

NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY

REPORT TITLE:
JOINT WASTE STRATEGY UPDATE & ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

REPORT OF:
HEAD OF WASTE STRATEGY AND CONTRACTS

FOR SUBMISSION TO: AUTHORITY MEETING	DATE: 9th December 2009
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SUMMARY OF REPORT:

This report updates Members on progress made with implementing the North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) since the Authority meeting on 25th September 2009. It includes the first annual monitoring report of progress made on implementing the NLJWS since the adoption of the Strategy was concluded in February 2009 and additionally provides detail on some of the more recent activities in specific areas such as waste prevention. Other reports included elsewhere on this Authority agenda provide updates on other areas of activity such as contract work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authority is recommended to:

- (i) Approve the 2008/09 Annual Monitoring Report for the NLJWS set out in Appendix 2.
- (ii) Note the progress on waste prevention activities and that a new waste prevention plan for the 2010 – 2012 will be brought to the next Authority meeting.

**Signed by Head of Waste Strategy
and Contracts**



Date: 30th November 2009

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS), February 2009, provides the framework for progress towards reducing, reusing and recovering a greater proportion of the municipal waste which is generated in the North London Waste Authority area and reducing the amount which is sent for disposal to landfill. This report provides an update on progress made with implementing the NLJWS since the Authority meeting in September 2009. The structure of the report follows the structure of the strategy itself.

2.0 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The NLJWS is required to be in conformity with the Mayor of London's municipal waste management strategy for the capital, currently 'Rethinking Rubbish in London', Mayor of London, September 2003. At the last Authority meeting it was anticipated that a revised Mayoral waste strategy for London would be published in the autumn. This has not yet happened. When the consultation draft of the new waste strategy is released this will be reported to Members at a future Authority meeting. However, at this stage it is too early to say whether a revised waste strategy for the capital will result in subsequent modifications to the NLJWS.

Annual Monitoring Report

- 2.2 As reported at the last Authority meeting, an Annual Monitoring Report will be produced outlining progress against the NLJWS targets and implementation actions each year. The Annual Monitoring Report is prepared by the Authority on behalf of all the eight partners who are collectively responsible for developing and delivering the NLJWS, namely the Authority and the seven constituent boroughs. Accordingly the draft Annual Monitoring Report has been circulated to borough technical officers and additionally discussed at a Technical Officers' Group meeting.
- 2.3 The Annual Monitoring Report is primarily based on information taken from WasteDataFlow (the national database onto which local authorities report all their waste data and information). Where information is not taken from WasteDataFlow, this is clearly stated. The benefit of using WasteDataFlow information is that the data is audited and recorded nationally, but the weakness of using this information is that it takes a considerable amount of time for the figures to be finalised, hence we are reporting on 2008/09 progress in December 2009.

- 2.4 In addition to reporting on progress against the NLJWS Implementation Actions the Annual Monitoring Report also provides a first update on the Objectives and Indicators included in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the NLJWS. The SEA Directive requires the significant environmental effects of implementing the plan or programme that has been assessed to be monitored “in order, inter alia to identify [...] unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to take remedial action” (Article 10(1)). Government guidance reinforces this.¹
- 2.5 A more detailed description of the background to the Annual Monitoring Report is attached as Appendix 1, and the full Annual Monitoring Report is attached as Appendix 2 to this report. The baseline year for the Annual Monitoring Report has been set at 2006/07 (the first full year for which relevant data is available) so this first report provides details of performance for the three years from 2006/07 to 2008/09. Future reports will simply include a further one year update.
- 2.6 In brief the report shows that in the three years from 2006/07 to 2008/09:
- The tonnes of municipal waste collected have declined by 5.5% (Table 2 of Appendix 2).
 - That the level of household waste recycling, composting and reuse is increasing across the area, to an overall reuse, recycling and composting rate of 27% in 2008/09 (Table 9 of Appendix 2). Payments to third parties in terms of reuse and recycling credits are also increasing.
 - The percentage of commercial waste managed by the partner authorities that was recycled and composted has also increased during the period from 5,781 tonnes in 2006/07 to 6,317 tonnes in 2008/09 (as shown in Table 22).
 - In contrast to the above, the tonnages of municipal waste sent to landfill have decreased, from 36% in 2006/07 to 29% in 2008/09.
 - On the less positive side however, the tonnes of fly-tipped waste collected in the area appear to have been increasing year-on-year for the past three years (in Table 14), although this is doubtless due in part at least to changes in assessment methodologies.

¹ Appendix 10 to ‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’, by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, September 2005, provides further guidance. Section 6 of the SEA Environmental report also notes that monitoring is not an end in itself, but that its role is to identify areas of under or over-performance and where appropriate activate remedial action, so it is appropriate to report on the SEA indicators at this stage. The ODPM Guidance does not prescribe the monitoring frequency against SEA indicators but states that ‘When documenting the monitoring strategy consider: the time, frequency and geographical extent of monitoring (e.g. link to timeframes for targets: and monitoring whether the effect is predicted to be short, medium or long-term).

- In addition to the above, the household waste reuse, recycling and composting performance shows that as a group of authorities, collectively north London is some way off achieving its targets in the NLJWS of:
 - 35% recycling and composting by 2010
 - 45% recycling and composting by 2015
 - 50% recycling and composting by 2020

2.7 The Improvement Programme which was presented in detail and agreed by the Authority at its meeting on 10th December 2008, addresses many of the performance measures included in the NLJWS and the formation of the 50% Groups at both a Member and officer level will provide further focus in this area. Further updates will be brought forward to future Authority meetings.

3.0 WASTE HIERARCHY OPTIONS

Waste Prevention

3.1 The North London Waste Prevention Plan 2008-2010 sets out the short term plans for delivering on the waste prevention 'implementation actions' within the NLJWS. The work programme for 2009-10 includes delivery of a Love Food Hate Waste campaign to reduce food waste, which is supported by funding from the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP); delivery of 'Watch Your Waste Week' (17th – 25th October); participation in the European Week of Waste Reduction (21st – 29th November) and further work on furniture reuse. A new two-year Waste Prevention Plan, will also be brought forward to the February Authority meeting for approval. Work has already commenced on developing this plan.

Waste Prevention – 'Love Food Hate Waste' Campaign

3.2 Since the last Authority meeting the following activities have been delivered as part of the campaign:

- Community group presentations across the area to explain the benefits of food waste reduction to residents.
- Love Food Hate Waste roadshows in libraries and sports centres in all seven boroughs.
- Visits to retailers across all seven boroughs to encourage them to support the Love Food Hate Waste message by displaying campaign leaflets and posters.
- Events in local businesses during Watch Your Waste Week. These included a roadshow at the Guardian News and Media's head office on 17th November.
- Completion of a Love Food Hate Waste recipe competition, featuring recipes made with leftovers submitted by people either living or working in north London.
- Publication of a small recipe book featuring the winning recipes from the competition. At the time of writing this Authority report it is anticipated that the book launch will take place with the Chair of the Authority on 3rd December.

- A series of Love Food Hate Waste roadshows in support of the European Week of Waste Reduction.
 - Bus back and bus shelter advertising in all seven boroughs in support of the campaign.
- 3.3 The project is on time and to budget and is due to be completed at the end of February 2010. A final report will be submitted to WRAP at the end of March 2010. Quarterly claims and reports are made in the interim and are available to Members on request.
- 3.4 The target for the campaign is to reduce the amount of food waste disposed in north London by the following amounts:
- Divert 5,143 tonnes of food waste in the 12 month period of the campaign.
 - As a result divert 8,208 tonnes of food waste by March 2011.

WRAP will assess whether this is achieved by reference to the number and type of activities delivered in north London and comparing these activities to those delivered by similar campaigns elsewhere, for which market research on impacts has been carried out.

Waste Prevention - Watch Your Waste Week (17th – 25th October)

- 3.5 Watch Your Waste Week took place in October with a series of waste prevention activities and events taking place across all seven boroughs. The events included four joint give-and-take days, fashion and maternity clothes swapping events, real nappy promotions, compost workshops, compost and reusable jute bag give-aways and a series of educational workshops – one in each borough which resulted in the production of seven life-size sculptures made of rubbish, each representing the typical weight of waste thrown away by a person in a week.
- 3.6 Councillor Loakes was photographed for the press launch of Watch Your Waste Week with four of the sculptures in St. Pancras Station and councillors Knight, Haley and Harper all had photographs taken with pupils and sculptures in Camden, Haringey and Barnet respectively for local press purposes.
- 3.7 A full report on Watch Your Waste Week will be provided for Members at the February Authority meeting.

Waste Prevention – Objectives and actions of the next Plan

- 3.8 As reported above, a new Waste Prevention Plan needs to be prepared for 2010 – 2012. Work has started on this plan, which will be brought to the next Authority meeting for consideration and approval.
- 3.9 The next plan will be guided by a various developments and the publication of a number of recent reports, namely:

- The 'DEFRA Evidence Review', a research report which reviews best practice and likely impacts of different waste prevention interventions. Accompanying the evidence review is an International Review of Household Waste Prevention Policies and Practices.
- A number of reports² produced by the Association of Cities and Regions for Recycling and sustainable management of Resources (ACR+), which the Authority joined earlier this year.
- The results of an internal workshop held earlier this year with WRAP and north London waste prevention officers, which examined the composition of north London's waste and the likely most effective interventions from a tonnage perspective as a result.

3.10 All actions proposed in the next waste prevention plan will be supported by a cost –benefit analysis.

3.11 Finally, Members will be pleased to note that the Authority and its seven constituent boroughs were finalists for three national awards for the 2008 Watch Your Waste Week and were successful in winning the Best Regional Project/Initiative at the LARAC (Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee) national celebration awards for the North London Watch Your Waste Week, 2008.

State of Separation Payments

3.12 Officers have received advice from external Counsel concerning the implementation of a suitable scheme. It has not been possible to collate all the data considered necessary by Counsel in time for this cycle, and the significant scale of recent and imminent changes to the amounts of separated wastes to be managed by the Authority mean that it is no longer possible to have a fully developed revised scheme ready for 2010/11. Accordingly this workstream will be carried forward for implementation of a fairer financial regime from 2011/12.

4.0 IMPLEMENTING THE BEST OPTION FOR NORTH LONDON

Waste Collection Implications – Reuse and Recycling Centres

4.1 As noted at the last meeting of the Authority, the constituent borough councils have been invited to consider restructuring the approach to the London Waste & Recycling Board into a suite of borough bids. Authority officers will continue to support this workstream in the short and medium terms.

² E.g. 'Waste Prevention in regional waste management plans – Comparative study of 7 regional and sub-regional authorities in Europe' and the newly published 'Quantitative Benchmarks for Waste Prevention – A guide for local and regional authorities in support of the new Waste Framework Directive'.

Waste Disposal Implications – Procurement of Services for Dry Recyclables Processing

- 4.2 The Authority recently procured merchant MRF (Materials Recycling Facility) capacity for commingled material delivered by the constituent boroughs. Further details are provided in the Contracts Monitoring Report included elsewhere on this Authority agenda.

Waste Disposal Implications - Procurement of Services for Organics Processing

- 4.3 The procurement of additional short term organics waste processing capacity is on hold in the light of the announcement by the Authority that it expects to acquire SITA UK's 50 per cent stake in LondonWaste Ltd.

5.0 WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP TO DELIVER THE STRATEGY

Community Fund

- 5.1 The Authority has a £25,000 Community Fund to support community organisations delivering reuse, recycling or composting projects which meet certain criteria³. Since the last Authority meeting a number of applications for support have been received. These will now be sent to the Chair and Vice Chairs for review and a decision about funding support.
- 5.2 Any awards will be made under delegated authority (December 2007). Decisions will be reported in full at subsequent Authority meetings.

Borough Partnership Working

- 5.3 In order to lead and co-ordinate the activities of the seven constituent borough councils and the Authority, an officer group called the 50% Club has been established with Islington's Director of Environment as its chair. The Group has met three times to date.
- 5.4 A Member Group was also established at the last Authority meeting and will review the progress of the officer group.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The Authority is recommended to:
- (i) Approve the 2008/09 Annual Monitoring Report for the NLJWS set out in Appendix 2.

³ As in Appendix 1 of the North London Joint Waste Strategy Update report, September 2009.

- (ii) Note the progress on waste prevention activities and that a new waste prevention plan for the 2010 – 2012 will be brought to the next Authority meeting.

7.0 COMMENTS OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISER

- 7.1 The Financial Adviser has been consulted in the preparation of this report and has no comments to add.

8.0 COMMENTS OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

- 8.1 The Legal Adviser has been consulted in the preparation of this report and has no comments to add.

Local Government Act 1972 – Access to information

- Documents used:** North London Joint Waste Strategy, February 2009
- North London Waste Prevention Plan, 2008-2010, available at www.nlwa.gov.uk/yourwaste
- Waste prevention in regional waste management plans, Comparative study of 7 regional and subregional authorities in Europe, Technical report, ACR+ June 2006
- Quantitative Benchmarks for Waste Prevention, A guide for Local & Regional authorities in support of the new Waste Framework Directive, ACR+, November 2009
- ‘Rethinking Rubbish in London’, Mayor of London, September 2003
- Directive 2001/42/EC – the Strategic Environmental Assessment (or ‘SEA’) Directive
- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, September 2005, available at <http://www.communities.gov.uk>

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**DETAILED BACKGROUND TO THE
2008/09 ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT OF THE
NORTH LONDON JOINT WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Authority and its seven constituent borough councils developed a joint municipal waste management strategy, the North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) which completed the adoption process of all eight partners in February 2009. The NLJWS sets out a series of 'Strategy Implementation Actions', priorities and targets to be achieved in the period between 2004 and 2020 which would enable the partners to reach the outcome based targets of a 35% recycling and composting rate by 2010 and 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 in line with the National Waste Strategy objectives. The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the NLJWS also includes targets that the partners have previously agreed. Proposals to monitor progress towards these targets are also included in the report.
- 1.2 The NLJWS supports the principle of the waste hierarchy although is technology neutral in terms of the treatment method which will be adopted going forwards. The Authority's current 20-year Main Waste Disposal Contract with LondonWaste Ltd which covers energy from waste incineration and landfill disposal and through a contract variation composting of organic waste, is designed not to constrain the Authority or its Constituent Borough Councils in adopting an integrated approach to waste management. The main provisions within the contract that enable this approach are:
- No guaranteed minimum tonnage to be delivered for disposal (since December 1999);
 - No restrictions on the amount of waste that can be recycled or composted.
- 1.3 The NLJWS includes actions to minimise waste at source and to encourage reuse as priorities above recycling, composting and energy recovery, in line with the overall strategic objective of implementing a municipal waste management strategy which is based upon the 'waste hierarchy'.
- 1.4 Other strategic waste management objectives contained within the Strategy relate to equality of access to services e.g. to offer a recycling and compost collection service to a minimum of 95% of households and achieve 65% capture rates of targeted materials by 2015.
- 1.5 There is also a commitment to working in partnership to implement the NLJWS and to work, where appropriate, with the community sector,

commercial and industrial partners and national and regional agencies. The NLJWS also includes an implementation action to work closely with London Remade, the private sector and other agencies to encourage the development of new reprocessing infrastructure in North London and to seek to maximise the regeneration potential of these undertakings.

- 1.6 This first Annual Monitoring Report for the NLJWS additionally sets a baseline for monitoring information for the Strategy of 2006/07 and establishes a precedent for the format of the Annual Monitoring Report on the NLJWS.
- 1.7 In setting a baseline year for the Annual Monitoring Report consideration was given to both the start of the strategy itself (2004) the date at which it was fully adopted (February 2009) and the availability of sufficiently detailed information and consistent data sets. As a result of this review the financial year 2006/07 is proposed as the baseline year. This year is favoured as there is a complete set of data available on the WasteDataFlow system which is audited externally and is used by the Government to monitor progress towards compliance with the National Waste Strategy. The data provided to WasteDataFlow is supplied and verified by officers from the eight partner authorities before it is externally verified and audited. Officers responsible for verifying the data at Borough level can be identified through the system and it is believed that this level of accountability is sufficient to ensure that the supplied data is as accurate as possible.
- 1.8 WasteDataFlow is updated quarterly by the Authority and the seven constituent borough councils and is published quarterly in arrears. Approval for all eight sets of the data to be audited is given by the Head of Waste Strategy and Contracts and it is then externally audited and verified over three months. This amalgamated data can then be downloaded and used to compile an independently audited overview of progress towards the targets set in the North London Joint Waste Strategy six months after the end of each quarter.
- 1.9 The Annual Monitoring Report for 2008/09 includes data for the baseline year of 2006/07, the subsequent year of 2007/08 and the first reporting year of 2008/09. After this first report it is intended that all future reports will include information on the reporting year relative to the baseline as well as comparisons with the previous year.

2.0 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MONITORING

- 2.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the NLJWS includes additional targets that the partners have agreed to, although some of these will be specific to the actual sites and designs of new facilities. As such, until the new sites are decided upon it is not possible to prepare a baseline against which actual changes can be measured.

2.3 Nineteen objectives have been drafted and are listed in the 2008//09 Annual Report for the North London Joint Waste Strategy

APPENDIX 2

**2008/09 Annual Monitoring Report for the
North London Joint Waste Strategy**

December 2009

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Introduction

The North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) sets a framework for the management of municipal waste in north London. It has been prepared and adopted by the North London Waste Authority and the London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. The Strategy covers the period from 2004 to 2020. This annual report is the first to be published showing the performance of the eight partners towards achieving the objectives and targets set in the NLJWS.

The draft NLJWS was submitted to the Mayor of London in September 2004 and again in 2008. It was subsequently approved by the Mayor and adopted by all the partners.

It was deemed necessary to conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the NLJWS and so in 2007 the draft NLJWS was provided for comment to statutory consultees and the public alongside a scoping report for the SEA. Then following the SEA preliminary consultation it was again submitted to a further public consultation process during May and June of 2008 along with the final draft of the SEA Environmental Report. An updated version of the Strategy incorporating comments received from both the Mayor and the consultees and approved and adopted by all Partners, was published in February 2009.

This report should be read in association with the previously published North London Joint Waste Strategy as it is not intended to duplicate text already published within that document. Both documents are available at www.nlwa.gov.uk.

All the data reported here (with the exception of some community sector funding information, which is not collected for central government use) is from WasteDataFlow, the web based system for reporting by UK Local Authorities to government. The system has been operational since 2004 but the data set is not complete for all the partners until 2006. Hence a reporting baseline of 2006/07 has been chosen for this and subsequent reports.

The shaded boxes below contain the 'implementation actions' published in the NLJWS that the partners have agreed to report annually. Each implementation action is followed by some analysis and commentary. Implementation actions which are not reported upon in this document generally do not lend themselves to annual monitoring and review, e.g. implementation 1.B. which states that the north London partner authorities have agreed to a series of Aims and Objectives.

Demography of the North London area

2A To ensure that the strategy matches future changes in demography, the North London Partner Authorities have agreed to continue to share demographic information where it is required for strategy development and implementation.

Changes in the demography of North London are shown in the table below. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of households in the North London area. It is to be expected that an increase in the population would lead to an increase in the amounts of waste produced but the evidence reported subsequently shows that this is not the case. The number of properties reported is taken from WasteDataFlow and may be different to other sources of similar data. The values presented here are used to derive rates reported elsewhere in the text.

Table 1: Demographic of the North London area.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Population	1,599,612	1,682,700	1,684,825
Number of dwellings	697,588	696,000	696,000

Municipal Waste arising

2B This Strategy employs the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit recommended growth rate for municipal waste when planning for the new waste management facilities that will be needed in North London.

The projection used in the NLJWS is a growth rate for municipal waste of 3% increase per annum until 2010 and then an increase of 2.5% per annum thereafter. This projection is in line with Government guidance in 2004, but in addition a sensitivity analysis was undertaken for the 2009 adopted version of the NLJWS showing the impact of differing growth rates over time.

The amount of municipal waste produced in the North London area is shown below. Historically the waste stream had increased in size every year but in recent years this trend has changed. This figure includes all the waste collected by local authorities in North London including all waste collected for reuse, recycling, composting and disposal.

As can be seen in Table 2 below the actual growth rate of waste is currently in decline. This is likely to be due to the success of waste minimisation initiatives; the impact of the landfill tax and the drive to reduce packaging as

well as the most significant impact of the general decline in economic activity in 2008/09 due to the current downturn meaning that less waste is produced than was previously expected.

Table 2: Municipal Waste collected in North London.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of municipal waste collected	958,600	947,793	905,768
Growth rate	-	-1%	-4%

Waste Minimisation

4.A2 The North London Partner Authorities will actively support Business Networks encouraging demonstrably effective waste prevention and minimisation amongst local businesses.

4.A3 The North London Partner Authorities will seek external funding or regional support to develop a packaging waste prevention campaign with local manufacturing companies.

The partners have not specifically supported Business Networks in the last three years, but have continued to engage with businesses in a number of ways:

- During reporting year 2008/09 the London Borough of Enfield ran an event for local businesses on packaging waste reduction and the legislation surrounding the same.
- During 2008/09 the partners also published a Waste Prevention Guide for Businesses. Whilst a small number of copies were printed, it was hoped that businesses would view the document electronically, so it was made available as a free download from the NLWA website. An updated version is available at the following address:
http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/cms_images/documents/businessguide09.pdf
- A series of posters was also produced for businesses encouraging waste prevention.

The partners continue to support business initiatives to prevent and minimise waste and continue to seek external funding. Further details of external funding secured are reported elsewhere in this report.

Waste Reduction

4.B1 The Partner Authorities will seek external funding to run waste prevention public awareness campaigns across North London throughout the period of this Strategy.

Table 3: External funding obtained to run waste prevention awareness campaigns

All waste prevention activity between 2006/07 and 2008/09 was funded directly by the Partner Authorities, whose focus at this time was on home composting (4.D1 and 4.D2 below). Although some of the Partner authorities were included in a Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) home composting scheme which provided subsidised home composting bins and associated publicity materials, during this period, this support is not included here.

Waste Reuse

4.C2 The Partner Authorities will continue to support bids for external funding of reuse services and will seek to develop a means of rewarding effective reuse services directly through a reuse “credit”, to reflect the avoided or deferred cost of disposal.

Table 4: Amount of Reuse and Recycling Credit paid

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Reuse and Recycling Credit paid	£28,958	£92,001	£114,001
Tonnes of waste attracting Credit	466	1,714	2,062
Number of organisations receiving Credit	6	12	11

The NLWA continues to support charities and other third sector organisations by paying reuse and recycling credits for waste that is diverted from landfill by these organisations.

Additional support provided to the Community Sector is described under objectives 8.B1 and 8.B2 below.

Home composting

4.D1 The Partner Authorities will provide a concerted and on-going promotional campaign to encourage home composting throughout the period of this strategy, offering residents purpose built bins at subsidised rates and providing support to residents wishing to compost at home.

4.D2 The Partner Authorities will aim to ensure that 25 % of all residents with gardens compost at home by 2014 to divert approximately 40,000 tonnes from the waste stream.

There are an estimated 148,449 suitable properties with gardens in the North London area. By 31 March 2009, Boroughs had distributed a total of 42,196 home composting units and wormeries to residents in the area. This coverage represents 28% of the total target, exceeding the aim to provide 25% of residents with home composting units.

Research conducted by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) has found that home composting bins divert on average 150 kilograms of waste per annum. This diversion breaks down to 45 kilograms diverted from landfill and 105 kilograms diverted from garden waste collection schemes. Using this figure, the calculated waste diversion by this method is 6,329 tonnes per annum. This is considerably less than the 40,000 tonnes of waste that is targeted in the NLJWS despite the target for the number of bins to be distributed being exceeded. It should be noted that this figure does not include the numbers of units that residents have purchased independently nor the amount that are composting waste without a unit, instead using a traditional "compost heap".

Community composting

4.E The Partner Authorities will actively support appropriate community compost projects in North London, particularly where these contribute to statutory compost targets, through patronage of bids for external funding, direct support and through payment of third party recycling credits.

Table 5: Amount of support for community compost projects

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Support for Community Compost Projects	£12,568	£12,432	£6,850

Between 2005 and 2007 the Authority ran a Community Composting Fund. During 2006/07 the Authority distributed funding to seven community groups to support composting projects. The funding supported both the provision of shared composting facilities as well as community based kitchen waste collection schemes. Some of the money from the 2006/07 fund was carried over into 2007/08 and as a result one further project was supported, and the remaining funding provided to the four north London boroughs which had not yet had projects in their area in receipt of support. These four boroughs then allocated the funding to local community groups, based upon an agreed set of funding award criteria. Community composting projects may be eligible for recycling credits as reported in section 4.C2 above.

After 2007/08, the scope of the funding was expanded and the community composting fund renamed the Community Projects Fund. The Community Projects Fund is available for community based organisations in the North London area delivering composting, recycling or reuse. The amount of funding awarded to composting projects will depend upon the quality and the number of bids received and the level of funding already allocated to other activities. During 2008/09 four community projects were funded, of which three community projects were composting initiatives.

Reuse and Recycling Centres

4.G1 The Partner Authorities will provide continuously improving Reuse and Recycling Centres in excess of the minimum statutory provision throughout the period of this Strategy, which shall be freely available for the deposit of household waste by all Londoners on a reciprocal basis.

4.G2 The Partner Authorities will aim to achieve 60% recycling and composting diversion rates at all North London Reuse and Recycling Centres by 2015.

Table 6: Recycling and Composting Rates at Reuse & Recycling Centres

	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09
Total tonnage collected	73,782	72,901	75,469
Recycling and composting tonnage	40,053	38,707	36,913
Residual tonnage	33,729	34,194	38,556
Recycling and Composting rate	54%	53%	49%
Number of Reuse and Recycling Centres	9	9	9
Number of Reuse and Recycling Centres per 100,000 people	1	1	1

Over the last three years there was an increase in the amount of residual waste collected at Reuse and Recycling Centres and a decrease in the amount of material collected for recycling and composting. The decrease in recycled tonnage is likely to be because more material is being collected for recycling at the kerbside as described in objectives 4.H1 to 4.L2 below and so is not being taken to Reuse and Recycling Centres. The increase in the residual tonnage may be due to the rise in landfill tax meaning that residents are increasingly likely to deliver large items of residual waste for disposal when previously they might have used a skip from a local company, in which case the waste would not have contributed to the size of the residual waste stream.

Door-to door recycling services

4.H1 The Partner Authorities will aim to provide door-to-door recycling services to 95% of relevant households and achieve 65% capture rates of targeted recycling materials during the period of this Strategy.

4.H2 The Partner Authorities will offer door-to-door collections of biodegradable waste for all relevant households where home or community composting services are not provided in the period of this Strategy.

See table 7 below.

Properties with multiple occupancy

4.I1 The Partner Authorities will work to provide all residents in multi-occupancy housing with either door-to-door collection services or a minimum of one “near entry” recycling site per 500 households as soon as possible.

4.I2 The Partner Authorities will work to achieve 65% capture rates of targeted recycling materials for recycling services serving multi-occupancy housing during the period of this Strategy.

Table 7: Percentage of residents provided with a kerbside collection service for dry recyclables and organics

	2006 / 07	2007 / 08	2008 / 09
% of residents receiving a door-to door or communal recycling service	95%	100%	100%
% of residents receiving a door to door or communal collection of biodegradable waste	66%	79%	92%

All residents in the North London area now have access to kerbside or communal recycling collections for dry recyclables and the vast majority have access to similar collections of biodegradable waste.

Other recycling options

4.K1 The Partner Authorities will make arrangements to compost street leaves, parks and other green waste wherever practicable in the period of this Strategy.

4.K2 The Partner Authorities will work to increasingly recycle and compost more street litter and non-household biodegradable waste to ensure that the need to purchase Landfill Allowances is minimised

Table 8: Amount of waste not collected from residents at the kerbside that was composted

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of street leaves, parks and "other" green waste composted	1,381	1,471	627

It is possible that this figure is declining as more waste is being recovered through dedicated collection services, so less is practically available in the residual waste stream. On-site composting in parks also keeps such waste out of the measured municipal waste stream.

Recycling and Composting Summary

4.L1 The Partner Authorities undertake to individually achieve the statutory recycling and composting standards set by Government and to exceed these standards wherever practical.

4.L2 The Partners will work to achieve 35% recycling and composting standards by 2010, 45% by 2015, and 50% by 2020 in line with the Government's Waste Strategy for England 2007.

Table 9: Amounts of household waste collected for recycling, reuse and composting by the Partner Authorities

Tonnes collected for reuse, recycling and composting	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
Barnet	42,022	29%	44,527	31%	45,488	31%
Camden	21,097	28%	19,583	27%	20,391	28%
Enfield	32,014	30%	32,937	28%	31,418	27%
Hackney	16,248	20%	17,980	22%	17,370	23%
Haringey	15,754	25%	18,172	25%	19,478	22%
Islington	18,113	24%	19,689	26%	19,497	28%
Waltham Forest	25,917	28%	29,511	30%	28,467	28%
NLWA area	174,687	23%	185,291	24%	182,109	27%

The recycling and composting rate across the area is measured by National Indicator 192 and includes household waste collected for reuse, recycling and composting. Whilst all partners are showing an increase in the amount of recycling, composting and reuse, and record levels of such activity are occurring locally, we continue to face a significant challenge to achieve the NLJWS target of 50% recycling by 2020.

Disposal to landfill

4.N The Partner Authorities will seek to minimise disposal to landfill throughout the period of this Strategy and undertake to seek the recovery of energy from landfill gas wherever practicable.

Table 10: Municipal waste sent to landfill

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of municipal waste sent to landfill	346,815	292,497	264,148
% of municipal waste sent to landfill	36%	31%	29%
% of municipal waste sent to landfill with energy recovery	100%	100%	100%

The amounts of municipal waste sent to landfill are measured for National Indicator 193. The amounts sent for disposal to landfill in recent years have declined sharply. This is a reflection of the significant decline in the amounts of waste that are collected for disposal, although the percentage of such waste sent to landfill has also been reduced.

All municipal waste that is sent to landfill from the NLWA area is sent to sites that recover energy from the waste in the form of landfill gas which is then converted into electricity.

Abandoned vehicles

5.A1 The Partner Authorities will continue to share information and best practice on abandoned vehicle arising to ensure an integrated approach to provision of inspection, collection and disposal services across North London.

5.A3 The Partner Authorities will encourage the introduction of Authorised Treatment Facilities in appropriate locations in North London, will ensure that the general public are encouraged to use them appropriately, and will seek to secure sufficient facilities within the proposed North London Waste Development Plan Document.

Table 11: Number of abandoned vehicles and authorised treatment facilities in North London

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Number of abandoned vehicles	7,141	5,167	2,733
Number of Authorised Treatment Facilities	16	13	13

The declining number of abandoned vehicles collected in North London is likely to be due to a combination of effective enforcement, the provision of adequate facilities for the disposal of end-of-life vehicles and the price of scrap metal.

Batteries and accumulators

5.C The Partner Authorities will work to increase the level of recycling of household batteries in North London wherever practicable.

Table 12: Household batteries collected for recycling

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of automotive batteries recycled	128	80	61
Tonnes of household batteries recycled	55	39	36

The amount of all types of batteries that are collected for recycling has been falling over the past three years. This is likely to be due to the increase in the use of long-life and rechargeable batteries rather than a decrease in participation in recycling schemes. It is also possible that a greater proportion of batteries is being collected via retailer take-back schemes and therefore is not collected or reported via the municipal waste system.

The Batteries Directive, which is anticipated to be implemented into UK Regulations in early 2010 sets clear targets for battery collection and recycling by obligated companies. It is therefore possible that we will see an increase in the tonnage of portable household batteries (those included within the scope of the regulations) in one or two year's time, depending on the extent to which producers turn to local authority services or alternatively to enhanced collections by retailers.

Bulky waste

5.D2 The Partner Authorities undertake to maximise the potential of reusing and recycling materials from the bulky waste stream with the aim of providing a more sustainable service in partnership with community sector or commercial organisations.

Table 13: Bulky waste recycling

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of bulky waste reused and recycled	16,491	11,114	4,114

This measure includes items of bulky waste that are separated by or on behalf of the Partners from the waste stream for reuse and recycling. Any items that are managed by organisations such as third sector furniture reuse schemes, or internet recycling schemes and auctions sites may not come to attention of the Local Authority and so would not be reported. An increase in material going through these alternative routes could account for some of the dramatic decrease in this measure. Another factor is the way in which waste arising is now reported by Boroughs meaning that waste that was previously reported in this category is now being reported in other categories as greater identification and segregation of the waste stream is introduced.

Non-household waste

5.F2 The Partner Authorities will take rigorous enforcement action to minimise the amount of unpaid-for commercial and industrial waste entering the municipal waste stream.

Table 14: Amounts of fly-tipped waste collected

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of "fly-tipped" waste collected	28,822	32,704	39,216
Number of "fly-tip" incidents	111,827	84,967	67,202

The amount of unpaid for waste entering the municipal waste stream is increasing every year, although the number of recorded incidents is in decline. This may be due to more effective enforcement by local authorities, or as above through new systems of assessing the different components of the municipal waste stream.

Construction and demolition waste

5.G1 The Partner Authorities will continue to support the provision of sufficient construction and demolition reprocessing facilities in the North London region.

5.G2 The Partner Authorities undertake to separate and reuse or recycle as much municipal construction and demolition waste from the municipal waste stream as is practicable.

Table 15: Construction and demolition waste recycling

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of construction and demolition waste recycled	17,852	18,539	20,095

These figures include construction and demolition waste collected at reuse and recycling centres as well as waste collected from Borough highways maintenance. The increase in the amounts of waste reported here are most likely due to increased separation of the waste at reuse and recycling centres meaning more of these wastes are recycled and less are sent to landfill .

Liquid wastes

5.H The Partner Authorities will continue to provide statutory collection services for liquid household wastes during the period of this Strategy, and will develop such new facilities as may be required to manage waste in accordance with new legislation.

The services have continued without the need for service expansion.

Hazardous waste

5.J1 The Partner Authorities will continue to provide or procure an effective household hazardous waste service for North London residents throughout the period of this Strategy.

5.J2 The Partner Authorities will support and promote the Corporation of London's current Household Waste Collection and Disposal Service and make appropriate arrangements for the separate collection of fluorescent tubes.

5.J3 The Partner Authorities will continue to collect the maximum range of household hazardous waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment at their Reuse and Recycling Centres.

Table 16: Hazardous waste arising

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of hazardous waste collected directly	2,507	1,657	1,373
Tonnes of fluorescent tubes (included in above)	1	3	6
Tonnes of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) collected at reuse and recycling centres/ designated collection facilities	1,321	2,220	2,838

A wide range of hazardous wastes are routinely collected in the North London area. The list includes fluorescent tubes, batteries, mineral oil, paint asbestos and refrigeration equipment. These are included in the figures presented above.

The reported amount of hazardous waste collected directly from residents in the area continues to fall annually but this is likely to be due to the waste arising being reported in other categories rather than a decline in the actual amount of waste. In particular Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), particularly cathode ray tube (CRT) equipment (televisions and computer monitors) and fridges and freezers are now reported as categories of 'WEEE' within WasteDataFlow rather than as 'hazardous waste'. So the reporting requirements are believed to account for the trend in the reported figures rather than changes in the waste arising itself.

The amounts of WEEE and fluorescent tubes have increased every year since the introduction of separate collection arrangements for these waste streams at reuse and recycling centres and other designated collection facilities. As discussed above it is believed that the actual growth in these waste streams is far more modest than the figures suggest.

Ozone-depleting substances

5.K The Partner Authorities undertake to support appropriate projects promoting the reuse of fridges, and will ensure that the remaining fridges are reprocessed and ozone-depleting substances and metals recovered throughout the period of this Strategy.

Table 17: Refrigeration equipment collected for reuse and recycling

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of refrigeration equipment reused and recycled	2,276	1,447	1,189

Like many other waste streams the amounts of waste refrigeration equipment collected in North London have fallen in the last two years. This is likely to be partly due to the recession meaning that fewer working units are replaced and partly due to an increase in take back schemes by suppliers of new equipment since the introduction of the WEEE Regulations in July 2007.

Polychlorinated biphenyls

5.M The Partner Authorities confirm that equipment containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls will be registered with the Environment Agency where required under the Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Other Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2000.

Table 18: Equipment containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Number of registrations of equipment containing PCBs	Not available	Not available	Not available

Equipment containing PCBs must be registered with the Environment Agency, but officers have been unable to obtain the number of such registrations. It is hoped that this information will become available in the future.

Waste disposal service implications

7.B1 The Partner Authorities undertake to develop sufficient Materials Recycling Facilities and In-Vessel Composting facility capacity to enable North London to meet the collective recycling and composting targets within this Strategy.

7.B2 The Partner Authorities undertake to develop sufficient residual waste treatment facilities as are necessary to ensure that the purchase of additional Landfill Allowances is avoided wherever possible, having regard to the proposed North London Joint Development Plan Document and the best option identified within this Strategy.

Table 19: Materials Reclamation Facilities (MRF) and In-vessel Composting (IVC) Facilities capacity

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes MRF capacity	47,000	52,000	57,000
Tonnes IVC capacity	26,000	30,000	42,000

The capacity required is a reflection of the increasing amounts of material collected for recycling and composting. Sufficient capacity to treat all of the wastes collected has been sourced, (of which 30,000 tonnes of IVC capacity was inside the Partner Authorities' area). Sufficient residual waste treatment capacity was maintained to ensure that it was not necessary to purchase Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) credits during the reporting period. The Partners continuously monitor the growth in the waste stream to ensure that all separately collected wastes are suitably treated and this monitoring will continue as part of the long-term procurement exercise currently being undertaken,

Transport implications

7.C1 The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by rail wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance with this Strategy.

7.C2 The Partner Authorities will support transfer of waste by water wherever this can be shown to offer Best Value and is in accordance with this Strategy.

Table 20: Transportation of waste

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of waste transported by rail	178,704	169,441	168,446
Tonnes of waste transported by water	0	0	0

Waste is transported to landfill by rail from the Hendon Rail Transfer Station. The declining amount of waste transported by this method is proportional to the fall in the amounts of waste collected and subsequently sent to landfill. There are ongoing trials to demonstrate the feasibility of transporting waste by water in the North London area and this continues to be an area of interest to the Partners. It is possible that the use of riparian transportation will increase in the future.

A key role for the community sector

8.B1 The Partner Authorities welcome the support of community sector organisations in implementing this Strategy and will actively encourage community sector involvement in delivery of waste services wherever this can be demonstrated to offer Best Value.

8.B2 The Partner Authorities will consider developing a Waste Community Compact in partnership with the Community Sector to build trust and encourage further involvement of this sector in implementing this Strategy.

Additional support for the Community Sector is described in objective 4.C2 above. This support is provided through the payment of reuse and recycling credits where organisations are paid for the amount of waste that is diverted. The amounts paid in Reuse and Recycling Credits is additional to the support described here.

Table 21: Support for the Community Sector

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
£ of support (including £ contracts awarded to the Community and Voluntary Sector)	£97,016	£62,960	£55,133

The value of the support for the community sector appears to have declined from 2006/07 to 2008/09. However, this is mainly due to the fact that in 2006/07 the NLWA was in receipt of additional funding from the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) for a recycling communication campaign which was not in place in the later years. During 2006/07 three of the four work packages contracted to consultancies to deliver the WRAP funded communication campaign were being delivered by non-profit organisations. Accordingly this increased the expenditure of the Authority with the community sector in that year. Please note that these figures only include support for the community sector from the NLWA and not by all Partners.

Commercial and industrial partners

8.C1 The Partner Authorities will provide commercial waste services in accordance with statutory requirements or beyond and will seek external support to establish sustainable commercial recycling and composting services where this offers improved value for money to council tax payers to work towards London Plan objectives.

8.C2 The Partner Authorities will seek to ensure that sufficient household, commercial and industrial waste management sites are provided in North London through development of the North London Joint Waste Development Plan Document.

Table 22: Commercial waste managed by the Partner Authorities

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total Commercial waste collected	189,830	185,020	226,335
% growth	21%	-3%	22%
£ external support for commercial recycling and composting services	£0	£0	£0
Commercial waste recycled and composted	5,781	4,646	6,317

The amount of commercial waste collected is calculated on the basis of a bi-annual survey of 'trade', i.e. non-household customers in each of the seven north London boroughs. An average density for trade waste is calculated as a result of the survey and then this figure is used in conjunction with the total amount of collections of particular container sizes from trade waste customers to calculate a total tonnage figure collected. The amount of commercial waste collected has increased substantially over the last three years. The amounts of commercial waste that are collected for recycling and composting are recorded separately and so are presented here.

Working with national agencies

8.D The Partner Authorities will seek to obtain support for North London projects from National funding programmes, including the Waste and Resources Action Programme and the Waste Implementation Programme, as these arise.

Table 23: Support obtained from National funding programmes.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Amount of support obtained from National funding programmes	£99,895	£190,234	£0

The partners continue to seek support from National funding programmes, when they are available. In 2006/07 and 2007/08 the NLWA was in receipt of funding from WRAP for a recycling communications campaign, delivered in four of the constituent boroughs. The figures reported here represent additional funding that is not reported elsewhere.

Market development and regeneration

8.F1 The Partner Authorities will work closely with London Remade, the private sector and other agencies to encourage the development of new reprocessing infrastructure in North London and will seek to maximise the regeneration potential of these projects.

8.F2 The Partner Authorities are committed to green procurement and will promote sustainable purchasing policies and the “Buy Recycled” campaign throughout the period of this Strategy.

The London Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Hackney and Islington are listed in the annual progress review of the Mayor of London’s Green Procurement Code as signatories and Hackney has achieved the prestigious Silver Level. The NLWA is also a signatory of the Mayor’s Green Procurement Code and in line with the other signatories, reports annually on progress against the objectives set.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) monitoring

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the North London Joint Waste Strategy includes some additional targets that the Partners have agreed to aim for.

In order to measure progress towards these targets the parameters described beneath each objective have been approved as indicators to be included in future NLJWS progress reports.

Some objectives will not be measured until the sites of new facilities are planned so that a baseline can be established and data compared against this when these facilities are constructed.

Some objectives cannot be measured as they require data to be submitted by contractors that is not required under current contracts. This will be addressed in future contracts so that over time the collection of data becomes more complete. Some objectives are already measured and where possible this data is included in this report.

Nineteen objectives have been drafted and are listed in the 2008/09 Annual Report for the North London Joint Waste Strategy.

Objective 1 *To conserve and enhance natural habitats and wildlife especially priority habitats and species.*

**Measures: Biotic index before and after facilities are built.
Population of BAP priority habitats and Key Species sensitivity before and after waste facilities are built relevant to each waste facility (species to be determined on a site by site basis)**

This monitoring will need to commence at sites that are identified for waste management facilities in advance of any contracted operations to ensure that a baseline showing the biotic index before construction is established. This can be used as a comparison with data after construction and during operation.

Objective 2 ***To maximise the health and well-being of the population***

Measures: Number of complaints received by contractors operating municipal waste facilities in North London. Life cycle assessments of human health impacts

Data on the number of complaints received by contractors has not yet been obtained and contractors operating municipal waste facilities in North London are not currently required to provide this. It is anticipated that such requirements will be incorporated into future contracts.

Objective 3 ***To conserve and enhance soil quality***

Measures: Percentage of North London's compost (product made from North London's waste) used within the NLWA area.
Percentage of North London's compost used outside the North London area.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Tonnes of compost product made from North London's waste	8,144	8,943	10,921
Tonnes of compost product used within the North London area	472	4,972	3,918
% of compost product produced from North London's waste that is used within the North London area	6%	56%	36%
% of compost product produced from North London's waste that is used outside the North London area	94%	44%	64%

As more waste is collected for composting the amount of compost produced has inevitably increased. The compost recorded as being used in the North London area has been applied to parks, gardens and allotments. The remainder of the compost was applied to agricultural land or was supplied to industry for landscaping or restoration. It is likely that much of this compost was also utilised within the North London area but it is not possible to demonstrate that this is the case at this time.

Objective 4 *To improve air quality*

Measures: Lifecycle assessment of air acidification
(WRATE output)
Facility emissions as reported for pollution prevention
control permits as appropriate
Air quality in terms of NO_x, SO_x and particulates

This monitoring will need to commence at sites that are identified for waste management facilities in advance of any contracted operations to ensure that a baseline showing the emissions and air quality before construction is established. This can be used as a comparison with data after construction and during operation.

Objective 5 *To improve water quality*

Measures Life cycle assessments of water eutrophication
Life cycle assessments of freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity
Number of notifiable water quality incidents

This monitoring will need to commence at sites that are identified for waste management facilities in advance of any contracted operations to ensure that a baseline showing the emissions and air quality before construction is established. This can be used as a comparison with data after construction and during operation.

Objective 6 *To achieve the wise management and sustainable use of water resources*

Measures Net water usage for waste facilities

It is not possible to obtain this data from contractors under the NLWA's existing contracts but this will be incorporated as a contractual requirement into future contracts.

Objective 7 *To address the causes of climate change*

**Measures Life cycle assessment of climate change
Percentage of waste transported by road, rail and water
Tonnes of waste transported by road, rail and water
Amount of energy used by proposed facilities
Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions (National Indicator 186)**

This monitoring will need to commence at sites that are identified for waste management facilities in advance of any contracted operations to ensure that a baseline showing the emissions and air quality before construction is established. This can be used as a comparison with data after construction and during operation.

The amount of waste transported by road, rail and water is reported under 7C1 and 7C2 above.

Borough Partners are preparing baseline data for CO₂ national indicator monitoring, and the Authority is also capturing this data. It is anticipated that this will be reported in future years.

Objective 8 *To adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change*

Measures Percentage of developments with substantial urban drainage systems (SUDS)

It is not possible to obtain this data from contractors under the NLWA's existing contracts but this will be incorporated as a contractual requirement into future contracts.

Objective 9 *To minimise the production of waste arising from households and local authority customers*

**Measures kg of household waste collected per head
kg of residual household waste per household**

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
kg of household waste per head	472	453	404
kg of residual household waste per household (tonnes)	1,136	779	670

The amounts of residual household waste per household collected in the North London are recorded for National Indicator 191. The amounts collected are declining. This is likely to be due to the combination of many factors including reductions in the amounts of packaging waste produced and an increase in the amounts of waste that are collected for recycling and composting and the increasing introduction of “take back” schemes for large items by high street retailers.

Objective 10 *To maximise reuse, recycling and recovery rates by viewing waste as a resource.*

- Measures**
- Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (National Indicator 192)
 - Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill (National Indicator 193)
 - Life cycle assessment of resource depletion
 - Number of bring sites per 100,000 people
 - Number of Reuse and Recycling facilities per 100,000 people
 - Percentage of households served by recycling and composting collections
 - Percentage of trade waste customers offered a recycling and/or composting collection service

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	23.09 %	24.37 %	27.69 %
Tonnes of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	174,687	185,291	182,109
% of municipal waste sent to landfill	36 %	31 %	29 %
Number of bring sites per 100,000 people	47	45	44
Number of Reuse and Recycling Facilities per 100,000 people	1	1	1
% of households served by composting collections	95 %	100 %	100 %
Percentage of trade waste customers offered a recycling and/or a composting collection service	Not available	Not available	Not available

The percentage of waste that is separately collected for recycling and composting continues to rise as more residents have access to the services. The decrease in waste to landfill is a consequence of increased recycling activity and a fall in the total amount of household waste generated.

The number of bring sites per 100,000 population has remained constant although the table at Objective 19 shows an increase in the actual numbers of facilities provided in 2007/08 compared to 2006/07. However as the population has increased at the same time, the provision per head has decreased slightly over the period.

The number of residents receiving a collection service for recyclable and/or compostable materials has increased annually. Nearly all residents have a kerbside or near entrance collection point for these materials.

The percentage of trade waste customers offered a recycling and/or composting collection service has not yet been calculated due to inadequate data being available. It is hoped that this data will be published in the future.

Objective 11 *To minimise the global social and environmental impact of consumption of resources*

Measures Life cycle assessment of resource depletion

It is not possible to determine this until sites have been identified and technologies selected. It is intended that this indicator will be reported in future when appropriate.

Objective 12 *To enable waste to be disposed in one of the nearest appropriate facilities*

Measures No measures proposed at this time.

It is envisaged that an indicator will be developed and reported in the future.

Objective 13 *To enhance and protect the existing built environment including heritage assets and the wider historic environment*

Measures Number of waste management facilities that are intrusively visible from historic buildings
Number of new waste management facilities that have an unreasonably negative impact on heritage assets and the wider historic environment

The Authority is not aware that any of the waste management facilities that are used are intrusively visible from historic buildings nor that any have an unreasonably negative impact on heritage assets or the wider historic environment. This will be assessed during the planning stage of new waste management facilities.

Objective 14 *To ensure new buildings and associated infrastructure are designed and constructed in a sustainable way*

Measures: Number of new waste management facilities designed and built to meet minimum BREEAM standards
Percentage of recycled content material used in any new waste facilities that are built
Percentage of new waste infrastructure that is built on previously developed or industrially used land
Tonnage of waste processed per hectare

It is not possible to report against these indicators until sites have been identified and waste facilities specified. It is intended that these indicators will be reported in future when appropriate.

Objective 16 *To stimulate redevelopment and urban renaissance that benefits the most deprived areas and communities*

Measures: Percentage of jobs created in areas of above average deprivation or unemployment

It is not possible to determine this figure at this time. It is intended that this will be reported in future as new facilities and services are commissioned.

Objective 17 *To encourage a strong, diverse and stable economy*

Measures: Number of direct jobs in waste services

It is not possible to determine this figure at this time. It is intended that this will be reported in future as new facilities and services are commissioned.

Objective 18 *To improve the resilience of businesses and their environmental, social and economic performance*

Measure: Percentage of organisations delivering waste services with a recognised environmental and quality standard accreditation

It is not possible to determine this figure at this time. It is intended that this will be reported in future.

Objective 19 *To maximise the accessibility and equality of services*

Measure: **Number of bring sites per 100,000 people**
 Number of Reuse and Recycling facilities per 100,000 people
 Percentage of households served by recycling and composting collections
 Percentage of trade waste customers offered a recycling and/or composting collection service
 Percentage of residents using waste services
 Percentage of residents satisfied with waste services

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Number of bring sites	745	760	760
Number of bring sites per 100,000 people	47	45	44
% of households served by recycling and/or composting collections	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of trade waste customers offered a recycling and/or a composting collection service	Not available	Not available	Not available
Percentage of residents using waste services	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of residents satisfied with the keeping of public land clear of refuse and litter*	Not available	Not available	55.9%
Percentage of residents satisfied with refuse collection services*	Not available	Not available	76.3%
Percentage of residents satisfied with doorstep recycling collection services*	Not available	Not available	67.4%
Percentage of residents satisfied with household waste recycling centres*	Not available	Not available	59.5%

The number of bring sites increased from 2006/07 to 2007/08 but as the population has increased the provision per head has fallen slightly.

The number of reuse and recycling centres is reported under "Reuse and Recycling Centres and in Table 6 above and the percentage of trade waste customers offered a recycling and/or composting collection service is reported under Objective 10.

*This information is taken from the Place Survey 2008 conducted by the Audit Commission.

The information required to report the remainder of the indicators is not yet known. It is intended that this will be reported in future.

Further information

If you would like any further information about the North London Joint Waste Strategy please contact the North London Waste Authority:

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Report Ends