorities in London.

Camden had the highest number of incidents per 1,000 people at **166.9**, followed by Croydon at **130.1** incidents per 1,000 people. Kingston upon Thames had the lowest rate at 13.8 incidents per 1,000 people.

Fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 people, by local authority in London, 2024-25



Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

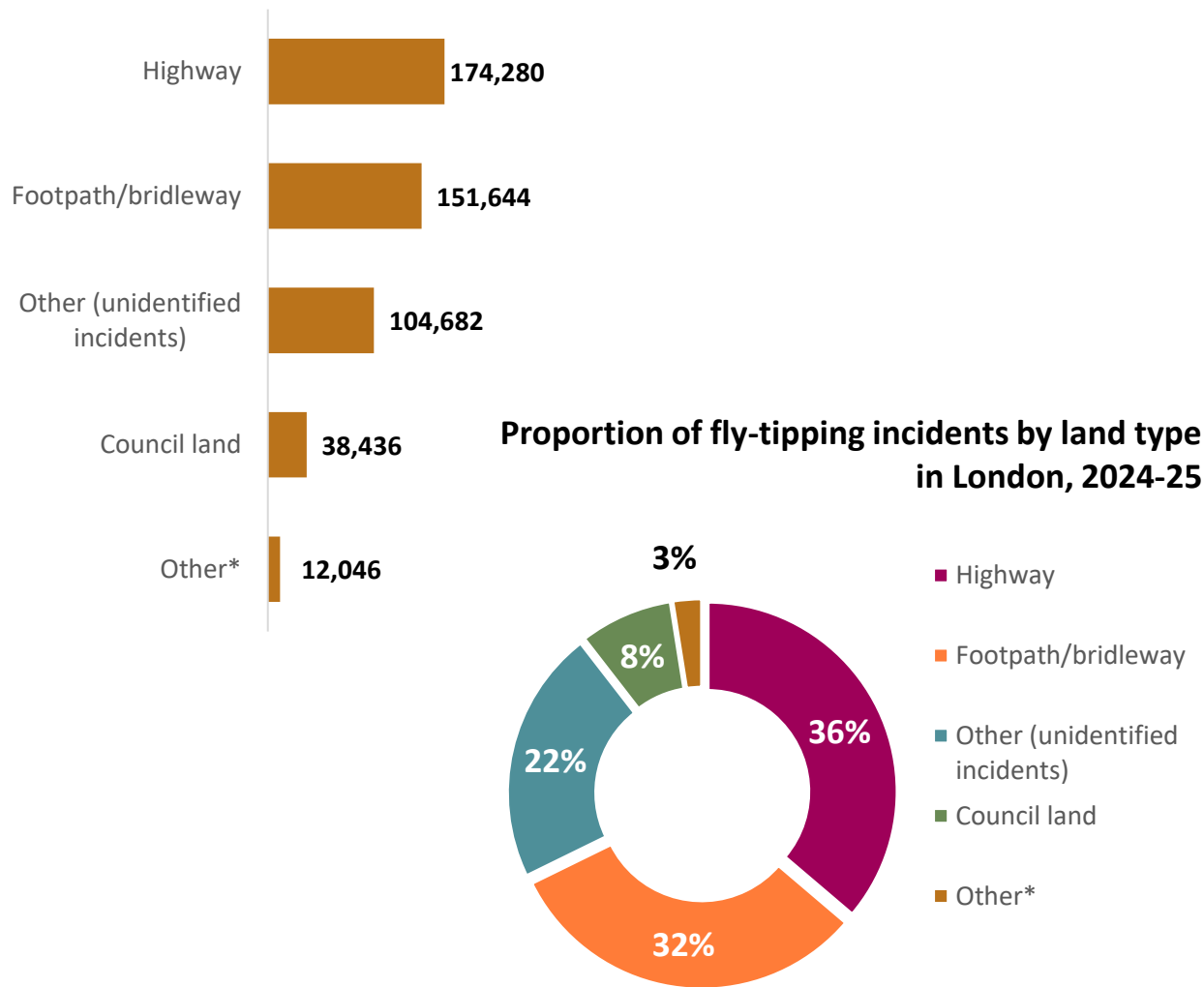
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_incidents. Incident figures for Ealing, Enfield, Islington, Lambeth, Newham, Redbridge, Waltham Forest and Wandsworth include customer/public-reported incidents only.

The most common place for fly-tipping in London is on highways

In London, the most common place for fly-tipping to occur is on highways (pavements and roads). In 2024-25, there were 174,280 highway fly-tipping incidents, accounting for 36 per cent of total incidents. London boroughs are responsible for street cleaning the majority of roads in their area, including on the Transport for London Road Network (sometimes known as ‘red routes’).

The second most common land type for fly-tipping incidents was footpaths and bridleways with 151,644 incidents (32 per cent of all incidents).

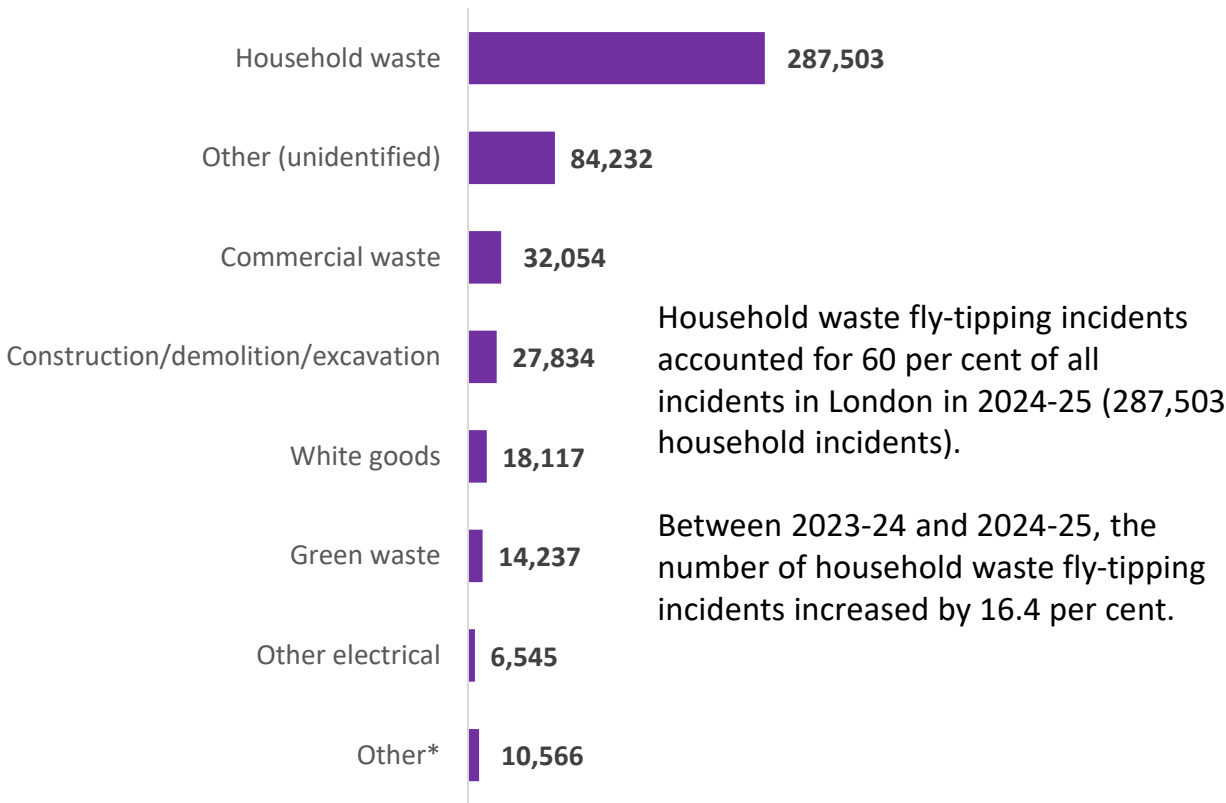
Fly-tipping incidents by land type in London, 2024-25



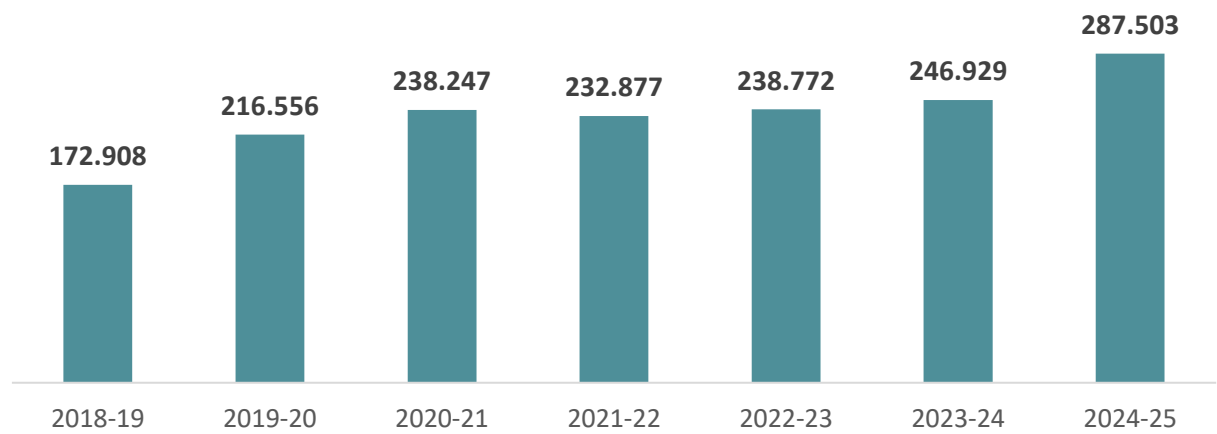
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_incidents. Other (unidentified incidents): None of the other categories apply
*“Other” includes back alleyway, private/residential, railway, commercial/industrial, agricultural and watercourse/bank incidents.

60 per cent of fly-tipping incidents in London were household waste

Fly-tipping incidents in London by waste type, 2024-25



Household waste fly-tipping incidents in London, 2018-19 to 2024-25



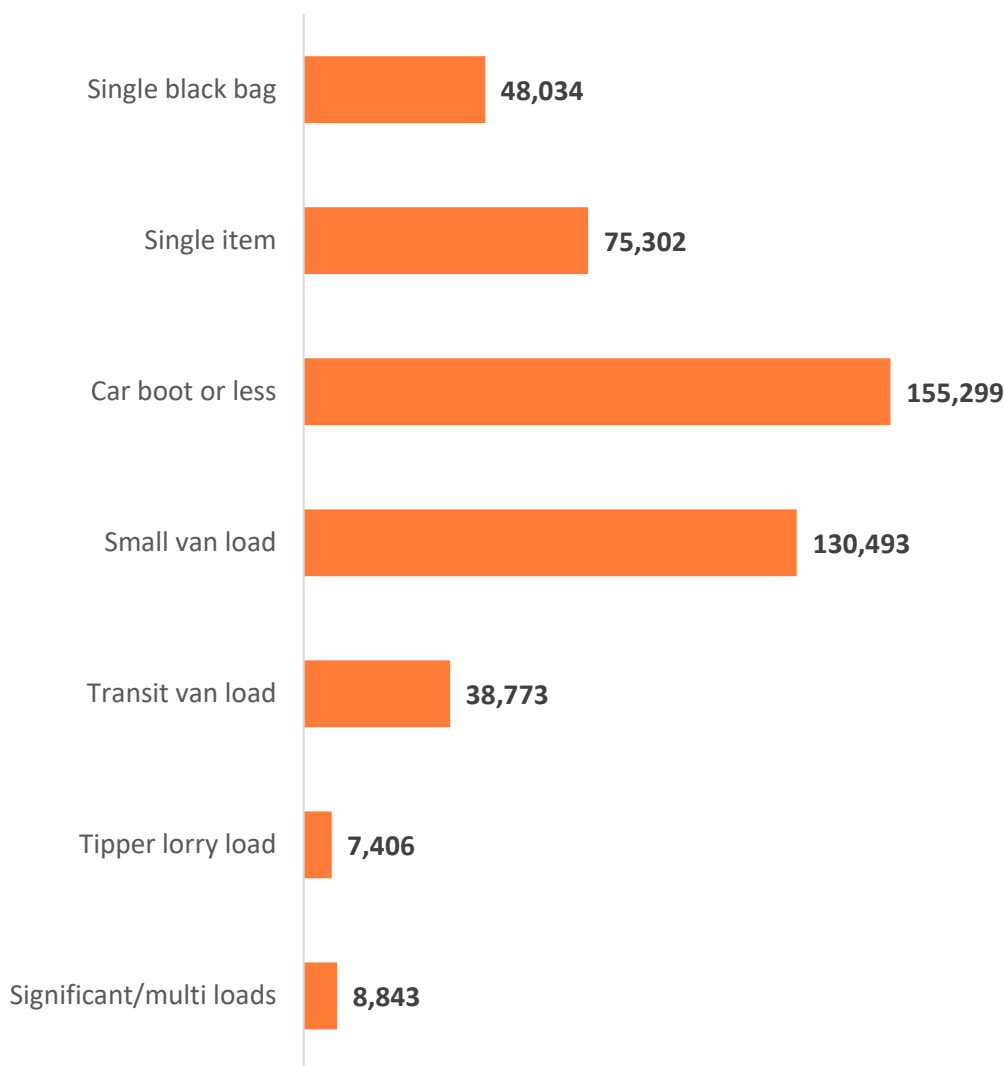
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_incidents. Household waste refers to black bags and ‘other’ waste from households. Commercial waste consists of black bags and ‘other’ waste from land used for commercial or industrial purposes. Other (unidentified) refers to any other land type not identified in the other categories including harbour mouths and seafronts.*The ‘Other’ category is a total of vehicle parts, animal carcass, tyres chemical drums, oil fuel, asbestos and clinical incidents.

A third of fly-tipping incidents in 2024-25 were the size of a car boot or less

In 2024-25, the most common size category for fly-tipping incidents was equivalent to a ‘car boot or less’, with **155,299** incidents investigated and cleared in London. This accounted for **33 per cent** of all incidents in London.

The second largest size category was ‘small van load’, with 130,493 fly-tipping incidents of this size reported by local authorities in London. This accounted for 28 per cent of all incidents.

Fly-tipping incidents by size in London, 2024-25



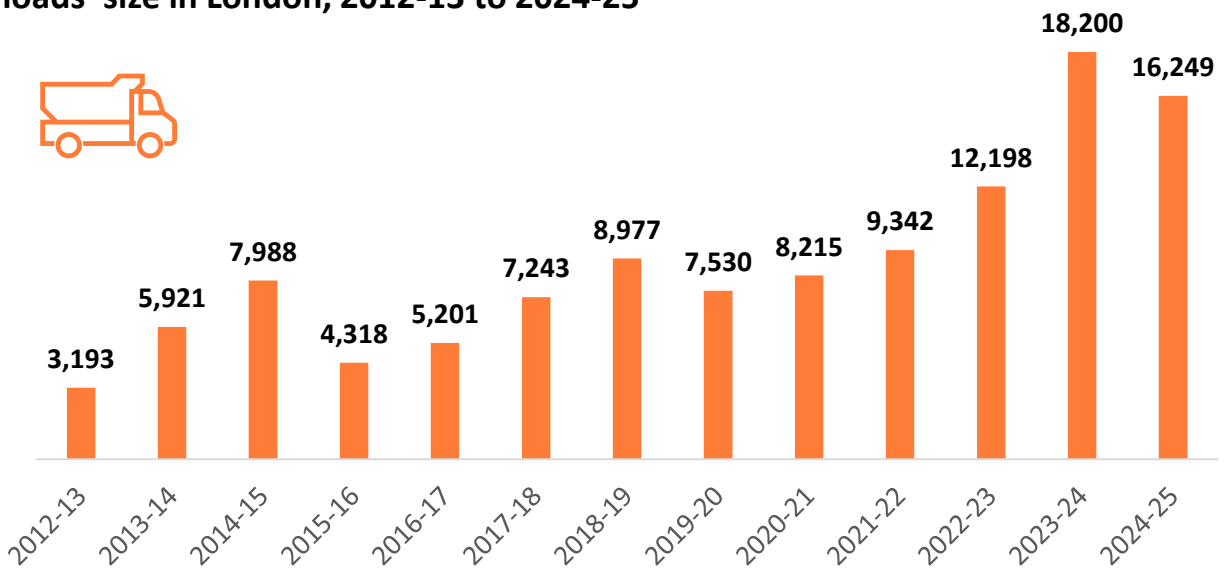
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_incidents. Incidents recorded by size category relate to those investigated and cleared by the local authority. For a number of reasons, but primarily due to incidents on private land, which an authority may not clear, total incidents by size category may not match total incidents recorded by land type or waste type.

The cost of clearing incidents of ‘tipper lorry load’ size or larger in London was £5.8m in 2024-25

In 2024-25, 4 per cent (16,249) of fly-tipping incidents in London were reported as ‘tipper lorry load’ or ‘significant/multiple loads’ size.

The UK Government currently only measures the cost of clearing larger scale fly-tipping incidents. In 2024-25, the reported cost of clearance to local authorities in London of this size of incident was **£5.8 million**. This was higher than any other English region.

Total fly-tipping incidents of ‘tipper lorry load’ and ‘significant/multiple loads’ size in London, 2012-13 to 2024-25



Total clearance cost for ‘tipper lorry load’ and ‘significant/multiple load’ incidents by region, 2024-25, in millions



Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_incidents. Tipper lorry load refers to a single load from an 8-wheeled tipper truck. Significant/multiple loads refers to a multiplicity of the tipper lorry load. Cost data is only published for clearance costs for ‘tipper lorry load’ and ‘significant/multi load’ incident categories

3 ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Overview

This section examines the enforcement action taken against fly tipping in London. It covers the total number and type of actions taken by local authorities, as well as fixed penalty notices and prosecutions taken against fly-tipping.

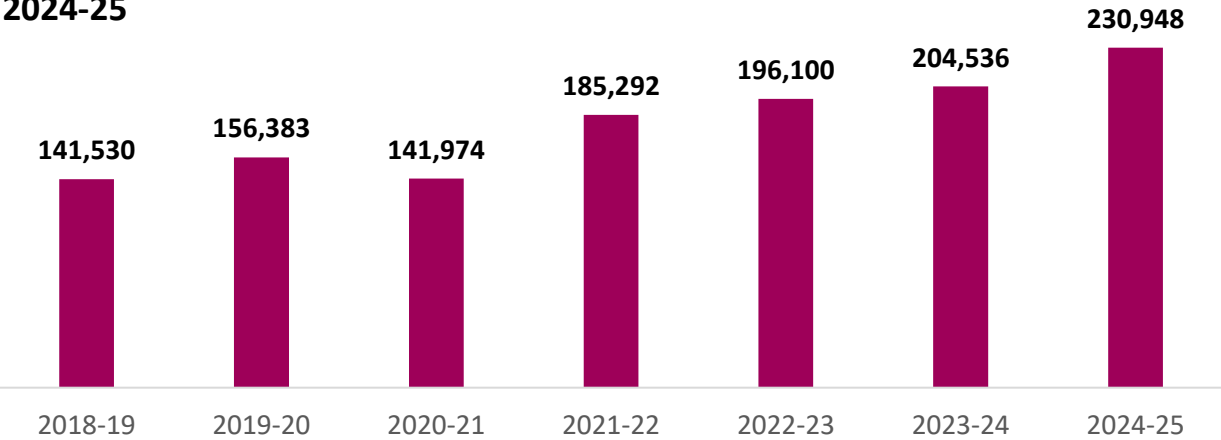
Source information

The data in this section comes from the Department for Environment, Food, & Rural Affairs (Defra)'s [Fly-tipping statistics for England](#). The data is based on fly-tipping actions reported by local authorities through [WasteDataFlow](#).

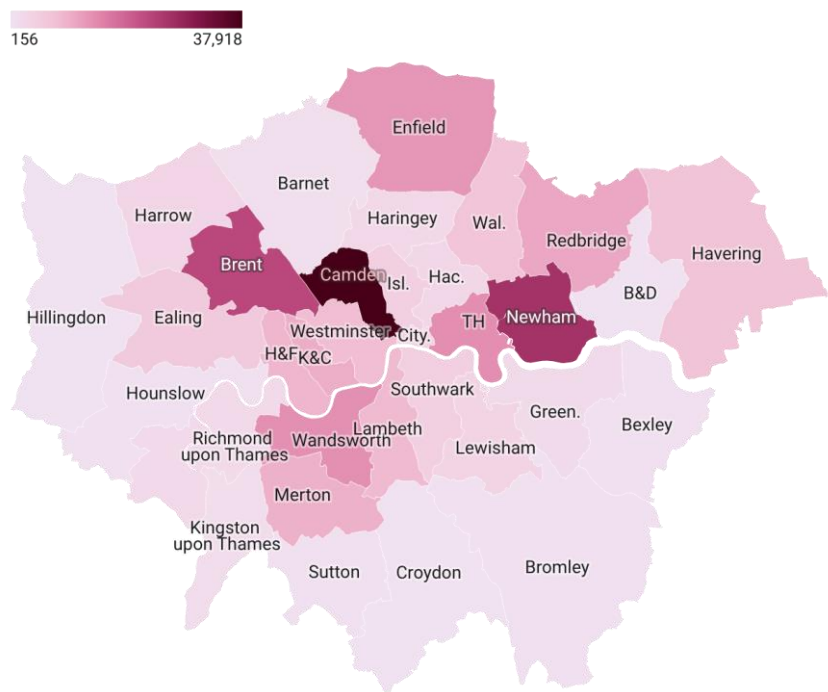
There were 231,000 enforcement actions carried out in London in 2024-25

In 2024-25, the total number of fly-tipping enforcement actions in London reached **230,948**. This is an increase of 12.9 per cent compared to the previous year and up by 63.2 per cent compared to 2018-19.

Total number of fly-tipping enforcement actions in London, 2018-19 to 2024-25



Total number of fly-tipping enforcement actions across London, 2024-25



In 2024-25, the local authorities that took the highest number of enforcement actions were Camden (37,918), Newham (25,947) and Brent (22,578).

While Croydon reported the second highest borough for fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 people, it recorded the lowest number of enforcement actions at 156.

Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

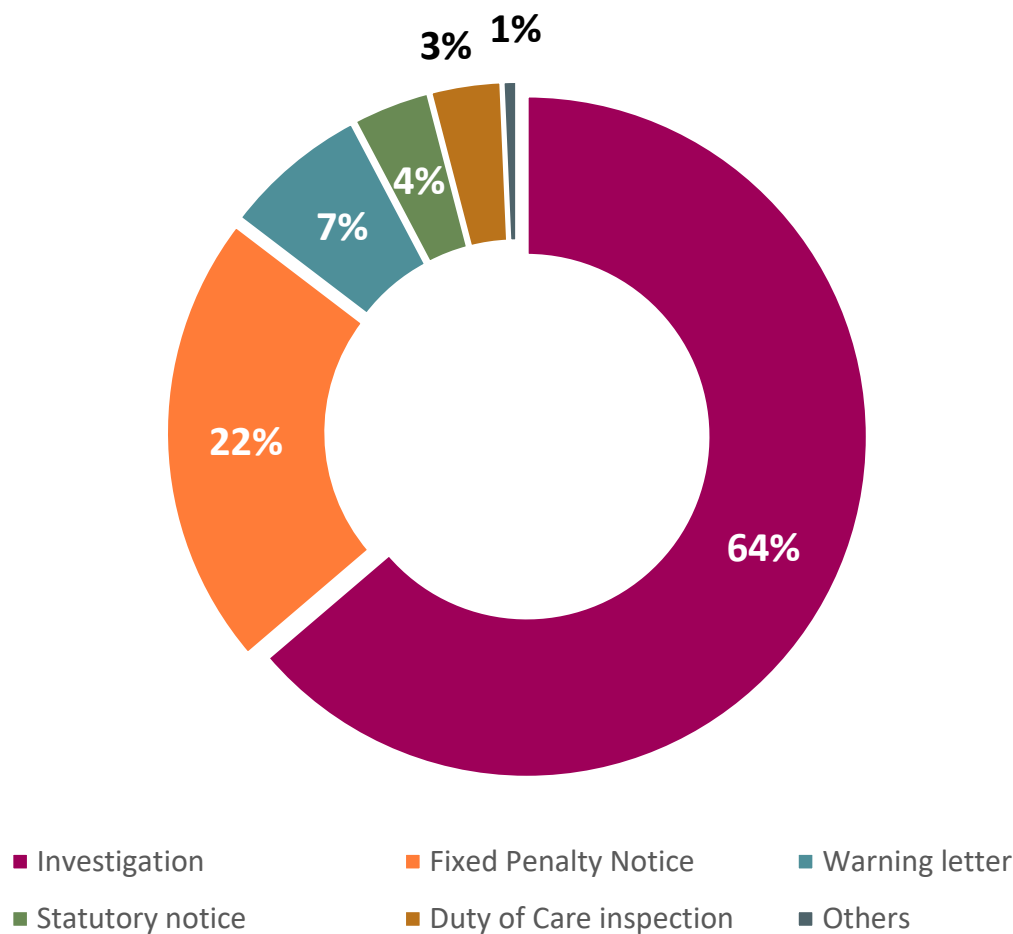
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_actions.
Note: Multiple actions can sometimes be carried out on one particular incident.

64 per cent of all actions taken against fly-tipping in London were investigations

Local authorities use a range of enforcement actions to respond to fly-tipping incidents, including investigations, warning letters, fixed penalty notices (FPNs)* and statutory notices. Multiple enforcement actions can be recorded for a single incident; for example, an incident may be investigated and subsequently result in an FPN.

In 2024-25, investigations were the most common enforcement action taken against fly-tipping in London, accounting for **64 per cent** of all actions (147,235 investigations in total). FPNs accounted for **22 per cent** of all actions (49,915 FPNs). Almost 16,000 warning letters were issued in 2024-25, accounting for **7 per cent** of total enforcement actions.

Types of fly-tipping enforcement actions in London, 2024-25



Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_actions. The 'Others' category is the sum of stop and search, vehicles seized, formal caution, prosecution and injunction *An FPN refers to a financial penalty issued for certain environmental offences to penalise an offender without taking the case to court.

Just over half of fly-tipping FPNs were issued for littering-related offences in 2024-25

Local authorities can use a number of different types of FPN in response to fly-tipping and related offences. These include FPNs issued directly for fly-tipping and FPNs for breaches of the household waste duty of care.

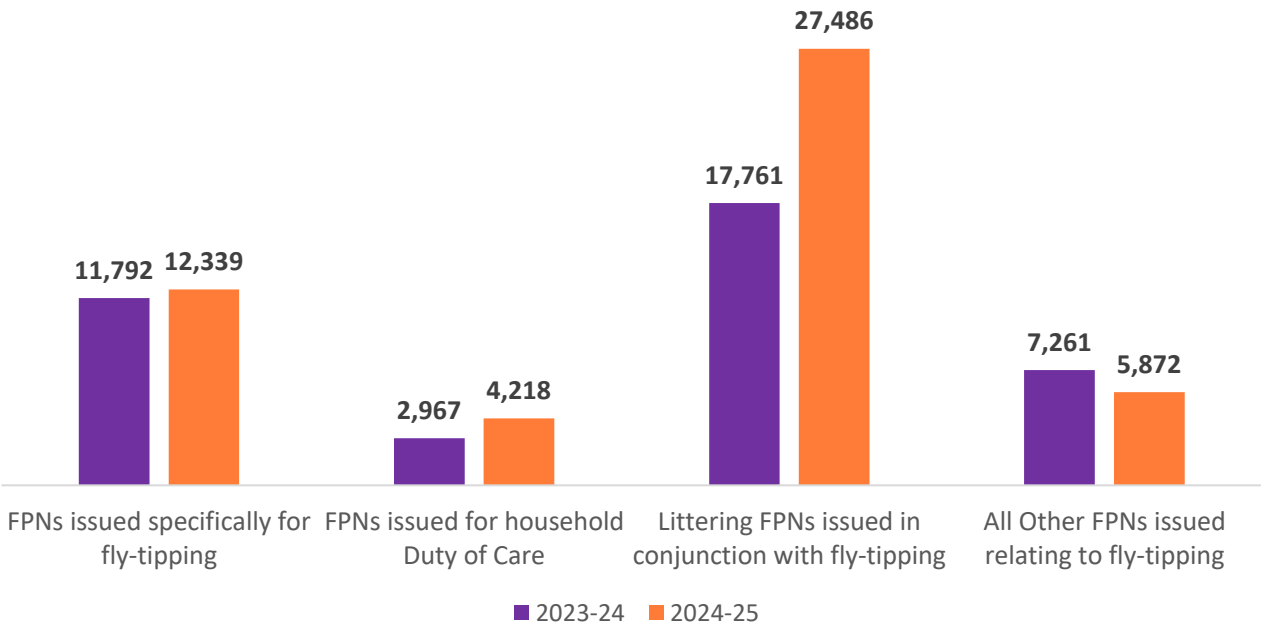
In May 2016, local authorities in England were given the power to issue FPNs specifically for fly-tipping. Prior to this, there was no specific FPN for fly-tipping, although local authorities could issue FPNs for other offences associated with waste disposal, such as littering or anti-social behaviour.

Further enforcement powers were given to local authorities and the Environment Agency in January 2019, who can now issue FPNs for breaches of the household waste duty of care when householders pass their waste to an unlicensed waste carrier.

In 2024-25, littering FPNs issued in conjunction with fly-tipping accounted for over half (55 per cent) of all FPNs issued for fly-tipping in London at 27,486.

The number of FPNs issued specifically for fly-tipping increased by five per cent to 12,339 since the previous year.

Number of FPNs issued for fly-tipping, by type, London, 2023-24 and 2024-25



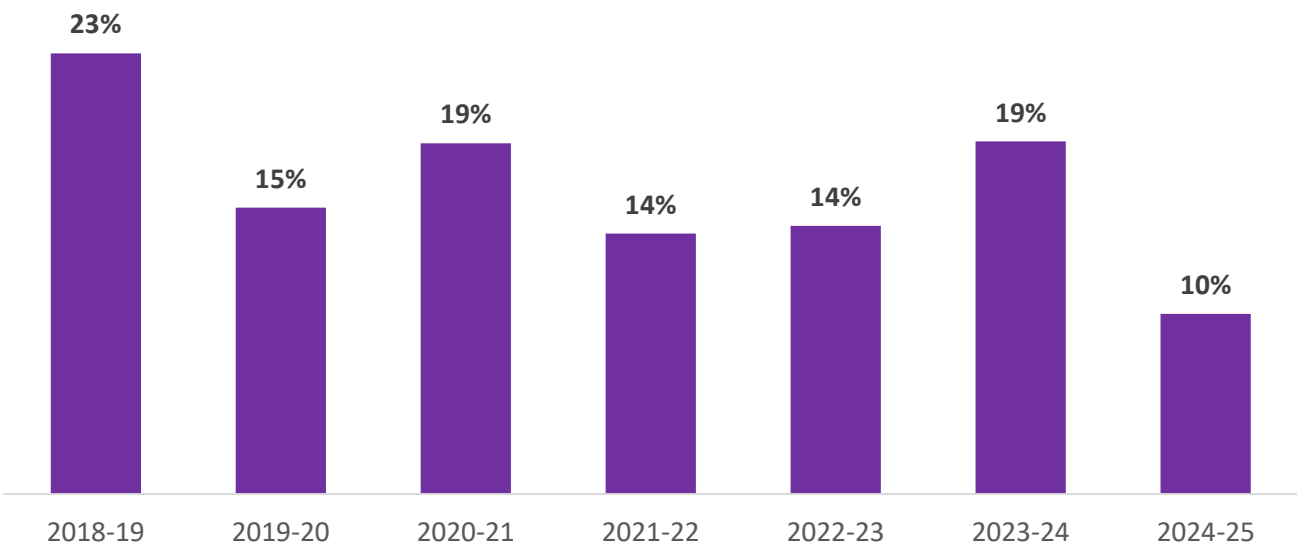
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_actions. The 'All Other Fixed Penalty Notices issued' category includes FPNs which have been served in relation to fly-tipping and other waste offences that are not captured by the other three categories

10 per cent of FPNs issued for fly-tipping in London were paid

In London, FPN amounts can range from £150 to £1,000, with the amount set by individual local authorities. In July 2026, the Government announced that the maximum fine for fly-tipping will increase from £1,000 to £5,000.

In 2024-25, a total of **49,915** FPNs for fly-tipping were issued in London. Of these, only **10 per cent** (4,757) were paid. This is below the England average of 14 per cent and was the second lowest payment rate of any English region.

Proportion of fly-tipping FPNs paid, London, 2018-19 to 2024-25



Proportion of fly-tipping FPNs paid, by region, 2024-25

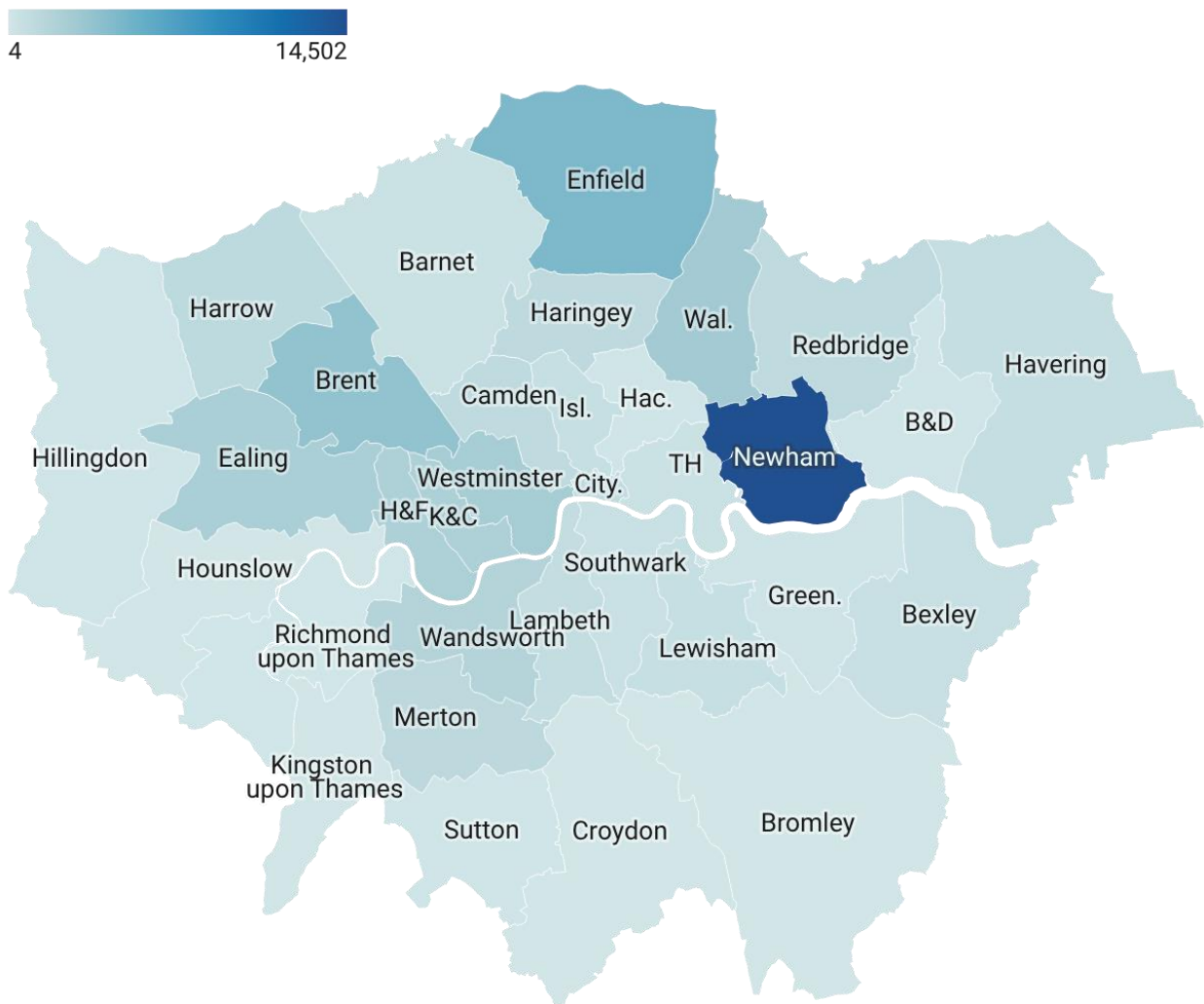


Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_actions.

Between 4 and 14,502 FPNs were issued for fly-tipping by London boroughs

The number of FPNs issued for fly-tipping varied across London in 2024-25. Local authorities issued between 4 FPNs in Hounslow and 14,502 FPNs in Newham.

Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) issued for fly-tipping across London, 2024-25



Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_actions.

There were 233 fly-tipping prosecutions in London in 2024-25

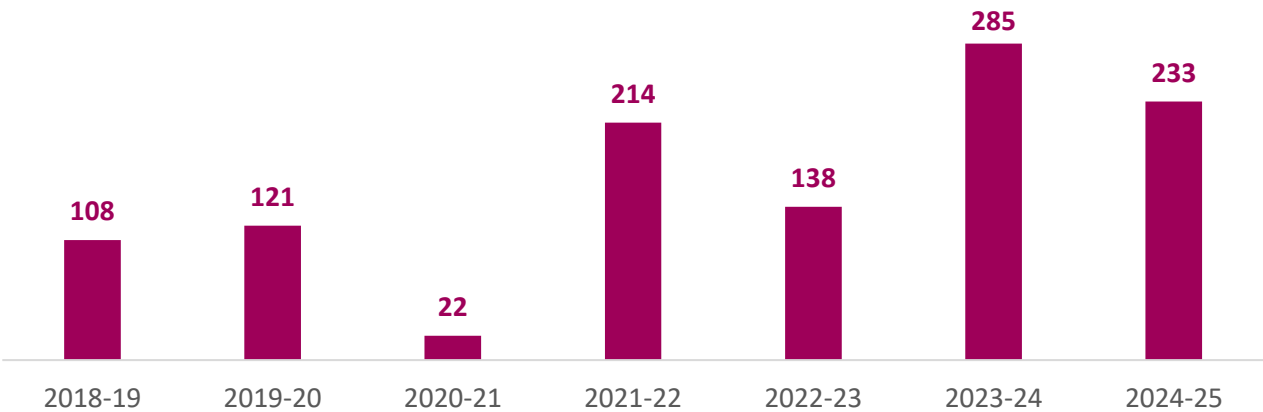
Fly-tipping is a criminal offence under section 33 of the [Environmental Protection Act 1990](#). Failure to pay the FPN issued could result in prosecution.

In 2024-25, there were a total of **233** prosecution actions taken against fly-tipping offenders in London, a decrease from 285 fly-tipping prosecutions in 2023-24.

Prosecution costs refer to the legal and administrative expenses incurred by local authorities when investigating fly-tipping offences and prosecuting offenders in court. Those found guilty of fly-tipping may also have to pay legal costs and compensation. In 2024-25, local authorities incurred **£76,482** in prosecution costs associated with fly-tipping.



Fly-tipping prosecution outcomes in London, 2024-25



Total prosecution costs in London, 2018-19 to 2024-25



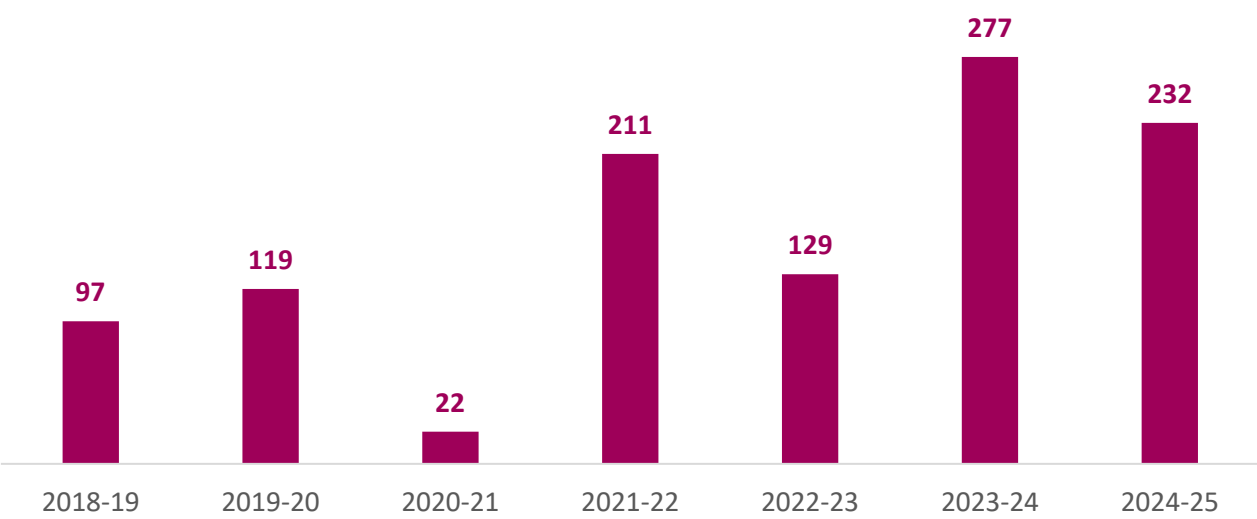
Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_actions.

232 fines were issued by courts for fly-tipping in 2024-25

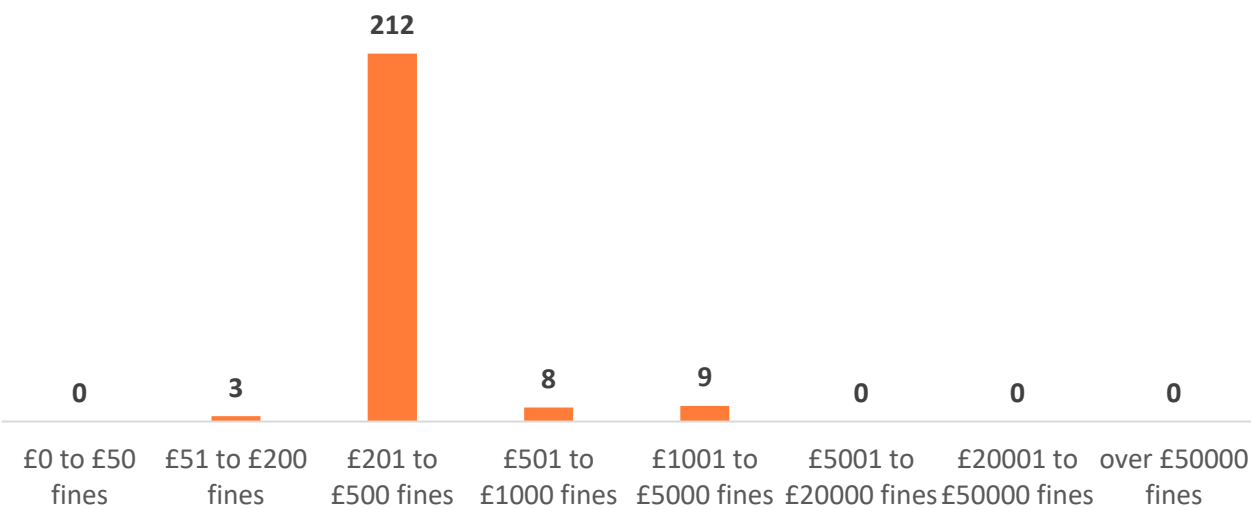
The number of fines issued by courts has varied over recent years. Of the 233 prosecutions taken against fly-tipping in 2024-25, 232 resulted in court-issued fines, a decrease of 16 per cent compared to the previous year, but an increase of 139 per cent since 2018-19.

In 2024-25, the majority of fines issued by courts in London were between £201 and £500 (212 fines), with court-issued fines totalling £83,292.

Total number of fines issued by courts in London, 2018-19 to 2024-25



Fines issued by courts in London, by FPN amount, 2024-25



Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2024 to 2025](#), 25 February 2026, LA_actions.

4 What Londoners think about fly-tipping

Overview

This section examines Londoners' views and experiences of fly-tipping using polling data. It explores public awareness of fly-tipping and whether Londoners believe more needs to be done to tackle the issue.

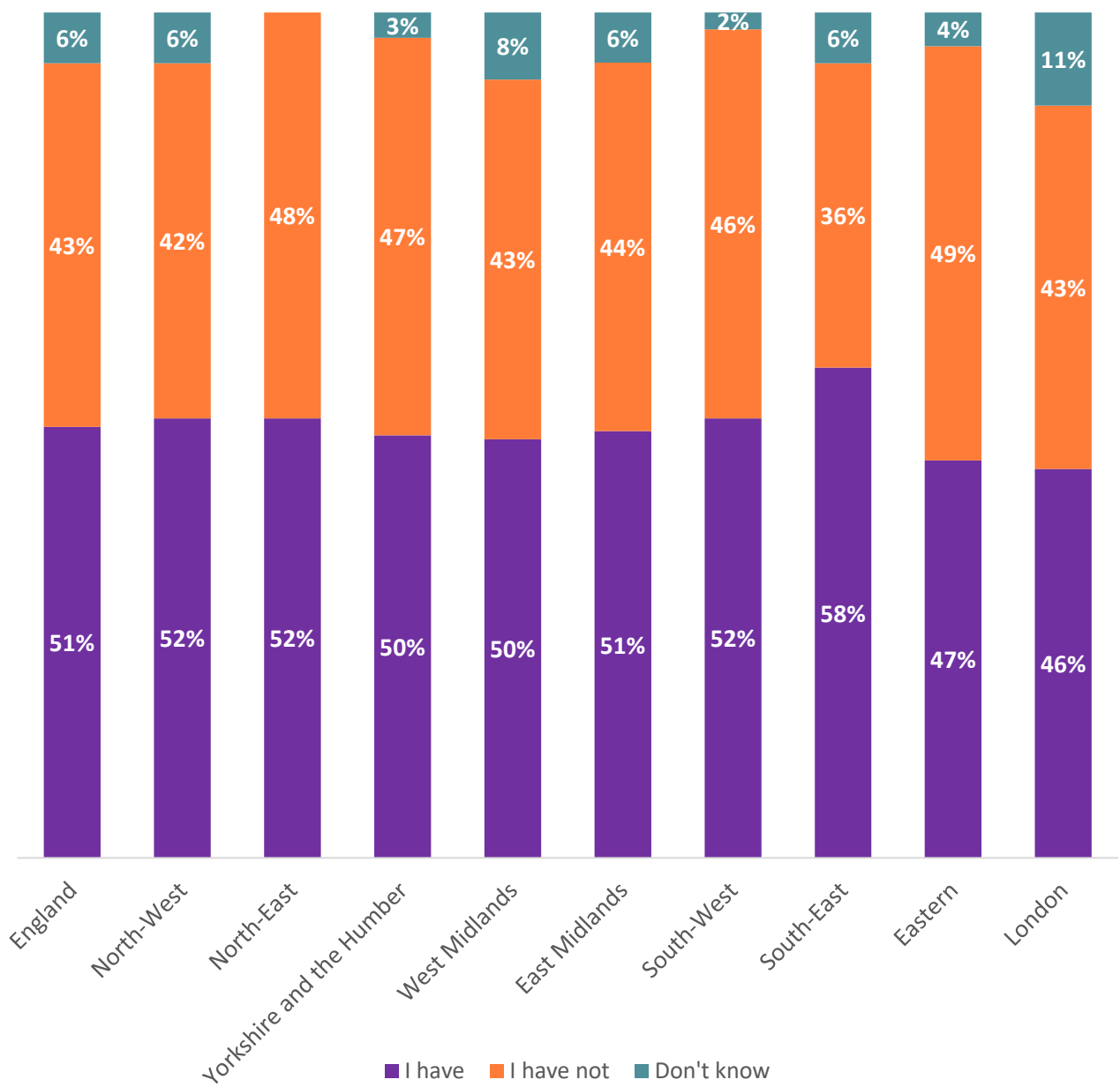
Source information

The data in this section comes from independent polling conducted by Savanta. The polling was commissioned by the Liberal Democrats.

Almost half of Londoners have noticed fly-tipping in their area

Polling conducted in April 2025 found that **46 per cent** of Londoners had noticed instances of fly-tipping in their local area. This is the lowest proportion of any English region and below the England average of 51 per cent.

Proportion of people who have noticed fly-tipping in their local area, by region, April 2025



Source: Liberal Democrats, [Britain facing fly-tipping epidemic as massive majority back action to fix crime](#), 25 April 2025, Table 1 and 2. Savanta interviewed 2,212 UK adults aged 18+ online between 17 April and 21 April 2025. Data were weighted to be representative of the UK by age, sex, region, and social grade.

5 Waste management

Overview

This section explores the management of waste by local authorities. This can include the disposal and treatment of some large waste that has been dumped on the street illegally.

Source information

The data in this section comes from the Department for Environment, Food, & Rural Affairs (Defra)'s Affairs, [Local authority collected waste management - annual results 2024/25](#).

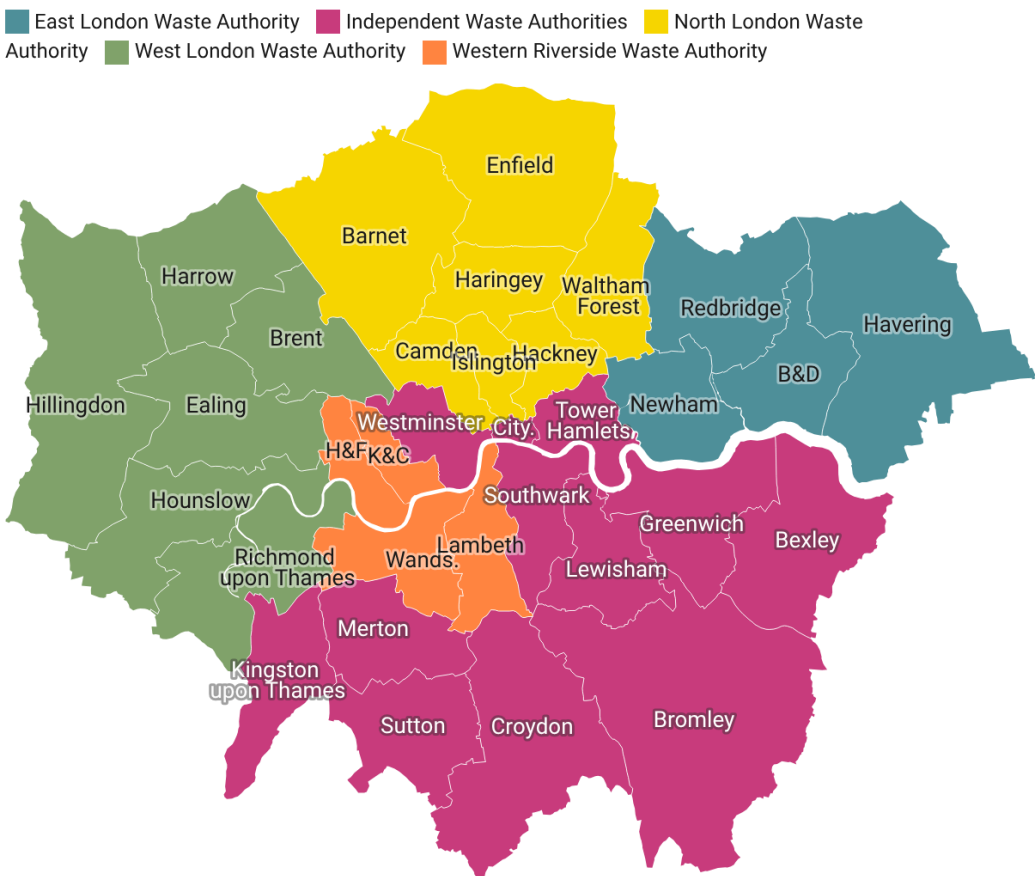
London Waste Authorities

London boroughs are responsible for collecting household waste and enforcing against fly-tipping, while waste authorities are responsible for the disposal and treatment of collected waste. This can include some large waste that has been dumped on the street illegally.

There are four statutory joint waste authorities in London, alongside a number of independent waste authorities. These are **East London Waste Authority**, **North London Waste Authority**, **West London Waste Authority** and **Western Riverside Waste Authority**.

The remaining London boroughs, Bexley, Bromley, Croydon, Greenwich, Kingston upon Thames, Lewisham, Merton, Southwark, Sutton and Tower Hamlets act as **independent waste authorities** in their own right. However, Croydon, Kingston, Merton and Sutton collaborate via the South London Waste Partnership.

Map of Waste Authorities in London



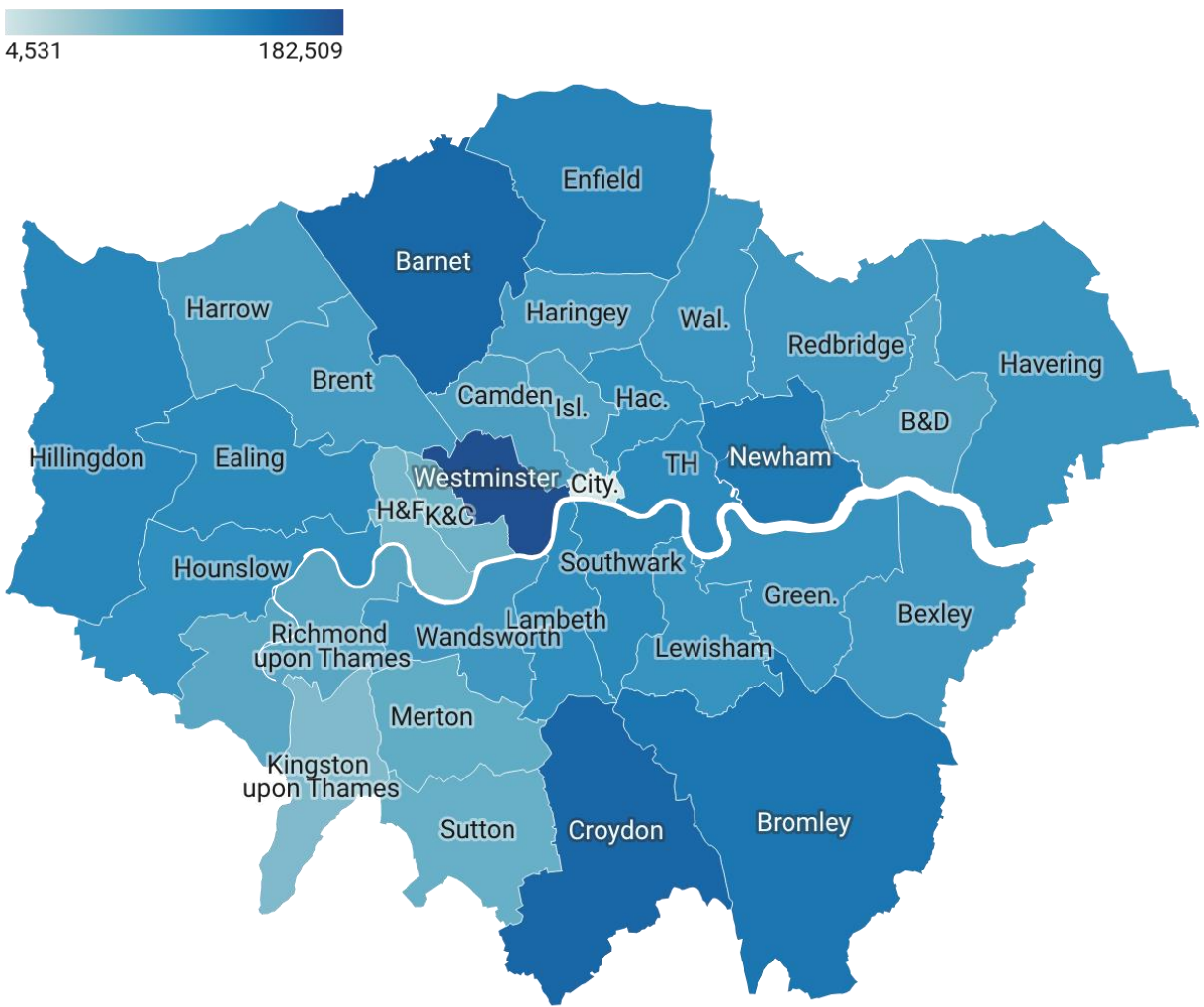
Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: [East London Waste Authority](#), [North London Waste Authority](#), [West London Waste Authority](#), [Western Riverside Waste Authority](#)

Local authority collected waste ranged from 4,500 to 183,000 tonnes in 2024-25

Local authority collected waste consists of all waste from households, street sweepings, municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste, and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials, plus some commercial and/or industrial waste. In 2024-25, local authority collected waste ranged from 4,531 tonnes in the City of London to 182,509 tonnes in Westminster.

Total local authority collected waste (tonnes), London, 2024-25

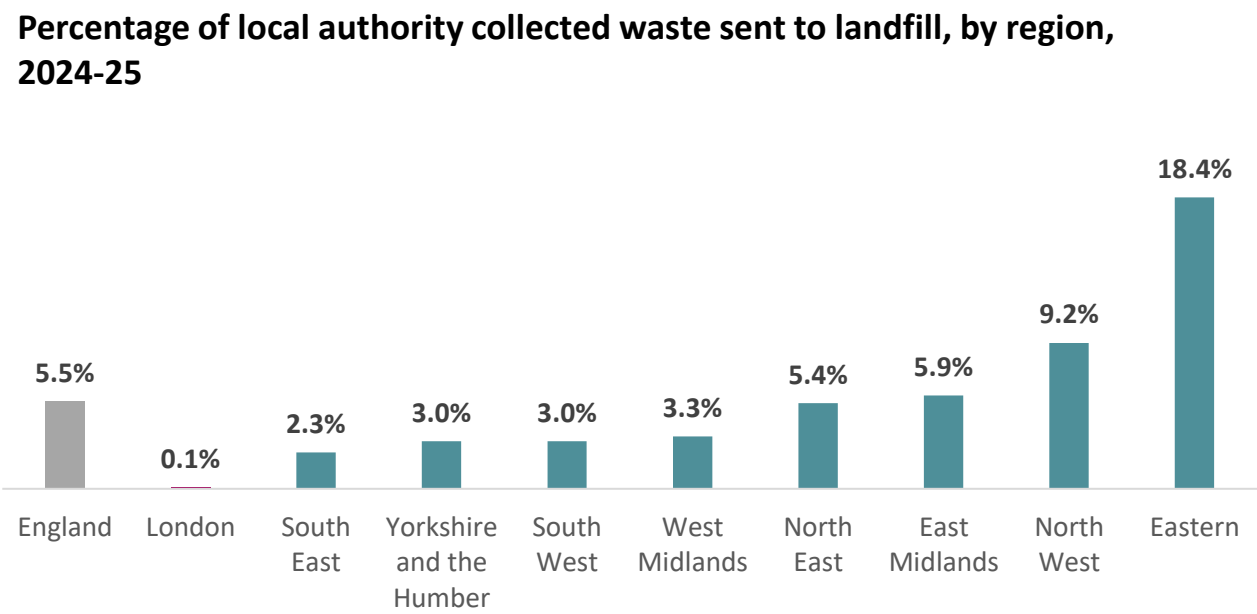
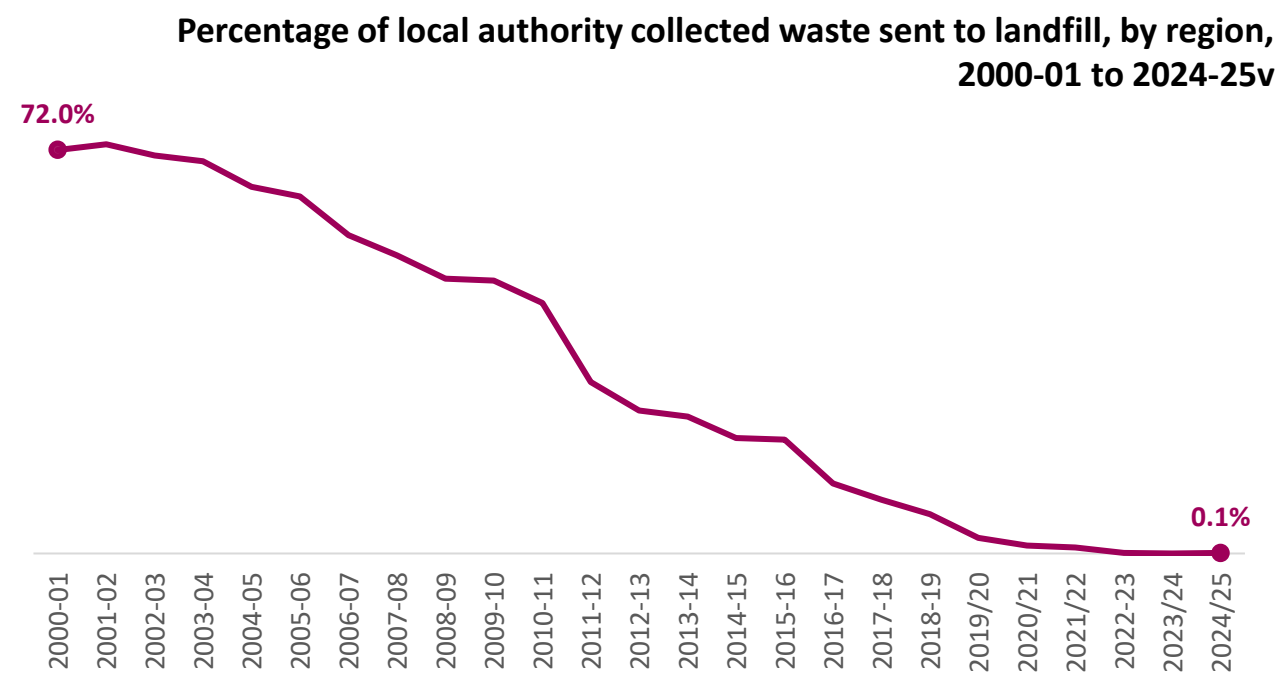


Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Local authority collected waste management - annual results 2024/25 England Data](#), Table 1

0.1 per cent of waste in London was sent to landfill in 2024-25

The Mayor’s [London Environment Strategy](#) aims for London to send no biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026. London has largely achieved this target with just 0.1 per cent of waste sent to landfill in 2024-25, down from 72 per cent in 2000-01. This was the lowest proportion of waste sent to landfill of any English region and well below the England average of 5.5 per cent.



Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Local authority collected waste management - annual results 2024/25 England Data](#), Table 3a

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Vietnamese

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Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta adresi aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਅਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দপিলের একটা সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফো করবেন অথবা উল্লেখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا مذکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

إذا كنت أنت أو أحد معارفك بحاجة إلى هذا التقرير مطبوعاً بخط كبير أو بطريقة برايل، أو ترغب في الحصول على الملخص والنتائج الرئيسية بلغة أخرى، فيرجى التواصل معنا على: 020 7983 4100 أو عبر البريد الإلكتروني assembly.translations@london.gov.uk

Gujarati

જો તમારે આ દસ્તાવેજનો સાર તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતો હોય તો ઉપર આપેલ નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઉપર આપેલ ટપાલ અથવા ઈ-મેઈલ સરનામા પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.

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OCTOBER 2026

Published by
The London Assembly
City Hall
Kamal Chunchie Way
London E16 1ZE
Enquiries 020 7983 4000