

3rd Annual Monitoring Report

2010-11

North London Joint Waste Strategy

December 2011

Contents

Introduction	3
North London demographics	5
Waste composition	6
Municipal waste arising	7
Waste minimisation	9
Waste reuse	10
Home composting	12
Community composting	13
Reuse and recycling centres	14
Door-to door recycling services and properties with multiple occupancies	17
Other recycling options	20
Recycling and composting summary	21
Disposal to landfill and energy recovery	24
Abandoned vehicles	25
Batteries and accumulators	26
Bulky waste	27
Non-household waste	27
Construction and demolition waste	28
Liquid wastes	29
Hazardous Waste	29
Ozone-depleting substances	31
Polychlorinated biphenyls	31

Waste disposal service implications	32
Transport implications	33
A key role for the community sector	35
Commercial and industrial partners	36
Working with national agencies	37
Market development and regeneration	38
Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) monitoring	39
Further information	50

Introduction

The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) is the UK's second largest Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) handling around 3% of the nation's municipal waste.

For the past 17 years the Authority has managed its waste arisings predominantly through its waste treatment and disposal contract with LondonWaste Limited (LWL) and the use of an energy-from-waste (EfW) plant at Edmonton in NorthLondon.

The eight north London Authorities (the London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest and the North London Waste Authority) have adopted an ambitious North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) that is consistent with both the National and Mayor for London's waste strategies. The NLJWS sets a framework for the management of municipal waste in north London and seeks

- A recycling-led solution with the aim of achieving recycling and composting rates of 50% by 2020
- A reduction of biodegradable material going to landfill, consistent with the NLWA's Landfill Allowances and so that the current proportion of material that currently goes to landfill is reduced from 36% in 2006-07 to 15% by 2020.

These ambitions are very challenging. North London is a densely populated area and has a very mobile population – which gives a difficult combination of circumstances to deliver high recycling rates.

This annual report is the third 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 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 annual monitoring report should be read in association with the previously published North London Joint Waste Strategy (February 2009) as it is not intended to duplicate text already published within that document. Both documents are available to view or download from the Authority's website

http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/aboutus/our_strategy

The majority of the data reported here 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. Additional data is derived from the Authority's records and downloaded from the Environment Agency's website

www.environment-agency.gov.uk

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. The layout of the following text is the same as found in the NLJWS so that progress can be seen more easily.

North London demographics

The data presented in this section is supplied by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates. These numbers remain important in managing the waste arising in north London and planning services for the future.

The total population of the north London area is now estimated by the Office of National Statistics to be 1,702,525; this is an increase from the estimated 1,500,000 in 1991. These people live in an estimated 764,540 dwellings with on average 2 people living in each.

The increases in population and the number of households in London suggest that the amount of waste generated is likely to continue to grow throughout the period of this Strategy.

2.A 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.

Table 1: Demographics of the north London area.

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Population	1,679,311	1,701,562	1,723,204	1,702,525
Dwelling stock	732,640	741,125	753,036	764,540

North London has substantial areas of transient population and a relatively young demography. The London Boroughs of Camden and Islington in particular, contain relatively large proportions of people aged between 20 and 30 who are considered to be more transient than other age groups. High transience creates a considerable challenge in terms of ensuring that interaction between the Authorities and the householder through education or enforcement is consistent and effective. The population of north London fell during the last year as more people moved away from London to other parts of the country than moved into the area.

Population density varies across the Authority area but in most areas is significantly above the average for London which is currently 49 people per hectare.

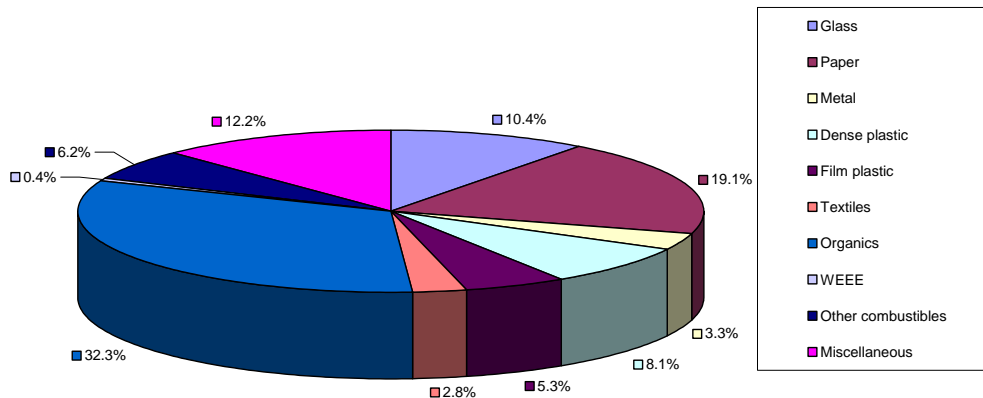
**Table 2: Population density (people per hectare)
in the north London boroughs.**

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Barnet	37		38	38	38
Camden	102		104	105	106
Enfield	34		35	35	35
Hackney	109		110	110	111
Haringey	74		75	75	75
Islington	121		124	125	125
Waltham Forest	57		57	57	57
Average for north London	57		58	59	58

Waste composition

The composition of the municipal waste stream is important in determining the amount of material that could be recycled or composted. Changes in the composition over time can reflect changes in the use of materials in manufacturing over time such as improvements in the use of packaging. The composition of the waste stream was analysed in 2005, 2007 and most recently in 2010.

Waste composition October 2010



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.

Municipal waste is the total of all wastes collected by the seven waste collection Authorities in the north London area. It includes all waste collected by them for recycling, composting, recovery and disposal from households and businesses (non-household). The amount of municipal waste collected in the north London area is shown in Table 3 below. Historically the waste stream had increased in size every year but in recent years this trend has changed.

At the outset the North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) employed the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit recommended growth rate for municipal waste of 3% until 2010 and 2.5% thereafter. Additional lower growth rates were included in the NLJWS as sensitivity analyses as it was recognised that growth may be lower than predicted.

However, as can be seen in Table 3 below the actual growth rate of waste has been in decline for several years since the strategy was published despite an increase in the population of the north London area over the same period.

The decline in the amount of waste produced 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 since 2008/09 meaning that less waste is produced than was originally predicted.

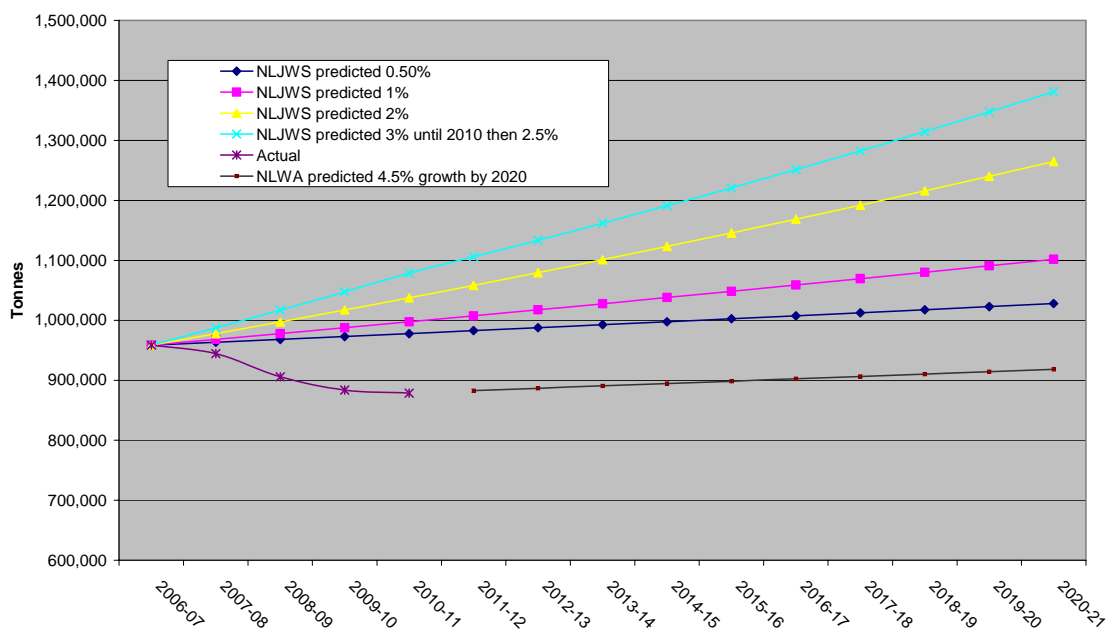
For this reason the latest projection shows a more modest growth rate than was previously predicted.

The growth rate continues to fall although the rate of fall is slowing. It is expected that a more normal pattern of growth in the waste stream will resume in the future.

Table 3: Municipal waste collected in north London.

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Annual growth rate	-		-4%	-2%	-1%
Tonnes of municipal waste collected	958,600		905,778	883,931	878,817
Tonnes of household waste collected	768,770		680,444	656,915	678,270
Tonnes of non-household waste collected	189,830		225,334	227,015	200,547

Actual and predicted growth in Municipal Waste arising



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 four years, but have continued to engage with businesses in a number of ways:

- The partners published a revised “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.
- A series of posters was also produced for businesses encouraging waste prevention.
- The partners delivered a “smart shopping” campaign and worked with 29 small retailers across north London to encourage the use of reusable shopping bags instead of carrier bags.

Both the “Waste prevention guide for businesses” and the posters can be downloaded from the NLWA website:

http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/yourwaste/information_for_business/waste_prevention#wpg

The partners continue to support business initiatives to prevent and minimise waste and continue to seek external funding.

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.

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.



Since 2009 the partner authorities have supported the national “Love Food, Hate Waste” campaign organised by WRAP by delivering a range of activities including running events in the north London area to engage with residents and businesses to reduce the amount of food waste that is produced.

A cookery competition was previously devised to encourage people to make tasty dishes using leftovers and a book featuring the recipes to encourage residents to reduce food waste continued to be produced. A free copy of the “Food Lovers Cookbook” can be downloaded here:

<http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/lfhw/>

Further information on the national “Love Food, Hate Waste” campaign can be found at:

www.lovefoodhatewaste.com

Details of the financial support the partners received are shown in Section 8.D (Working with National Agencies) below

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.

The partner authorities continue to support charities and other third sector organisations through the North London Waste Authority by paying reuse and recycling credits for waste that is diverted from disposal by these organisations.

The number of organisations receiving support has increased over previous years and the rate paid is also now greater to reflect the increasing savings made to the public sector by the work of these organisations. The amount of waste collected that attracted recycling credits has fallen in line with the general decrease in the amount of household waste collected.



Unwanted furniture collected from homes in north London is restored and then sold to other residents.

Table 4: Amount of reuse and recycling credit paid

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Amount of reuse and recycling credit paid	£28,958	£114,003	£148,848	£145,000
Tonnes of waste attracting reuse and recycling credit	466	2,062	2,613	2,472
Number of organisations receiving reuse and recycling credit	6	11	14	14

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 393,241 suitable properties with gardens in the north London area. By 31 March 2011, boroughs had distributed a total of 31,658 home composting units and wormeries to residents in the area. This coverage is considerably below 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 disposal and 105 kilograms diverted from garden waste collection schemes. Using this figure, the calculated waste diversion by this method is 7,414 tonnes per annum. This is considerably less than the 40,000 tonnes of waste per annum that is targeted in the NLJWS. This does not include the amounts diverted using a simple compost heap or a privately purchased compost bin.

*This figure does not include the number of homes that compost at home and don't have a composting unit or wormery that has been supplied by the local Authority as it is felt that the cost of a survey to assess this figure would be disproportionate to the benefit of having it.

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 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Support for community compost Projects	£12,568		£6,850	£18,972	£0

No further financial support was provided to community composting facilities during 2010-11 after the peak year of 2009-10.



Residents grow their own food at allotments across north London using locally produced compost.

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.

The reuse and recycling rate at these facilities has increased from 54% overall in 2006-07 to 58% in 2010-11. In the last year there was a decrease in the amount of residual waste collected at reuse and recycling centres and a small increase in the amount of material collected for recycling and composting. The increase in the recycling rate is likely to be due to changes in the pattern of wastes arising and improved waste management practices at the reuse and recycling centres in the area.

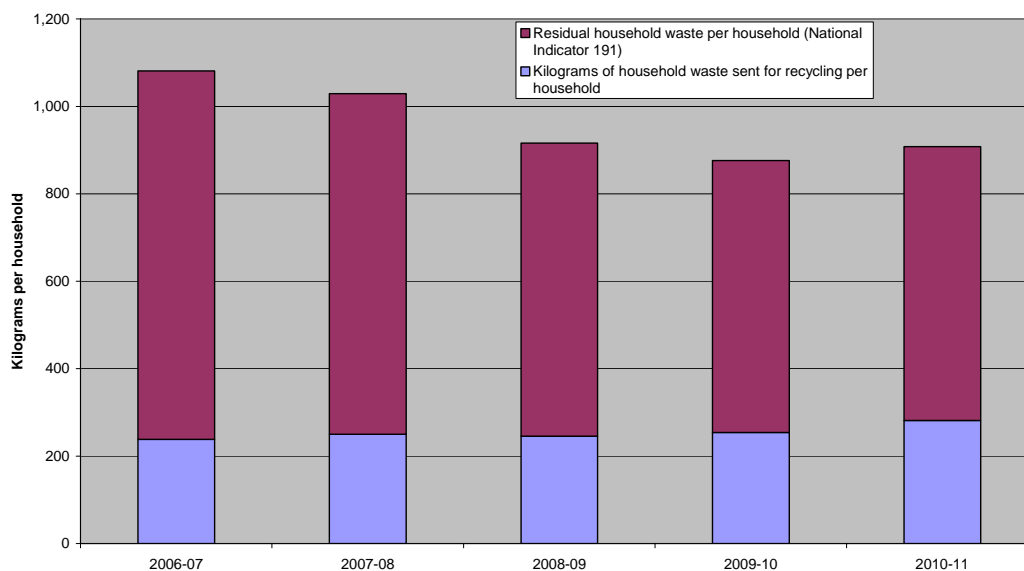


Residents depositing waste at a reuse and recycling centre.

Table 6: Recycling and composting rates at reuse & recycling centres

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total tonnage collected for reuse, recycling, composting and disposal at RRCs	73,778	67,956	70,909	71,013
Reuse, recycling and composting tonnage collected at RRCs	40,164	36,987	39,785	41,184
Residual tonnage collected for disposal at RRCs	33,614	30,969	31,124	29,829
Reuse, recycling and composting rate at RRCs	54%	54%	56%	58%
Number of reuse and recycling centres	9	9	9	9
Number of reuse and recycling centres per 100,000 people	1	1	1	1

Kilograms of waste recycled and sent for disposal per household



In the north London area nine sites are provided by the seven borough councils. All residents in the north London area have access to reuse and recycling centres. The level of provision has been 1 site per 100,000 people since the North London Joint Waste Strategy was implemented. In future it is anticipated

Door-to door recycling services and properties with multiple occupancies

- 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.
- 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.

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.

Every borough now collects at least five materials from residents every week. These “targeted materials” are paper, cardboard, glass, metal cans, plastic bottles. Most residents are also offered a separate kerbside collection of kitchen & garden waste. In some areas residents are able to recycle additional materials as well. More materials are collected for recycling at reuse and recycling centres and in street banks.

Positive service changes amongst the partners including the provision of larger containers to capture more waste in some areas meant that the total amount of dry materials and organic wastes that were collected for recycling increased during the last year. The capture rate of both dry recyclables and organic wastes continues to increase as more residents are separating more of their waste.

Changes to the way that kitchen and garden waste are collected from an opt-in to an opt-out system are reflected in the total numbers of residents served that is reported in Table 7. Most residents now have a bin provided automatically whereas previously they had either a bin provided or could request a collection if a bin was not provided, depending on where they lived.

It is more difficult to provide an organic waste collection service to some properties such as those that are above shops due to the space required for the collection receptacles and so fewer properties receive this service than the collection of dry recyclable materials that can be collected in bags.



Waste collection systems used include the use of kerbside bins to segregate dry materials for recycling from organic wastes for composting and residual waste for disposal.



Waste is collected for composting and recycling in some areas using a “split-body” refuse collection vehicle.

Table 7: Kerbside and on-street collection of dry materials for recycling and organic wastes for composting

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
% of residents receiving a door-to door, near entry or communal collection of dry recyclables	92%		100%	100%	100%
% of residents receiving a door-to-door, near entry or communal collection of biodegradable waste	64%		93%	93%	93%
Tonnes of dry recyclables collected at the kerbside	84,769		96,743	95,886	100,486
Tonnes of organics collected at the kerbside	38,153		46,663	48,886	52,306
Tonnes of dry recyclables collected in bring banks	12,730		12,003	13,883	10,200
Tonnes of organics collected in bring banks	212		59	180	237
Capture rate of dry recyclable "targeted materials" by all methods	32.7%		37.6%	40.5%	41.2%
Capture rate kitchen and garden waste "targeted materials" by all methods	19.0%		23.6%	28.8%	29.4%

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

On-site composting by boroughs in parks where the waste is generated keeps this waste out of the measured municipal waste stream and so the reported amounts treated by this method are lower than is actually the case. Most of the waste generated by boroughs in parks and gardens is composted “in-house” with the product being applied within the area from which the waste is generated.

The European Union Landfill Directive restricts the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be sent to landfill. In order to comply with the directive every local authority in England and Wales is allocated an annual amount of waste that can be sent to landfill. If the amount is exceeded an authority can purchase tradable allowances from other authorities that have a surplus.

It has not been necessary to purchase any tradable allowances under the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme as the North London Waste Authority and the constituent borough councils have increased the levels for recycling and used the Edmonton energy-from-waste facility which together with the reduction in the amount of municipal waste ensure that sufficient waste is diverted from landfill disposal to keep within the limits.

Table 8: Amounts of “other” waste that was composted or recycled

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of street leaves, parks and “other” green waste composted	1,381	627	1,074	860
Tonnes of street litter and “other” waste recycled	15,767	3,656	4,271	5,212
Number of Landfill Allowances purchased	0	0	0	0
Value of Landfill Allowances purchased	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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.

Whilst all the partners are showing an increase in the rate of recycling, composting and reuse we continue to face a significant challenge to achieve the North London Joint Waste Strategy targets of recycling 45% of household waste by 2015 and 50% by 2020.

On average each household in north London separated 282 kilograms of waste for recycling or composting during the last year. At current levels of waste arisings the amount required to achieve the targets would be 439 kilograms by 2015 and 487 kilograms by 2020.

Table 9: Total amounts of household waste (tonnes) collected for recycling, reuse and composting by all methods.

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Barnet	42,022		45,488	47,557	48,385
Camden	21,097		20,391	20,875	24,651
Enfield	32,014		31,418	33,932	36,315
Hackney	17,580		17,370	17,997	18,976
Haringey	15,754		19,478	22,541	23,839
Islington	18,113		19,497	18,900	19,694
Waltham Forest	25,917		28,467	27,735	27,317
North London area	172,497		182,109	189,535	199,177



Dry mixed recyclable waste is sorted at a materials recycling facility (MRF).

Table 10: Total amounts of household waste (kilograms) collected for recycling, reuse and composting per household

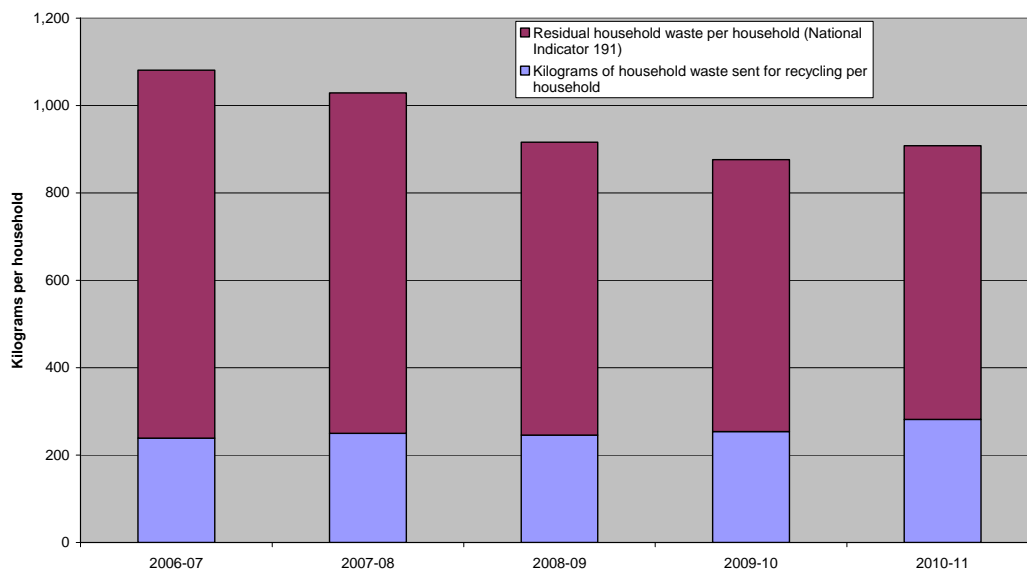
	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Barnet	312	335	347	369
Camden	215	206	209	252
Enfield	270	263	283	324
Hackney	184	180	185	218
Haringey	159	194	224	254
Islington	199	209	200	237
Waltham Forest	271	295	286	300
North London area	238	246	254	282

The recycling and composting rate across the area is measured by National Indicator 192 and includes household waste collected for reuse, recycling and composting.

Table 11: Recycling rates in the north London area

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Barnet	29.5 %		31.1 %	32.9 %	32.8 %
Camden	27.8 %		28.2 %	29.4 %	32.2 %
Enfield	24.1 %		27.1 %	31.1 %	32.4 %
Hackney	22.7 %		22.7 %	22.8 %	25.0 %
Haringey	20.5 %		22.2%	25.0 %	27.7%
Islington	22.9 %		28.2 %	29.1 %	30.4 %
Waltham Forest	25.2 %		27.8 %	25.7 %	27.3 %
North London area	22.7 %		26.7 %	28.8 %	29.4 %

Kilograms of waste recycled and sent for disposal per household



Disposal to landfill and energy recovery

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.

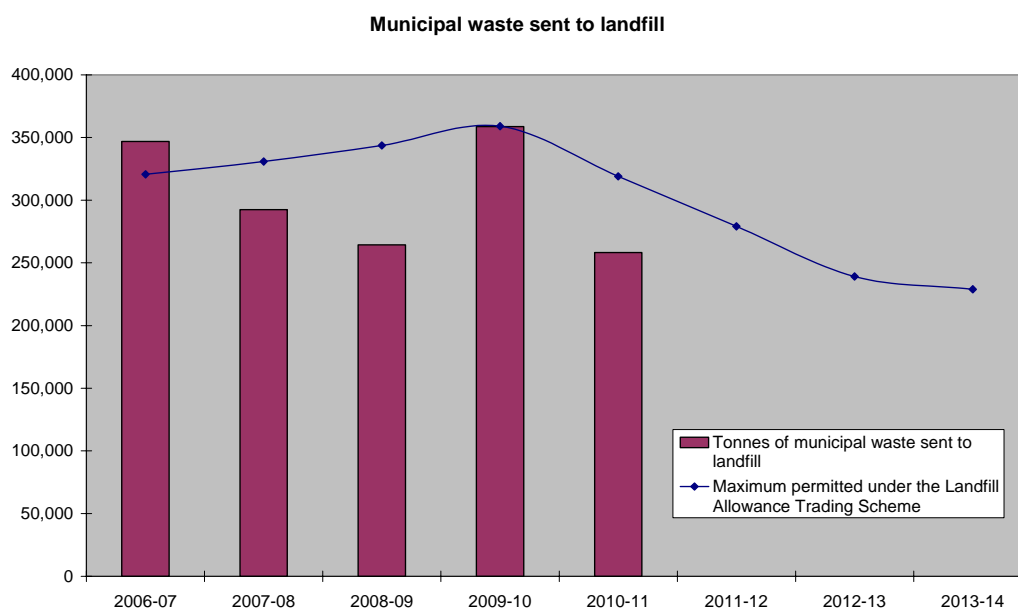
The amounts of municipal waste sent to landfill are measured for National Indicator 193. The amounts sent for disposal to landfill in recent years have declined sharply. This is a reflection of the significant decline in the amounts of waste that are collected for disposal as well as increases in recycling and composting. In 2009-10 the energy from waste facility used to treat the waste suffered technical problems and consequently there was a one-off increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill.

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

Waste that is currently used directly for energy recovery produces electricity that is sold to the National Grid. Enough electricity to supply some 66,000 homes is generated every year.

Table 12: Residual municipal waste management

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of municipal waste sent to landfill	346,815		264,253	358,799	258,164
% of municipal waste sent to landfill	36%		29%	40%	29%
% of municipal waste sent to landfill with energy recovery	100%		100%	100%	100%
Tonnes of municipal waste sent for energy recovery	431,318		453,282	327,937	411,552
% of municipal waste sent for energy recovery	45%		50%	37%	47%



Abandoned vehicles

5.A1 The partner authorities will continue to share information and best practice on abandoned vehicles 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 13: Number of abandoned vehicles and authorised treatment facilities in north London

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of abandoned vehicles	7,141	2,733	2,353	1,059
Number of Authorised Treatment Facilities	16	13	16	15

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 which has been relatively high in the last three years, thus making it more economically advantageous for owners to sell end-of life vehicles for scrap metal instead of abandoning them than when the price of metal was relatively low.

The number of authorised treatment facilities in the area fell by one in 2010-11 but there remains sufficient capacity to treat the amount of vehicles collected.

Batteries and accumulators

5.C The partner authorities will work to increase the level of recycling of household batteries in north London wherever practicable.

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 as well as in-store take back schemes that are not recorded in WasteDataFlow.

The European Union Batteries Directive, which was implemented into UK Regulations in February 2010, sets clear targets for battery collection and recycling by obligated companies. There is now a requirement for retailers that supply more than 32 kilograms of portable batteries per annum to operate a free of charge take back scheme. It is expected that these schemes will collect a greater share of the waste stream and so it is possible that the amounts of batteries collected in future will decline even further.

The relatively high price of lead used in automotive batteries is likely to have encouraged the collection of these by scrap metal traders thus bypassing the collection schemes implemented by local authorities.

Table 14: Household batteries collected for recycling

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of automotive batteries recycled	128	72	41	25
Tonnes of household non-automotive batteries recycled	264	105	66	57

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 15: Bulky waste recycling

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of bulky waste reused or recycled	15,849		3,906	5,460	4,079
Total tonnes of bulky waste collected	28,744		7,654	19,199	22,524
% of bulky waste stream reused or recycled	55 %		51 %	28 %	18%

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 reused or recycled privately such as through internet recycling schemes and auctions sites may not come to the attention of the local authority and so cannot be reported. Increasingly, items that cannot be reused or recycled are being collected by the local authority.

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.

The amount of unpaid-for commercial and industrial waste entering the municipal waste stream is increasing every year, although the number of recorded incidents is in decline.

Table 16: Amounts of fly-tipped waste collected

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of “fly-tipped” waste collected	28,822	39,216	43,302	54,580
Number of “fly-tip” incidents reported	111,827	67,202	58,895	53,434

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.

These figures include construction and demolition waste collected at reuse and recycling centres, waste collected from borough highways and property maintenance and other miscellaneous sources.

Table 17: Construction and demolition waste recycling

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total tonnes of construction and demolition waste recycled	14,769	17,589	17,737	18,442
Tonnes of construction and demolition waste collected at reuse and recycling centres	6,699	8,057	9,182	10,878

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.

A wide range of hazardous wastes are routinely collected in the north London area. Fluorescent tubes, batteries, mineral oil, paint, asbestos and refrigeration equipment are collected at reuse and recycling centres and in some areas batteries are collected at the kerbside.

All residents in north London are able to arrange for the collection of household hazardous waste including asbestos and chemicals by the City of London's household hazardous waste collection and disposal service a pan-London service for which individual boroughs pay to be a part of. In most cases this service is provided free of charge to residents.

Table 18: Hazardous waste arising

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of hazardous waste collected directly	2,220	1,589	982	516
Tonnes of fluorescent tubes (included in above)	1	5	6	7
Tonnes of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) collected at reuse and recycling centres/ designated collection facilities	1,460	2,775	2,676	2,549



Hazardous wastes including paint are collected separately at Reuse and Recycling Centres.

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 produced not being collected by local authorities rather than a significant 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 the WasteDataFlow system rather than as 'hazardous waste' although for permitting purposes they remain classified as hazardous waste. Significant amounts of these wastes are also now subject to "take back" schemes

operated by retailers meaning that less of these wastes are also now being collected by local authorities.

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

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 19: Refrigeration equipment collected for reuse and recycling

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of refrigeration equipment reused and recycled	1,687		1,467	907	556

Like many other waste streams the amounts of waste refrigeration equipment collected in north London have fallen in the last three 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 20: Equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Number of registrations of equipment containing PCB	0		0	0	0

Since 2000 electrical equipment containing PCB must be registered with the Environment Agency but since the commencement of the North London Joint Waste Strategy in 2006/07 no equipment has been registered by the partners. The use of PCB in electrical equipment was discontinued in the United Kingdom in 2000 and since then it has been replaced with more suitable alternatives.

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 21: Recycling and composting capacity required.

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of materials recycling facility (MRF) capacity required	44,000	57,000	64,000	67,000
Tonnes of in-vessel composting capacity required	38,000	47,000	49,000	53,000
Tonnes of open windrow composting capacity required	17,000	14,000	14,000	13,000
Tonnes of energy-from-waste (EfW) capacity used	431,000	454,000	328,000	412,000
Number of Landfill Allowance Trading Permits purchased	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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 by the partners. Most of the recycling and composting capacity is within the north London area.

Sufficient residual waste treatment capacity was maintained to ensure that it was not necessary to purchase Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme allowances during the reporting period. The North London Waste Authority continues to make use of the Edmonton waste-to-energy facility to generate electricity from waste that cannot be recycled or composted. The facility generates enough electricity to power some 66,000 homes.

The partners continuously monitor the growth in the waste stream to ensure that all separately collected wastes are suitably treated and this monitoring continues 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.

A significant amount of 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 residual waste collected.

Table 22: Transportation of waste

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of waste transported by road	779,896 (81%)		737,332 (81%)	719,474 (81%)	721,164 (82%)
Tonnes of waste transported by rail	178,704 (19%)		168,446 (19%)	164,457 (19%)	157,653 (18%)
Tonnes of waste transported by water	0		0	0	0
Total tonnes transported	958,600		905,778	883,931	878,817



Residual waste is loaded into containers at the Hendon Rail Transfer Station.



Residual waste is transported to landfill by rail.

Transporting waste by water in the north London area continues to be an area of interest to the partners. It is possible that canal or river transportation will be used 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.

In the north London area the community and voluntary sector continue to provide services to the Partner Authorities. The amount of waste collected by this sector for reuse and recycling is shown in the table 23 below. The services described here are in addition to the support described in objective 4.C2 above.

This sector collects waste materials that are not normally collected by local authority kerbside recycling schemes or street banks including furniture and textiles. These materials are subsequently reused or recycled.

Table 23: Tonnes of waste collected by the community and voluntary sectors

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of waste collected by the community and voluntary Sectors	1,200	4,023	5,357	3,164

During 2010/11 the partners delivered “The Big Picture”, a joint waste prevention education project which involved waste prevention workshops at secondary schools and a school poster competition as well as providing support for a number of other projects including community and school composting schemes and promoting the use of reusable nappies.

Table 24: Financial support for the community and voluntary sector

	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total £ of support (including £ contracts awarded to the Community and Voluntary Sector)	£97,016	£55,133	£18,972	£5,913

The value of the support for the community and voluntary sector has declined from 2006/07 to 2010/11. 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.

The funding reported for 2010/11 includes payments made to ecoACTIVE for the delivery of school waste prevention sessions, events with local housing associations and a textiles recycling workshop delivered by TRAUD.

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.

The amount of commercial waste collected is calculated on the basis of a bi-annual survey of 'trade' (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. Whilst the total amount of commercial waste collected by the partners has fallen with the economic downturn, the amount of commercial waste collected for recycling has increased substantially over the last three years.

Table 25: Commercial waste managed by the partner authorities

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total Commercial waste collected	189,830		225,334	227,015	200,547
£ external support for commercial recycling and composting services	£0		£0	£0	£0
Commercial waste recycled and composted	5,781		6,133	7,660	9,924

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 (WRAP) and the Waste Implementation Programme (WIP), as these arise.

Table 26: Support obtained from national funding programmes.

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Amount of support obtained from national funding programmes	£99,895		£0	£192,996	£65,000

The partners continue to seek support from national funding programmes, when they are available. The figures reported here represent additional funding that is not reported elsewhere.

In 2009/10 the partner authorities received a substantial amount of funding from WRAP to support the national “Love Food Hate Waste” campaign described in section 4.B1 above. This support continued throughout 2010/11.

In January 2011 the partner authorities accepted a secondment of an officer from DHL to assist with the promotion of WEEE recycling and additional financial support for this work. The value of the work including the seconded officer is £65,000 per annum.

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.

All the partner authorities are now signatories to the Mayor of London’s Green Procurement Code and Hackney Council has achieved the prestigious Gold Level, Islington Council has achieved the silver level and Barnet Council has achieved the Bronze level.

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.

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

In June 1992 the Convention on Biological Diversity was signed by 159 countries including the United Kingdom at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. It came into force 29 December 1993.

The “biodiversity convention” is a legally binding agreement that requires signatories to conserve, protect and enhance biological diversity. In 1994, the UK Biodiversity Action Plan was published and led to the creation of Local Biodiversity Action Plans. Collectively these action plans identify and seek to protect 391 priority species and 45 priority habitats.

The Biodiversity Action Reporting System is used to report the UK’s Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. Reports are available through the website at www.ukbars.defra.gov.uk and are regularly updated. The latest report for the North London area shows that several of the North London Boroughs have set objectives and are making progress towards them.

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 (WRATE output)

Table 28: Number of complaints received by contractors operating municipal waste facilities in north London

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Edmonton Energy from Waste facility	0		0	0	0
Edmonton In-vessel composting facility	0		14	19	11
Edmonton Bulky Waste Recycling Facility	0		0	2	0
Hornsey Street Waste Transfer Station	0		3	0	0

Contractors operating municipal waste facilities in north London are not currently required to provide data relating to the number of complaints received or the nature of these complaints. However some information about the number of complaints received by LondonWaste Ltd has been obtained and is reproduced here.

During 2010/11 a total of 49 complaints were received about the Edmonton In-vessel composting facility. However, on investigation only 11 of them were found to be justified.

The Environment Agency's Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment (WRATE) compares the environmental impacts of different municipal waste management systems. It is used to model the environmental costs and benefits of different waste management systems.

The partner authorities have not modelled the WRATE impact of the current waste management arrangements but it is intended that this will be done in the future. Hence, it is not possible to report the WRATE outputs at this time.

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.

Table 29: Compost product used in the north London area

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Tonnes of compost product made from north London’s waste	8,144		10,921	8,038	10,190
Tonnes of compost product used within the north London area	1,397		3,918	4,124	3,949
% of compost product produced from North London’s waste that is used within the north London area	17 %		36 %	51 %	39%
% of compost product produced from north London’s waste that is used outside the north London area	83 %		64 %	49 %	61%

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.

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 NOx, SOx and particulates

The Environment Agency publishes emissions data for selected facilities on its website www.environment-agency.gov.uk. The numbers reported in this section are taken from the area of the website called “What’s in your back yard?”

The table below shows the emissions from the Edmonton Energy from Waste facility operated by LondonWaste Ltd and where the majority of waste that has not been reused, composted or recycled is sent for energy recovery. These figures are reported to the Environment Agency as a condition of the pollution prevention permit. All figures are reported as tonnes per annum.

Table 30: Emissions from the Edmonton Energy from Waste facility

	2006 (Baseline)	2007	2008	2009	2010
NOx tonnes per annum	512	606	600	504	603
SOx tonnes per annum	Not published	< 100	< 100	< 100	< 100
Carbon dioxide tonnes per annum	535,062	756,073	659,522	Not published	582,258
Dioxin	0.01	0.02	0.02	Not published	Not published
Number of notifiable incidents	0	0	0	Not published	0

NOx and SOx mean the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur respectively that contribute to air pollution and can cause acid rain. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas and is considered to be the leading cause of climate change. Dioxins are complex chemicals that are known to bioaccumulate in animals and humans and are linked to health problems at high levels of exposure.

A notifiable incident is when the emissions from an authorised facility breach the terms of the Environmental Permit granted by the Environment Agency to protect public health and the environment. Notifiable incidents must be reported to the regulator.

The Environment Agency has only published some of the data for 2009 and 2010.

Objective 5 ***To improve water quality***

Measures **Life cycle assessments of water eutrophication
(WRATE output)**
**Life cycle assessments of freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity
(WRATE output)**
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 North London Waste Authority'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 (WRATE output)**
Percentage of waste transferred by road, rail and water
Tonnes of waste transferred 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 carbon dioxide 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 sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)

It is not possible to obtain this data from contractors under the North London Waste Authority’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**

Table 31: Household and non-household waste arising in the north London area

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total municipal waste collected (tonnes)	958,600		905,778	883,931	878,817
Total household waste collected (tonnes)	768,770		680,444	656,915	678,270
Non-household waste collected	189,830		225,334	227,015	200,547
kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	458		400	381	399
National Indicator 191 kilograms of residual household waste collected per household	843		670	622	627

The amounts of residual household waste per household collected in north London are recorded for National Indicator 191. Over the last five years, the amount of residual waste per household has declined significantly in overall terms. 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 (WRATE output)
 - 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

Table 32: Waste management in north London

	2006/07 (Baseline)		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (NI 192)	23 %		27 %	29 %	29%
Tonnes of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	174,687		182,109	189,535	199,177
% of municipal waste sent to landfill (NI 193)	36 %		29 %	41 %	29 %
Tonnes of municipal waste sent to landfill (NI 193)	346,815		264,253	358,799	258,164
Total number of bring sites	745		773	631	485
Number of bring sites per 100,000 people	44		45	33	28
Total number of reuse and recycling facilities	9		9	9	9
Number of reuse and recycling facilities per 100,000 people	1		1	1	1
% of households served by recycling collections	92 %		100 %	100 %	100 %
% of households served by composting collections	64 %		93 %	93 %	93 %

It is important to note that the National Indicators reported in this section (NI 192 and 193) show different denominators. National Indicator 192 only shows the amounts of household waste that were sent for reuse, recycling and composting but National Indicator 193 shows the amount of municipal waste that was sent to landfill. The measure of municipal waste includes household waste but also includes non-household waste from shops and other businesses that are collected by local Authorities. Hence the two National Indicators do not relate to the same waste stream.

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 fallen since the commencement of the strategy period. This is partly due to a fall in the provision of sites as kerbside collection services have been expanded and partly due to an increase in the population served.

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 to calculate it. It is hoped that this data will be published in the future.

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

Measures **Life cycle assessment of resource depletion
(WRATE output)**

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*

Waste collected by the north London partners is delivered to one of three sites in the north London area located in the London Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield and Islington. Additionally there are nine reuse and recycling centres distributed across six of the seven boroughs where residents of any borough are allowed to deposit waste materials for reuse, recycling, composting or disposal.

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 consideration will be assessed during the planning stage of new waste management facilities in the future.

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 centres 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

Some of these parameters are also reported in Objective 10 above and are duplicated here for ease of reference

During 2010/11 Enfield Council removed most of the bring banks in its area as the kerbside collection of recyclables made these unnecessary.

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.

Table 33: Access to services in the north London area.

	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total number of bring sites	745	773	631	485
Number of bring sites per 100,000 people	44	45	33	28
Total number of reuse and recycling centres	9	9	9	9
Number of reuse and recycling centres per 100,000 people	1	1	1	1
Percentage of residents using waste services	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of residents satisfied with the keeping of public land clear of refuse and litter*	-	55.9 %	-	-
Percentage of residents satisfied with refuse collection services*	-	76.4 %	-	-
Percentage of residents satisfied with doorstep recycling collection services*	-	67.4 %	-	-
Percentage of residents satisfied with reuse and recycling waste recycling centres*	-	59.5 %	-	-

*This information is taken from the Place Survey 2008 conducted by the Audit Commission. On 10 August 2010 the Minister for Housing and Local Government wrote to all local Authorities Chief Executives advising them of the cancellation of the Place Survey with effect from August 2010. Local authorities will no longer be expected to report against the National Indicators measured by this survey. No further data is currently available in respect of this objective but will be reported in future if possible.

Further information

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

Tel 020 8489 5730

Website: <http://www.nlwa.gov.uk>

e-mail: post@nlwa.gov.uk

North London Waste Authority
Unit 169 Lee Valley Technopark
Ashley Road
Tottenham
London
N17 9LN

REPORT ENDS