

NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY ANNUAL REPORT 2014/15

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHORITY

1.1 The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) was established in 1986 as a joint statutory waste disposal authority after the abolition of the Greater London Council (GLC). The Authority's prime function is for arranging the disposal of waste collected by its seven constituent boroughs:-

- The London Borough of Barnet
- The London Borough of Camden
- The London Borough of Enfield
- The London Borough of Hackney
- The London Borough of Haringey
- The London Borough of Islington
- The London Borough of Waltham Forest

1.2 The Authority also has a duty to arrange for re-use and recycling centres (RRCs) for its residents, and a number of other duties and powers.

1.3 The Authority has a membership of 14 councillors, with each constituent borough appointing two councillors. The Authority normally meets five times a year, with provision for extraordinary meetings as required.

1.4 In 2014/15, the Chair of the Authority was Cllr Clyde Loakes (LB Waltham Forest) and the Vice Chairs were Cllr George Meehan (LB Haringey) and Cllr Dean Cohen (LB Barnet).

1.5 Arising from the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Authority in 1992 entered into a process leading to the formation of a Local Authority Waste Disposal Company (LAWDC) and subsequently a Joint Venture. The Authority selected SITA (GB) Ltd (now called SITA (UK) Ltd) as its preferred partner, and a joint venture company, called LondonWaste Ltd was set up. The Authority subjected its waste disposal needs for twenty years to competitive tender with LondonWaste Ltd being one of the bidders.

1.6 After 18 months of negotiations the arrangements for the Joint Venture were finalised and received the Secretary of State for the Environment's approval in December 1994. The divestment of the Authority's operational arm to LondonWaste Limited took place on 15th December 1994. At the same time, a twenty-year contract for the incineration and disposal of the Authority's waste was awarded to LondonWaste Ltd; this contract ended during 2014/15.

- 1.7 The requirement for local authorities to contract out waste disposal functions was repealed by Section 47 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005. This meant that the Authority could again own and operate waste disposal facilities, and in December 2009 the Authority acquired Sita's shares in LondonWaste and became the sole owner as part of its wider approach to procuring the next generation of waste services for north London (as set out further in section 5).
- 1.8 As noted above, during 2014/15 the original twenty-year contract with LondonWaste ended, and the Authority awarded a new ten-year contract for waste services to LondonWaste.
- 1.9 The Authority has contracts with other companies for the treatment of mixed dry recyclable wastes, waste electrical and electronic equipment and tyres.
- 1.10 The Authority actively promotes waste prevention and recycling.
- 1.11 The Authority is funded almost completely by a levy it places on its constituent borough councils and specific charges for some types of waste.
- 1.12 The Authority does not employ any staff directly, but makes cross-borough arrangements for support services, involving the boroughs of Camden, Enfield, Haringey and (for part of 2014/15) Waltham Forest. The principal officer support and managers in post as at 31st March 2015 are set out below. Structure charts for each of the officer teams are given in Appendix 1.

Clerk – Mike Cooke (part-time NLWA)
Financial Adviser – Mike O'Donnell (part-time NLWA)
Legal Adviser – Andrew Maughan (part-time NLWA)
Environment Adviser – Ian Davis (part-time NLWA)
Planning Adviser – Shifa Mustafa (part-time NLWA)
Managing Director and Deputy Clerk – David Beadle
Head of Operations – Andrew Lappage
Head of Legal and Governance – Ursula Taylor
Head of Finance – Paul Gulliford

2. JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND WASTE PREVENTION

Highlights

- Figures indicate that in 2014/15, residual waste per household increased by 3.21% to 601 kg; the household waste re-use, recycling and composting rate remained at 33%; and the amount of local authority collected waste sent to landfill fell by twelve percentage points to 13%.
- Alongside managing waste, an extensive outreach programme was delivered to promote the prevention of waste through:
 - direct engagement with 10,333 north London residents on food waste reduction with participation in 128 public facing events and in-depth workshops with over 500 residents and 796 people at universities in north London;
 - seven Big Free Lunch events engaging 2,063 people and serving over 5,000 free portions of food that would otherwise have become waste;
 - delivery of 14 Give & Take days events which attracted over 1,000 attendees who brought 21.9 tonnes of furniture and other items and took away 14.7 tonnes for reuse;
 - work with local businesses enabling them to provide reusable bags to customers.
- Advertising and communication campaigns to promote food waste reduction and clothing re-use
- Participation in the national Compost Awareness Week and the European Week for Waste Reduction in November 2014 and a year-end Waste Prevention Exchange event to share best practice on waste prevention in urban areas.

Overview

2.1 The North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) sets the strategic framework for the Partner Authorities (the Authority and the seven constituent borough councils). The strategy includes a number of implementation actions and targets including:

- to achieve a 35% recycling and composting target for household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015, and 50% by 2020;
- reduce municipal waste sent to landfill to 15% of arisings;
- to provide door-to-door recycling services to 95% of relevant households;

- to provide all residents in multiple 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; and
 - to achieve 60% recycling and composting diversion rates at all North London Reuse and Recycling Centres by 2015.
- 2.2 During 2014/15 the Authority produced the sixth Annual Monitoring Report of progress made with implementing the Strategy and accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment; the report presented data up to 2013/14. A copy of the Annual Monitoring Report is available at: <http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/governance/annual-monitoring-reports>.
- 2.3 The Authority used to have a duty to publish three 'National Indicators' (NIs) by 30th June each year in relation to the previous year's performance. Despite the duty no longer existing, the Authority finds it useful to prepare an Annual Report for its Annual General Meeting in June each year, and to have preliminary data on these matters, even though the numbers will be subsequently adjusted as they are finalised with the constituent boroughs for reporting to WasteDataFlow by 30th June each year, and are then validated by WasteDataFlow up to three months later.
- 2.4 Current data and reports from constituent borough councils indicate that the provisional performance in 2014/15 (with 2013/14 for comparison) was as follows:
- 601 kg (582 kg, as amended) residual waste per household was collected (NI 191);
 - 33% (33%) of household waste was re-used, recycled or composted (NI 192);
 - 13% (25%) of municipal waste was sent to landfill (NI 193); and
 - 100% (100%) of residents continued to receive a door-to-door or communal recycling service.
- 2.5 The Partners' current performance remains below the 2010 recycling and composting target contained within the NLJWS, however work continues to address this shortfall. On a positive note, the lower levels of landfill rates seen in 2011/12 have broadly continued for the Authority through 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- 2.6 In relation to organic wastes the Authority continued to arrange the composting of six boroughs' mixed food and green waste and four boroughs' pure green waste. LondonWaste processed most of this at its in-vessel composting facility at Edmonton or it took this waste to other suitable facilities outside of London.
- 2.7 In relation to commingled dry recyclables the Authority arranged the sorting of six boroughs' materials at Materials Recovery Facilities, benefiting from low reject rates and from income sharing arrangements.

- 2.8 The longer-term implementation of the NLJWS is set out later in this document at section 5.
- 2.9 A report is available that sets out the Authority's work on these matters over a three year period is also available on the Authority's website: <http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/docs/authority-meetings-and-reports/appendix-a1---from-interim-need-assessment---phase-2-consultation-issue-3.pdf>. The report outlines the development and results of the award winning waste prevention programme in north London since 2006, focussing on work since 2012/13, when additional resources were allocated to deliver the work.

Waste Prevention

- 2.10 During 2014/15, the Authority worked in partnership with the seven constituent boroughs to reduce waste arisings in north London. Three priority waste streams were identified, namely food waste, furniture and packaging complemented by other activities promoting textile reuse, reduction of unwanted mail and promotion of home and community composting.
- 2.11 The report at Appendix 3 presents the results of the year's extensive activity and progress towards implementing north London's Waste Prevention Plan 2012-14, so it is not repeated here.

Working in Partnership

- 2.12 The Authority continues its support for recycling and sustainable waste management practices by working with both the constituent borough councils and by supporting and engaging in active dialogue with a number of other national and regional organisations, including the Greater London Authority, the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management and the Waste and Resources Action Programme.
- 2.13 The Authority is also a member of a number of organisations as follows:
- Association of Cities and Regions for Recycling and Resource Management (ACR+)
 - Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee (LARAC)
 - London Environmental Education Forum (LEEF)
- 2.14 Additionally, individual officers are members or attend the meetings of a number of other officer based groups.
- 2.15 The Authority also actively engages with the work of London Councils, although for technical reasons cannot be a formal member with voting rights.

Influencing European, National, Regional and Borough policy frameworks

2.16 The Authority has also worked towards securing as favourable a long-term policy framework as possible, and in this regard reviewed 39 consultation documents in the year formally responding to 21 public consultations in 2014/15. In terms of the impact of the Authority's consultation responses during the year, the following four consultations are highlighted as examples of the importance of this activity:

- *London Borough of Enfield Proposed Submission Central Leaside Area Action Plan* – the Authority's response highlighted proposed planning requirements for the Edmonton EcoPark in the Area Action Plan which were more onerous than those contained in the already adopted EcoPark Supplementary Planning Document. The outcome is awaited.
- *North London Waste Plan Nomination for sites/areas considered suitable for the provision of future waste management facilities*. In response to the call for sites the Authority put forward the Pinkham Way site for such purpose. If the site is not included in the plan it will be much more difficult to secure a waste use on it, so an initial nomination of the site for inclusion was critical to it being considered. The consultation on the draft plan (Regulation 18) will take place later in the summer/autumn of this year.
- *DEFRA, Clarifying the applications of the definition of waste to re-use and repair activities - Discussion paper* – this paper set out proposals for clarifying the application of the definitions of re-use and repair. NLWA's response was broadly supportive reiterating the need for clarity in the interpretation of the definitions. On a practical level it is useful to respond to this type of consultation as the outcome potentially affects the ease of Authority operations. A final outcome of this consultation is not yet available, but it did encourage DEFRA to attend the Authority's Waste Prevention Exchange in March 2015.
- *Thames Water Deephams Sewage Treatment Works upgrade* – the Authority's response supported the proposals which are expected to improve the quality of discharges from the sewage treatment works to the River Lee and the Salmon's Brook and to reduce the risk of flooding during storms. Both of these measures would be of benefit to the local environment to the north of the EcoPark. In response to the consultation responses received Thames Water has advised that "as part of (our) planning application for the upgrade, we will discuss and agree with the London Borough of Enfield our detailed plans to minimise waste and improve the environment and landscape of the Deephams Sewage works site." The works are now underway, with the Authority's suggestions incorporated.

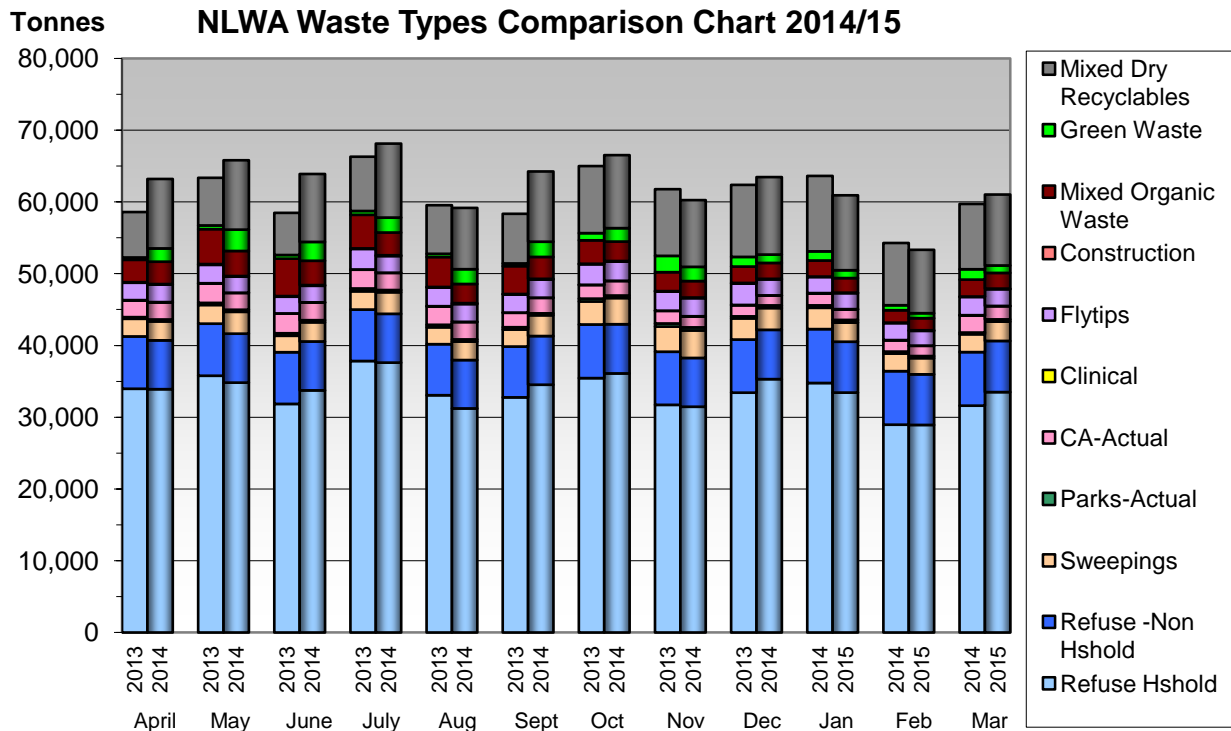
3. CONTRACTED SERVICES

Highlights

- Development and award of 10-year Main Waste Contract to LondonWaste Ltd.
- Operational changes and contractual provisions to reduce costs by approximately £5m per year over the next three years.
- Operational changes resulting in the amount of wastes sent to landfill reducing to 13%, achieving the Strategy target early.
- Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) contracts that returned over £2.5m income from the value of the recyclable wastes, and the Authority's similar payments to relevant constituent borough councils towards their additional costs of collection (although there is still a net cost of the service).
- Successor arrangements for WEEE services procured that are delivering;
 - kerbside collections of all WEEE for all residents across north London.
 - a development budget to be invested in publicity and promotional activity targeting WEEE re-use and recycling activities in north London;
 - continuing provision of 63 bring banks for the collection of sWEEE (small electrical items) in north London; and
 - provision of a dedicated Local Authority Liaison Officer to assist the Authority and the constituent boroughs in the delivery of the above to north London.
- Successor arrangements for the disposal of waste tyres, that continue to deliver 100% recycling, and at the same commercial terms as the previous arrangements.
- Opening of a new re-use and recycling centre at Western Road, Wood Green, as a replacement to the Hornsey High Street facility.

- 3.1 The Authority implements many of the objectives of the NLJWS in the short-term (as well as discharging its statutory duties) through contracted services. This is principally the contractual arrangements for all residual household, commercial and clinical waste collected by the constituent boroughs, and for the residual waste received at all nine re-use and recycling centres (RRCs), but the Authority has for some years been managing most recycling and composting services too. Since 2012/13, the Authority has additionally managed the site operations of seven of the nine RRCs in its area. There are also some relatively minor ancillary contracts.

Tonnage Information



NB. This chart excludes Boroughs' own waste to reprocessors

Main Waste Contract (MWC)

3.2 During 2014/15 the Authority's original 20-year contract with LondonWaste Ltd came to an end and was succeeded during December 2014 by a new main waste contract (MWC). The MWC will prevail until 1st December 2025, and its essential scope is:

- the reception, treatment and disposal of residual wastes;
- the operation of Re-use and Recycling Centres (RRCs), the recycling of wastes and the transfer of residual wastes to a disposal point;
- the reception and treatment of separately collected organic wastes;
- the reception and transportation of other separately collected wastes for recycling by third parties; and
- the reception and transportation of other separately collected clinical and offensive wastes for treatment by third parties.

3.3 The combined effect of changes to operations at the Hendon rail transfer station, RRC residual waste treatment and other contract pricing changes is forecast to be approximately £5m per year over the next three years.

- 3.4 During 2014/15, 749,941 tonnes of municipal waste were treated or disposed. This is 18,453 tonnes more than 2013/14. An additional 22,174 tonnes of recycling were managed under Authority arrangements, whilst residual tonnage reduced by approximately 3,611 tonnes. This contract is monitored using random routine inspections of each LondonWaste site. Authority officers visit each site on a weekly basis but where this is not possible, emphasis is given to the busier sites. During 2014/15 a total of 141 visits were made across the three sites at Edmonton, Hendon and Hornsey Street with a further 28 visits to the Authority's MRF contractors.
- 3.5 These inspections are designed to highlight issues of health and safety, check vehicle turnaround times and ensure the sites are running efficiently. Officers have actively worked with contractors to ensure the level of service provided is maintained.
- 3.6 During these visits, the movement of constituent borough council vehicles is monitored by sampling approximately 1100 transactions a month which is approximately 6% of the monthly total and is statistically representative. Performance against this target was met during 2014/15. The vehicle monitoring data is then reconciled against claims for payment by LondonWaste Ltd and other contractors, and cost adjustments were made against these monitored transactions. Provisional next day tonnage data is available through the waste data management system (WDMS) the Authority provides, and in addition tonnage reports are sent to borough technical officers each week, month and quarter so that they may carry out their own checks on transactions and highlight problems for the Authority's contracts team to investigate.
- 3.7 This monitoring includes vehicles delivering organic wastes for composting and mixed dry recyclables for sorting and recycling. This amounted to 170,419 tonnes in 2014/15 (included in the overall tonnage figure at 3.3 above). This is an increase of 22,174 tonnes on tonnage in 2013/14. The waste is reported to the centralised national database, WasteDataFlow by the constituent boroughs mainly from data provided by the contracts team.
- 3.8 Various organic waste services continued in 2014/15, namely the in-vessel composting (IVC) of mixed organic waste, the transfer of oversupply (above the treatment capacity of the IVC treatment facility) of mixed organic waste and of separately collected food waste and green garden waste to appropriate third party facilities for treatment. The Authority received 25,976 tonnes of organic kitchen/garden waste, 6,014 tonnes of food waste (an overall decrease of 8,466 tonnes from 2013/14), and 21,557 tonnes of green waste (an increase of 10,818 tonnes from 2013/14) mainly due to the first full-year impact of Barnet changing their collection system in October 2013 and delivering food and green waste separately from each other.

- 3.9 In 2014/15 116,872 tonnes of mixed dry recyclable waste was treated. This was an increase of 19,822 tonnes from 2013/14, mainly due to first full-year impact of Barnet changing its method of collecting these wastes and at the same time switching from employing its own contractor to using the Authority's contracts for sorting and selling mixed dry recyclables in October 2013. These figures are included in the overall organic waste and mixed dry recycling tonnage figure at 3.8 above.
- 3.10 The two merchant capacity contracts for mixed dry recyclable wastes continue to perform well with officers continuing to work with the contractors to maintain service levels; fifteen defaults relating to slow turnaround times of borough vehicles and one default relating to delays in providing data were issued against these contracts. Since being in receipt of an income-share from the MRF contractors, the Authority has made 'commingled income payments' (CIPs) to contribute to the additional costs of collection of those constituent borough councils delivering mixed (or 'commingled') dry recyclables to the Authority. Each quarter Authority officers audit the income the MRF contractors receive and then pay CIPs to the constituent boroughs; the last quarter of 2014/15 has recently been finalised and the total income for 2014/15 will be in excess of £2.5 million; this has resulted in a net cost to the public purse of under £25 per tonne for MRF services in continually challenging market conditions.

Re-use and Recycling Centres

- 3.11 There are currently nine re-use and recycling centres (RRCs) in the Authority's area generating 23,846 tonnes of residual waste in 2014/15 (a decrease of 2,027 tonnes from 2013/14), which was transported from the RRCs. Under the new main waste contract this is mostly shredded so that, rather than go to landfill sites in the home counties, it can be used to generate electricity in LondonWaste's Energy Centre. The table below shows the year on year tonnage comparisons across the nine RRCs.

RRC:	2013/14	2014/15	Difference
Summers Lane	5,366.88	5,488.30	121.42
Regis Road	2,385.50	1,720.54	-664.96
Barrowell Green	8,686.18	8,457.80	-228.38
Hornsey High Street/Western Road	1,993.84	1,608.16	-385.68
Park View Road	2,362.18	2,197.92	-164.26
Hornsey Street	2,214.42	2,137.28	-77.14
Kings Rd	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Access Road	1,968.58	1,436.65	-531.93
Gateway Road	895.42	798.94	-96.48
Total	25,873.00	23,845.59	-2,027.41

- 3.12 The Authority has always provided a transport and disposal service for RRC residual wastes and has made arrangements for the transport of recyclable wastes. The Authority target is to visit each RRC twice per month on average to ensure service levels remain high and to check the condition of the containers ensuring all health and safety requirements are met. These targets were met, and during 2014/15 a total of 217 visits were made to RRCs.
- 3.13 LondonWaste continues to perform well and the service is of a good standard; no defaults were issued during the period covered by this report.
- 3.14 A budget of £2.521m was set for the operation of the seven Authority-managed RRCs in 2014/15. Actual costs to the boroughs for providing the service in 2014/15 was £2.401m resulting in an overall operational saving of £60k however, the nett cost of recycling increased by almost £204k from that budgeted but due to some RRC costs remaining with the constituent borough councils an overall saving of £120k was achieved. The table below sets out the savings for each borough.

<u>Borough</u>	<u>2014/15 Budget</u>	<u>NLWA actual 2014/15 costs</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Camden	£354,518	£347,044	-£7,474
Haringey	£612,016	£611,525	-£491
Islington*	£609,978	£550,485	-£59,493
Waltham Forest**	£944,436	£891,096	-£53,340
Total***	£2,520,948	£2,400,150	-£120,798

* The Authority was able to negotiate a better operational cost on the expiry of the previously novated contract.

** Some site improvement works were deferred until 2015/16

*** Costs exclude released accruals from 2013/14

- 3.15 Although overall savings have been made, the service levels provided to residents have not been compromised. Improvements across the sites under the Authority's control have included implementing a van acceptance procedure and increasing material streams accepted, with more sites now accepting hard plastics for recycling. Infrastructure improvements have included installation of new signage, steps to access containers, an Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system to further control trade waste abuse at the RRCs, and a refit of the shed at Kings Road turning it into a re-use centre scheduled to open during 2015/16.
- 3.16 The new Western Road RRC opened in June 2014 in Wood Green, Haringey, replacing the site at High Street Hornsey. The new site is located less than a mile from the old site, and benefits from accepting additional materials including hard plastic and paint.

- 3.17 In addition to the financial savings mentioned in 3.14 above improved recycling rates have also been achieved across the RRCs operated by the Authority. The table below shows the recycling performance* for each site for 2013/14 and 2014/15.

RRC	2013/14	2014/15
Regis Road	53.35%	68.56%
Western Road (High Street, Hornsey)	63.44%	68.30%
Park View Road	56.65%	64.45%
Hornsey Street	67.28%	68.05%
Gateway Road	61.88%	71.03%
Kings Road**	100.00%	100.00%
South Access Road	68.93%	78.86%
Weighted average of all RRCs	66.69%	71.76%

* Includes rubble sent for recycling, which does not count towards the national indicator

** Kings Road does not accept residual waste

- 3.18 Material suitable for re-use continued to be collected from the sites directly (space permitting) or transferred to a storage area located in the Kings Rd RRC. During 2014/15 over 53 tonnes of re-use material was collected from the RRCs by Restore Community Projects, a local charity based in Tottenham.
- 3.19 During 2014/15 the plans to redevelop the re-use centre at Kings Road progressed with an anticipated opening date of September 2015 expected.
- 3.20 During 2014/15 seven written complaints were received regarding the seven RRCs managed by the Authority. Of these, three complaints related to the van procedures in place and the requirement to pre-book vans to access the RRCs. Two complaints were regarding the lowering of height barriers at two of the sites and two were received regarding site staff. In one week last June over 10,000 vehicles were recorded visiting the seven RRCs
- 3.21 The contracts team continues to reconcile all movements of waste and recyclables out of the sites for tonnage reporting and for invoice reconciliation, as well as auditing the actual operating costs and income received from the sale of recyclates with LWL and other contractors used in providing the service.
- 3.22 The contracts team also staffs the Authority's main telephone line and is now regularly receiving around 300 calls per month, mainly from residents with enquiries regarding the RRCs in their borough.

- 3.23 A report is available that sets out the Authority's work on these matters over a three year period is also available on the Authority's website: <http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/docs/authority-meetings-and-reports/appendix-a1---from-interim-need-assessment---phase-2-consultation-issue-3.pdf>. The report outlines progress on recycling activity, including electrical waste, kitchen and garden waste, dry waste recycling and improvements in performance at Reuse and Recycling Centres. The report also provides an update on communication work to support recycling services across the NLWA area.

Ancillary Services

- 3.24 **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)** – Under legislation, derived from the WEEE Directive, producers of electrical and electronic equipment bear the costs of re-use, recycling and/or disposal for this waste stream, once the WEEE has been collected. WEEE is collected from 17 designated collection facilities (DCFs), registered by the Authority on behalf of the constituent boroughs. Approximately 3,935 tonnes of WEEE was recycled during 2014/15 (an increase of 358 tonnes from 2013/14). Other than contract management costs and any marginal costs at the RRCs, this service is free of charge to the Authority as it is a requirement under European 'producer responsibility' legislation. As set out in the Authority report to Members in December 2014, a new contract commenced on 1st January 2015 securing the benefits of; the continued free provision of bring banks for small WEEE; the continuation of a free kerbside collection of WEEE that is available to all residents of north London; and a communications and promotions budget with a dedicated Local Authority Liaison Officer for north London.
- 3.25 **Tyres** – As set out in the Authority's Contracts Activity report to Members in December 2014, the previous tyre contract expired on 31st October 2014 and subsequently the work was awarded to the McGrath Group, which was the incumbent. The service performs well with two sites, one in Hackney and one in Barking, available for constituent boroughs to deliver to. In 2014/15 approximately 53 tonnes of tyres were disposed (a net decrease of 16 tonnes from 2013/14); however some constituent boroughs continued to make their own arrangements.

Other Responsibilities

- 3.26 **Data** – The Authority continued to manage data on residual wastes and over thirty categories of recycling in relation to the national WasteDataFlow system (initially set up for landfill allowances and National Indicator targets) and for the Authority's scheme for the payment of re-use and recycling credits to third parties. Along with the need to verify data so that the Authority can validate each constituent borough's submission to WasteDataFlow and ensure compliance under 'duty of care' legislation of all UK destinations of waste, this has required a significant number of site visits and audit work. The contracts team has also made significant progress in streamlining the data functions. The Authority's new waste data management system (WDMS) gives constituent boroughs direct access for the registration of their vehicles so that they are authorised to deliver wastes to LondonWaste Ltd (LWL) under the Authority's account, and provides a vehicle round recording function to assist boroughs in data reporting and service management. The final stage of the implementation of the WDMS (the completion of a number of management reporting functions) will happen in 2015/16.
- 3.27 During 2014/15 Authority officers continued to conduct surveys of DIY wastes from RRCs and user surveys.

Pinkham Way

- 3.28 In May 2013 the Authority submitted a planning application to LB Haringey in relation to tree management works as some trees had been identified as potentially dangerous. Approval was granted in September 2013 subject to a number of conditions. The potentially dangerous trees along the site border with the railway line were made safe during January 2015. Work to the trees that border the A406 North Circular Road was conducted during June 2015 in cooperation with Transport for London.
- 3.29 A series of ecological surveys were undertaken at the site between 2012 and 2014 to establish the ecological value of the land and identify species that must be protected. Surveys of plants, amphibians, badgers, bats, birds, reptiles and invertebrates were conducted on behalf of the Authority.

- 3.30 These found that the site contains a high diversity of plant species with significant variety across the different areas of the site. There is a population of frogs and of Smooth Newts but no Great Crested Newts found at or near the site, and there is a small breeding population of Slow Worms at the site (but no other reptiles) has been found on the open grassy area at the site entrance. There is minimal bat activity with no evidence of bats roosting on the site and no badgers present, and two breeding bird species of Principal Importance (Dunnock and Song Thrush) were found to be breeding at the site but overall the site is considered to be of minimal value for breeding birds. The same area of grassland at the site entrance is considered to be of medium importance for invertebrate conservation.
- 3.31 Throughout 2014/15 work to manage two invasive plant species (Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed) was continued. This is ongoing in 2015/16.

4. RELATIONSHIP WITH LONDONWASTE LTD

Highlights

- A high-quality, reliable service was provided throughout the year.
- £5m dividends paid to the Authority by LondonWaste Ltd.

- 4.1 Whereas the Authority had held a 50% shareholder interest in LondonWaste Ltd since the company's creation in 1994, in December 2009 the relationship fundamentally changed, as set out in section 1 above.
- 4.2 During 2014/15 the Shareholder Group comprising Cllr Loakes, Cllr Cohen and Cllr Meehan, supported by Authority officers, continued to oversee the Authority's interest in LondonWaste Ltd.
- 4.3 Once again, LondonWaste Ltd has provided a high quality, reliable service to the Authority and the constituent borough councils throughout the year, including the transition to the new main waste contract and the corresponding changes to services noted above.
- 4.4 In the year ended 31st December 2014 LondonWaste Ltd made a profit before tax of £6.3m. The annual boiler maintenance outages were generally completed on or ahead of schedule, and boiler availability exceeded expectation, and waste throughput was above budgeted levels. This meant that incineration and electricity export exceeded expectation, disposal costs were minimised and profitability was sufficient for LondonWaste Ltd to pay £5m in dividends to the Authority.

5. NORTH LONDON HEAT AND POWER PROJECT

Highlights

- The Authority is making an application to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order for construction of a new Energy Recovery Facility at the EcoPark in Edmonton.
- The Project will also deliver a Resource Recovery Facility including a new Re-use and Recycling Centre for local people.
- As part of the application, the Authority is conducting a two phase consultation process and Phase One took place in November 2014- January 2015.

Overview

- 5.1 The North London Heat and Power Project (the Project) comprises the construction, operation and maintenance of an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) of around 70 megawatts electricity (MWe). The proposed ERF will replace the existing Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at the Edmonton EcoPark in north London, which is expected to reach the end of its operational life around 2025.
- 5.2 The application will also cover:
- the decommissioning and demolition of the existing EfW;
 - a Resource Recovery Facility (RRF), including a Reuse and Recycling Centre (RRC), and relocated transfer hall, and bulky waste/fuel preparation facility;
 - EcoPark House, an administrative building and visitors' centre where people can find out more about recycling, waste, heat and power, and planned to accommodate the Sea Cadets;
 - new internal weighbridges, roads and parking areas;
 - hard and soft landscaping; and
 - new site access points from the Lee Park Way and Deephams Farm Road.
- 5.3 The ERF will produce renewable heat and power from the residual waste produced from homes across north London. The energy can be directed into the national grid, to provide electricity and generate an income.
- 5.4 Some of the heat generated by the ERF can be delivered through pipes to a local heat network for the area. This requires a local scheme to be put forward, to connect to the ERF. The Lee Valley Heat Network is a local scheme being promoted by Enfield Council which is aiming to use the available heat from the existing EfW facility and then to connect to the replacement for ongoing heat in the future.

Development Consent Order Consultation

- 5.5 As the ERF will produce more than 50 MWe, in planning terms it is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project'. The Authority is therefore applying to the Secretary of State of Energy and Climate Change for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Project, rather than applying to the local borough council for planning permission.
- 5.6 As part of the DCO application process, the Authority is undertaking a pre-application public consultation on the Project proposals in accordance with Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. The overriding aim of this consultation is to ensure that the community and other interested parties have a chance to understand and influence the proposals.
- 5.7 The Authority has provided the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) with formal notification of the Project, and the Project is noted on the [PINS website](#). There is regular liaison between the Authority and PINS.
- 5.8 Phase One Consultation on the Authority's outline proposals ran from 28 November 2014 to 27 January 2015. A variety of methods were used to ensure that local people and other stakeholders had the opportunity to hear about plans for the proposed ERF and input their ideas and feedback into proposals. A Project website (www.northlondonheatandpower.london) acted as a portal for all information and the online questionnaire for responses to the consultation.
- 5.9 Other means of communication included: newsletters distributed in the vicinity of the EcoPark to businesses and residents; advertising in newspapers and council magazines; leaflets in community venues; social media accounts and consultation exhibitions.
- 5.10 The feedback received in Phase One has been considered by the Authority, and its responses to comments received are set out in the Phase One Consultation Feedback Report (available through nlwa.gov.uk). The comments have informed the developed design which is being consulted on in Phase Two, which started on 18 May 2015.

6. COMMUNICATIONS

Highlights

- Continued use and development of the Authority's consumer campaign called 'wise up to waste', developed to communicate with residents around the waste challenge facing north London.
- Communications and media support to increase awareness of key waste prevention activities.
- Development of and agreement to a three year joint recycling communications campaign to be developed and delivered in conjunction with the seven north London boroughs.

Communications Strategy

- 6.1 In 2014/15 the Authority's communications strategy aimed to consolidate the activity undertaken in 2013/14, building on the work done to raise the profile of the Authority through its consumer facing brand identity, Wise Up To Waste. The communications strategy focused upon:
- promoting waste prevention activity (and the work of the waste prevention team);
 - increasing the recycling rate to 50% by 2020; and
 - raising the profile of the Authority (both within the waste industry and to residents).
- 6.2 In addition a separate and key area of focus was on communicating the Authority's plans for a replacement for the energy-from-waste facility at the Edmonton EcoPark. Details of this separate activity are provided in section 5 of this report.

Overview of communications work

- 6.3 Communications activity was delivered during 2014/15 to raise the profile of the Authority and to encourage north London residents to reduce waste and recycle more. Social media was used extensively to promote waste prevention events and activity in particular; the [Wise Up to Waste website](#) was updated and the new [North London Heat and Power Project](#) communications strategy was launched and implemented. Work took place to consolidate the Authority's consumer activity, and the ongoing 'Wise Up To Waste' campaign, including through media relations, web and social media activity, and via brand management.

6.4 Wise Up to Waste Campaigns

The Authority's consumer facing campaigns which are designed to encourage north London residents to prevent waste and recycle more are delivered using the Authority's 'Wise Up To Waste' brand. Campaign support for outreach and other waste prevention activity included a promotional plan for food waste prevention ('waste less food, save more money'), 'give and take' days, swishing (clothing exchange), no junk mail and composting campaigns. Communications activity focused on communicating the financial benefits of wasting less, and on providing residents with practical tips and advice to enable them to do so through advertising campaigns, media relations and digital communications (web and social media). Communications activity was also delivered to achieve a decrease in recycling contamination through an animated video about not contaminating recycling, which was shown in cinemas in April 2014 and again in March 2015.

6.5 Joint Recycling Communication Campaign

Work commenced on a third annual joint communications recycling campaign. It was decided that it would be better to operate a longer term (three year) campaign, which would be likely to attract more interest from agencies and would enable the Authority to build greater brand awareness. Because of the scale of the campaign it was also decided to appoint a campaign adviser to assist with the procurement process for creative agencies. This work was ongoing at the end of 2014/15. Alongside this, the schools waste element of the joint recycling communications work continued. The charity ecoACTIVE was appointed and visited 19 schools during 2014/15 to promote recycling to parents and guardians through coffee mornings and family recycling competitions, and to children through assemblies and follow up sessions; the closing visits at nine schools were carried over into 2015/16.

6.6 Social Media and Websites

Further work was undertaken to promote the Authority's work and communicate with residents (providing practical advice on wasting less and recycling more) via the Authority's Twitter feeds and Facebook pages. Through social media activity the 'Wise Up To Waste' brand has achieved 83 Facebook 'likes' and 318 new Twitter followers with 138 people 'favouriting' our tweets. Further developments to the Authority's consumer facing website - wiseuptowaste.org.uk - took place during the year and the site received a total of 27,077 visits, with over 58,000 pages viewed. A new 'Events' sub-section within the community section, listing events that the Authority is attending, was created and received a total of 863 visits in this period.

6.7 Events

The corporate brand was extended to support the Waste Prevention Exchange in March 2015 (see Appendix 3) and social media were used to provide updates to Twitter followers during the event.

6.8 Public relations and press activity

At a local level, and in the trade press, the Authority received a good amount of positive press coverage about waste prevention and recycling, and made progress on raising the Authority's profile within the industry. Positive press coverage included coverage of Give and Take day events (including the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment repair workshops) and the 'Bag it up + Reuse' (reusable bag) project which was delivered ahead of the government's introduction of a 5p carrier bag charge which comes into force in England in autumn 2015. Positive media coverage was also received for the Authority's waste free Christmas art installations and coverage on the North London Heat and Power Project. A series of photographs was also commissioned to update the Authority's photographic library – photographs to be used in future publications and online.

6.9 North London Heat and Power Project communications

A new project brand and communications strategy were developed for the Authority's North London Heat and Power project to replace the existing waste treatment plant at the Edmonton EcoPark with a new Energy Recovery Facility as detailed in section 5 above.

Looking Ahead

- 6.10 To maintain and build awareness and to drive behaviour change in support of achieving targets, the three-year campaign noted above will start, and will need to bear in mind pan-London communications work being commissioned by the London Waste and Recycling Board with national support from WRAP (the Waste and Resources Action Programme). The development of the campaign will be carried out with the involvement of the seven constituent borough councils.
- 6.11 The Phase 2 consultation of the North London Heat and Power project is on-going into 2015/16; this includes communicating the need for and benefits of this project and listening to the responses received so that any appropriate changes can be made to the project. A consultation report setting out how this has been done will be produced.

7. GOVERNANCE

Highlights

- During the year, the processes for ensuring compliance with the Bribery Act 2010 and for meeting requirements of the Data Protection Act put in place the previous year have continued and allow for effective monitoring.
- The Equality Objective has been considered in light of this year's activities and measurable outcomes set out.
- Relevant Authority and LWL staff have been given training on the new Public Contracts Regulations which make changes to the procurement processes for public contracts.
- The annual risk review took place in September 2014 and no risk levels were increased as a result of that review.

Related Party Transactions and Hospitality

- 7.1. Related party transactions of officers and Members will be reported as necessary in the Authority's statutory accounts in September 2015.
- 7.2. Any offer of hospitality and whether it was accepted or refused must be declared. During 2014/15 there were 22 declarations from staff; 14 were accepted and 8 refused.

Data Protection

- 7.3. The Authority renewed its registration as a data controller with the Information Commissioner's Office in January. Registration is done annually and the Authority continues to meet the statutory definition of a data controller. The Authority has not received any data subject access requests for personal information held.

Freedom of Information and Environmental Information

- 7.4. 37 requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act and/or the Environmental Information Regulations were responded to by the Authority in 2014/15 with an average response time of 13 working days – the legal requirement is that the average should be no more than 20 days. Two enquiries were still open at the year end and 26 responses were sent within the 20 day time period, with nine responses being sent outside of the 20 day time period. There was one appeal against refusal to release information.

7.5. A complaint was made to the ICO (Reference ICO: FER0537471) about the Authority's refusal to release documents in response to an EiR request (NLWA reference 2014-11). Following correspondence with the ICO, NLWA revisited the request and agreed to issue redacted versions of the documents requested, the appeal with the ICO was therefore not pursued.

Information Transparency Code

7.6. Members were briefed on the Transparency Code 2014 in last year's annual report and during the year information was made available on <http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/governance-and-accountability/transparency-and-supplier-payments> as a result.

7.7. The government published a revised Transparency Code 2015 on 27 February 2015; which is at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-government-transparency-code-2015> and applies to the Authority. The revised Code is based on the same principles as the previous code: that the provision of information should be "demand led", "open" and "timely". The Code is split into three parts. Part 1 of the Code is the introduction; Part 2 is information which must be published as a statutory requirement under Section 3 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980. Part 3 of the Code sets out information recommended for publication.

7.8. The Authority publishes the information required to be published by the revised Code on its website. This information includes details of all payments to suppliers for invoices greater than £500, the Authority's Standing Orders and information on land and building assets the Authority uses to deliver services. Information on senior employee salary details is also available in the annual statements of accounts.

7.9. Officers have assessed the Authority's current compliance with the revised Code and can confirm full compliance with the mandatory provisions.

Equality Objective

7.10. The Authority has set a single equality objective in compliance with the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) Regulations 2011. The objective is then broken down so that it reflects the broad categories of activity across the Authority, with measurable outcomes for each category of activity. The objective is:

Equality Objective	We will aim to ensure that we provide a waste disposal service that is fair, open to all and promotes equality of opportunity.
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The measurable outcomes are:

Authority's Activity	Measurable Outcomes
Waste disposal procurement and contract management	Ensuring that any contractors appointed are capable of complying with the duty, understand their obligations, and meet the duty in practice.
Communications and partnership working with boroughs	Ensuring that communications from the Authority are accessible to people with disabilities.
Waste prevention outreach and campaign work	Ensuring accessibility of activities and events to the relevant protected characteristic and encouraging participation from underrepresented groups.
RRCs, visitor centres and other public facing services	Ensuring accessibility of sites and that reasonable adjustment is made for disabilities.

7.11. The equality objective will be reviewed every four years as required by the Regulations and is next due for review in 2018.

7.12. The Authority's activities in the last year for meeting the above outcomes and the equality objective have been reviewed. The following activities or actions have contributed towards meeting the equality objective:

- the new LWL contract and the other contracts entered into in the last year by the Authority have contained suitable equality obligations on the contractors to not discriminate in relation to the provision of service to the public and to employment practices in relation to their staff;
- where appropriate, procurement procedures include a check of tenderers' equality policies;
- the website for the North London Heat and Power Project (NLHPP) www.northlondonheatandpower.london is compliant with Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB) guidelines and utilises audio and visual communication. The translation of consultation materials to other languages will be available if requested;
- face to face presentations, road shows and exhibitions have been delivered in both phases of the public consultation for the NLHPP. This has allowed people without internet access to get involved and have their say;
- the corporate website www.nlwa.gov.uk is also compliant with RNIB guidelines and all videos on this website have subtitles; however, one of the three videos on the NLHPP website does not have subtitles (but it contains the architect's visualisation of the proposed replacement facility so there is less need); and

- a ramp is available at Berol House to aid wheelchair users to access the Authority's offices.

7.13. The following activities are planned for the following year:

- periodic monitoring of key contracts will include a review of equality issues that could impact on the provision of services and of the measures taken by contractors to assist the Authority to comply with the public sector equality duty and meet the Authority's equality objective;
- a review of relevant Authority policies, e.g. the equality policy and the corporate brand guide, to ensure compliance with the public sector equality duty and compatibility with the Authority's equality objective; and
- following the above review of policies, staff training on the relevant policies that impact on equalities, e.g. complaints policy, FOIA and EIR request procedure and procurement procedures.

Public Contracts Regulations 2015

7.14. The 2015 Regulations have replaced the 2006 Regulations and make a number of changes to procurement processes for contracts above and below the EU thresholds. Training on the new Regulations for both NLWA and LWL staff has been delivered by external solicitors. Internal guidance documents and templates are being updated for staff who regularly commission services. The Contract Standing Orders are also being updated to reflect changes to the tendering process and are the subject of a separate report to the annual general meeting of the Authority.

Risk

7.15. The Authority has a high level risk register which is reviewed annually by the Authority in September. The Authority's arrangements for managing risk are fully reviewed each year by the Members Finance Working Group and were reported to the 29 September 2014 meeting of the Authority (the report can be viewed on the Authority's website). As the report documents, the risk review led to a new risk to reflect the requirements of the Bribery Act 2010, and a new risk covering the possibility that replacement residual waste management facilities are not in place when needed.

8. FINANCE AND RESOURCES

Highlights

- 2013/14 levy increase restricted to £41.829m, (an increase of £1.215m (2.99%)).
- 2014/15 levy increase restricted to £46.452m (an increase of 11.05%)
- 2015/16 levy held at £46.452m (no increase)

Budget

- 8.1 The net revenue budget of the Authority for 2014/15 has been funded mostly by a levy on constituent boroughs that covers the cost of disposal of household waste and the core costs of running the Authority. There is separate charging arrangement in place for non-household waste and for certain categories of household waste.
- 8.2 The Authority agreed an original budget of £67.055m for 2014/15, to be financed by estimated revenue balances of £6.907m, charges to boroughs for non-household waste of £10.691m, household waste of £2.005m and a levy of £46.452m. In addition, the Authority was able to release a reserve of £1.000m. In setting the 2014/15 budget and levy it was recognised that, subject to the crystallisation of favourable circumstances outside of its control, the Authority might enjoy a small level of surplus revenue balances by the time the Authority would need to take decisions on the 2015/16 budget and levy.
- 8.3 The 2014/15 final outturn reported as part of the ordinary business of the June 2015 Authority meeting, indicates that the Authority's total expenditure for the year was £54.707m and that charges for non-household and chargeable household wastes were £9.966m and £1.969m respectively. As the levy is fixed at the start of the year, this resulted in the Authority having a revenue surplus of £15.422m at 31 March 2015. This is £3.479m better than previously forecast in February 2015 (£11.943m). The in-year financial improvement arose mainly from a smaller increase to the residual waste stream than was forecast, lower RRC running costs, savings on corporate and support services and non-use of the contingency.

8.4 The 2014/15 expenditure comprised:

	£m
Waste disposal & recycling services (including landfill tax)	44.497
Reuse & Recycling Centres (operational costs)	2.350
Corporate & support services	2.393
Waste prevention initiatives (including work with community groups and constituent councils)	3.068
North London Heat & Power project (development costs)	2.859
Revenue cost of funding the capital programme	7.313
Expenditure	62.480
<i>Less</i>	
Sale of recyclates	(2.549)
Dividend Received	(5.000)
Other Income	(0.224)
Net Expenditure	54.707

8.5 Looking forward, in February 2015 the Authority set the budget for 2015/16 at £66.173m. The Authority decided that of the £11.943m revenue balance forecast to be available, a sum of £8.311m would be used to help fund the budget and ensure that there was no increase in the 2015/16 levy. The remaining £3.632m will be retained in reserve to help fund expenditure anticipated in 2016/17. As a consequence the 2015/16 budget has been financed as follows:-

	£m
Use of revenue balances	8.311
Charges to boroughs for non-household waste	9.607
Charges to boroughs for household waste	1.803
Levy	46.452
Total	66.173

8.6 The levy for the 2015/16 financial year of £46.452m has been apportioned between constituent councils as follows:-

	£m
Barnet	9.462
Camden	5.566
Enfield	5.191
Hackney	5.868
Haringey	7.182
Islington	5.426
Waltham Forest	7.757
Total	46.452

- 8.7 The 2015/16 budget of £66.173m is lower than 2014/15 by £0.882m. Savings have been made through a new contract with LondonWaste Ltd, which began in December 2014, and also by making operational changes to ensure that more waste will be directed away from landfill (reducing landfill tax charges). These savings are partially offset by continuing development of the North London Heat and Power project and an expected reduction in the dividend receivable from LondonWaste Ltd.

Tonnage Levels

- 8.8 Allowing for a continuation of borough recycling and composting activity (c.236,500 tonnes in 2015/16) the 2015/16 budget allows for the disposal of some 597,000 tonnes of residual waste, composting arrangements for 55,600 tonnes of green/kitchen wastes and a bulking and sorting arrangement for some 118,500 tonnes of dry-recyclable wastes.

Apportionment of the Levy

- 8.9 The decision on the apportionment of the levy is a matter for the Authority's constituent councils. Unless all seven councils can agree unanimously on the way the levy is to be apportioned, the levy is to be calculated in accordance with the Joint Waste Disposal Authorities (Levies) (England) Regulations 2006. These regulations provide for the household delivered element of the levy to be apportioned on a tonnage basis and the other costs element of the levy on a council tax basis.
- 8.10 From 2012/13, a change was agreed that facilitated the transfer of Reuse and Recycling Centres from most NLWA constituent councils to the Authority. The constituent councils agreed a further change to the levy apportionment arrangements as of the 2014/15 levy year. This addressed the apportionment arrangements for recyclable wastes previously retained by constituent councils but which would now be treated by the Authority.

Value for Money

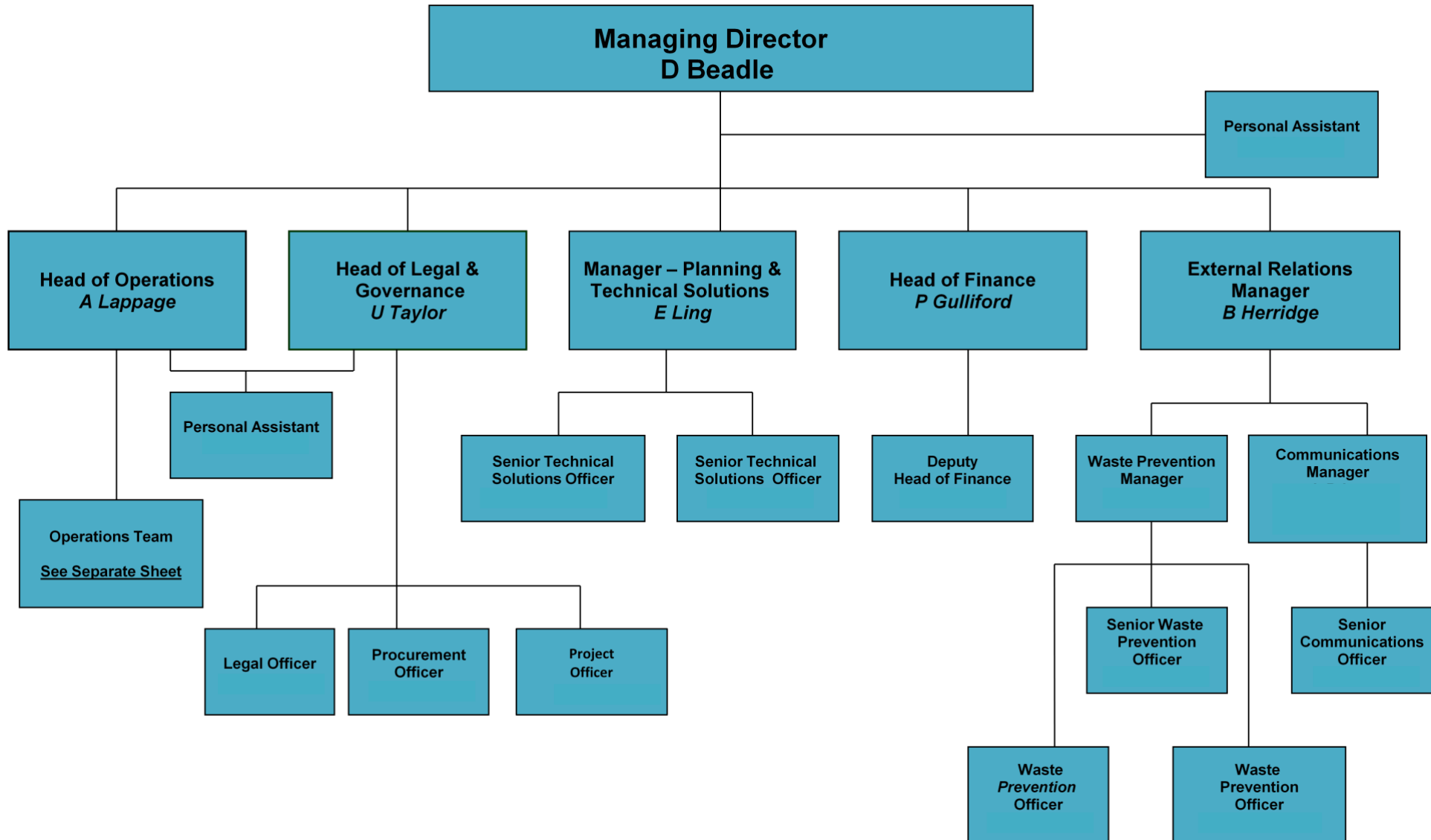
- 8.11 Like all public bodies, the Authority seeks to get the best value from its contracts through tendering and also working with contractors to keep prices low. The Authority's largest contract, the main waste contract, was awarded during the year to LondonWaste Ltd for a 10 year period. Officers have worked closely with LWL to ensure that wherever possible the costs of services are either improved upon or are linked to appropriate indexation mechanisms so that costs to the Authority, and then the constituent borough councils, are kept to a minimum.

- 8.12 By reviewing processes operated as part of the contract, some savings have been identified. Waste from the Hendon rail transfer station has been transferred to the energy-from-waste (EfW) facility at the EcoPark and non-recyclable waste from RRCs has been shredded so that it too can be treated at the EfW. These changes have both prevented waste from going to landfill and incurring tax at £80 per tonne in 2014/15. A lower price for organic waste treatment has been negotiated, reflecting the fact that the Authority will have fully funded the cost of the IVC facility. There is also a decrease in the overall cost of clinical waste services.
- 8.13 The combined effect of these changes to services, captured in the contract is forecast to be approximately £5m per year over the next three years.

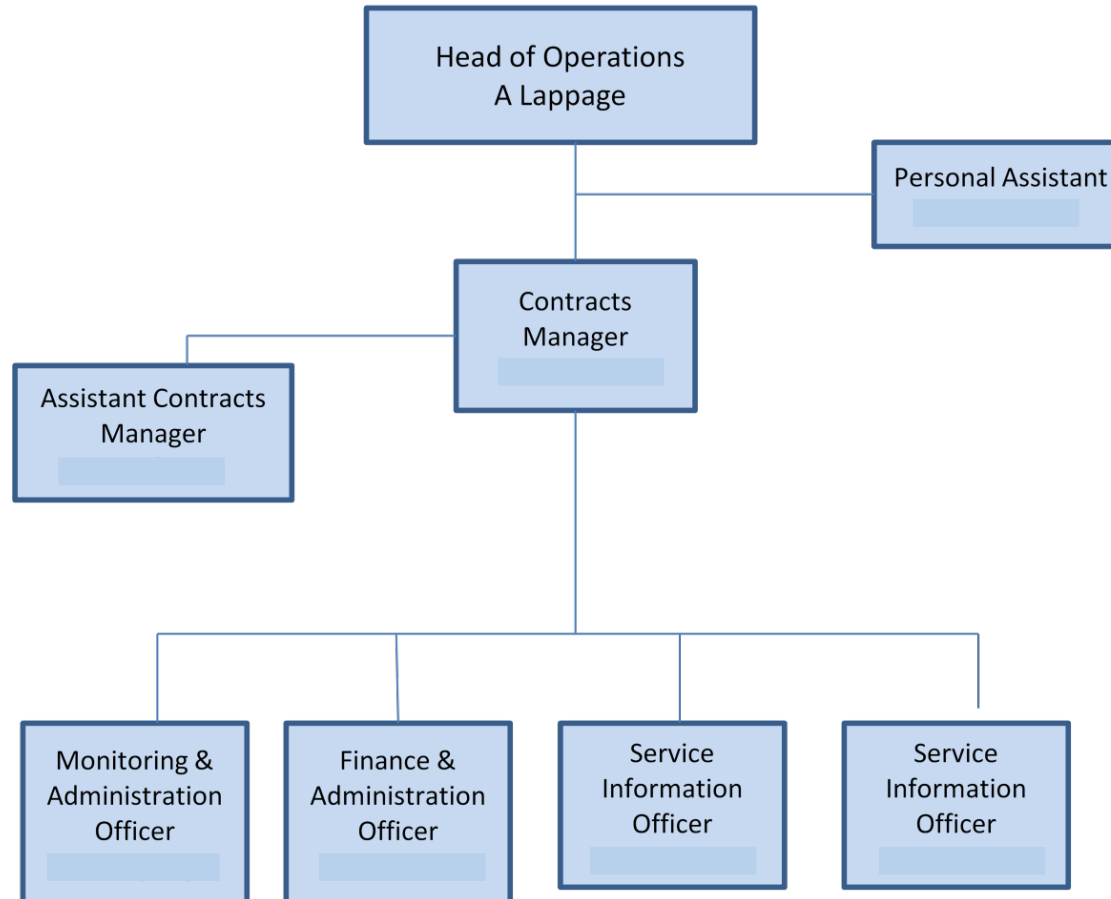
Property Issues

- 8.14 **Overview** - In relation to the Hendon rail transfer station the Authority had a tenancy with Freightliner Heavy Haul that was taken over by Network Rail (the original superior landlord). The Authority has an interest in a part of a 6.97 hectare site at Pinkham Way in Haringey and, in purchasing the shares of Sita in LondonWaste, became the sole owner of this company which in turn owns the c.15 hectare site at Edmonton in Enfield.
- 8.15 **Property Holdings** - The Authority has varying property interests at:
- Hornsey Street, Islington
 - A406, Edmonton (residual land)
 - Tilling Road, Hendon
 - Hendon Waste Transfer Station
 - Pinkham Way - Land at part of the former Friern Barnet Sewage Treatment Works
 - Berol House, Tottenham Hale

NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY – STAFFING ARRANGEMENTS AT 31ST MARCH 2015



NLWA Operations Team – June 2015



Appendix 2

NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY LEVIES AND NON-HOUSEHOLD CHARGES 1986/87 TO 2015/16

	Levy £'000	Non-household Charges £'000	Total £'000
1986/87	13,872	-	13,872
1987/88	11,301	-	11,301
1988/89	12,962	-	12,962
1989/90	13,602	-	3,602
1990/91	14,180	-	14,180
1991/92	13,250	-	13,250
1992/93	11,646	-	11,646
1993/94	9,370	-	9,370
1994/95	10,221	-	10,221
1995/96	13,006	-	13,006
1996/97	11,675	3,335	15,010
1997/98	15,342	3,573	18,915
1998/99	18,229	3,644	21,873
1999/00	22,187	3,913	26,100
2000/01	24,677	4,007	28,684
2001/02	26,229	4,711	30,940
2002/03	29,744	5,370	35,114
2003/04	35,094	6,393	41,487
2004/05	38,374	6,776	45,150
2005/06	41,837	7,450	49,287
2006/07	33,231	8,647	41,878
2007/08	34,901	8,884	43,785
2008/09	37,829	10,880	48,709
2009/10	43,647	12,146	55,793
2010/11	43,512	12,388	55,900
2011/12	43,512	10,061	53,573
2012/13	40,614	9,981	50,595

	Levy	Chargeable Household £'000	Non-Household Charges £'000	Total £'000
2013/14	41,829	1,738	9,570	53,137
2014/15	46,452	2,005	10,691	59,148
2015/16	46,452	1,803	9,607	57,862

- During the period 1986/87 to 1995/96 the cost of non-household waste disposal was recovered through the levy from constituent councils.
- From 2013/14, as a result of a legislative change, the Authority charges the constituent borough councils for some types of household waste.

WASTE PREVENTION SUMMARY REPORT 2014/15

Separate document