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

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demography of the North London area

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

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

Table 1: Demographic of the North London area.

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

Municipal Waste arising

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

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

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

As can be seen in Table 2 below the actual growth rate of waste is currently in decline. This is likely to be due to the success of waste minimisation initiatives; the impact of the landfill tax and the drive to reduce packaging as well as the most significant impact of the general decline in economic activity in 2008/09 due to the current downturn meaning that less waste is produced than was previously expected.

Table 2: Municipal Waste collected in North London.

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

Waste Minimisation

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

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

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

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

- A series of posters was also produced for businesses encouraging waste prevention.

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

Waste Reduction

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

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

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

Waste Reuse

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

Table 4: Amount of Reuse and Recycling Credit paid

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

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

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

Home composting

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

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

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

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

Community composting

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

Table 5: Amount of support for community compost projects

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

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

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

Reuse and Recycling Centres

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

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

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

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

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

Door-to door recycling services

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

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

See table 7 below.

Properties with multiple occupancy

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

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

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

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

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

Other recycling options

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

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

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

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

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

Recycling and Composting Summary

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

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

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

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

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

Disposal to landfill

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

Table 10: Municipal waste sent to landfill

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

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

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

Abandoned vehicles

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

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

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

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

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

Batteries and accumulators

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

Table 12: Household batteries collected for recycling

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

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

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

Bulky waste

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

Table 13: Bulky waste recycling

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

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

Non-household waste

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

Table 14: Amounts of fly-tipped waste collected

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

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

Construction and demolition waste

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

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

Table 15: Construction and demolition waste recycling

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

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

Liquid wastes

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

The services have continued without the need for service expansion.

Hazardous waste

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

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

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

Table 16: Hazardous waste arising

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

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

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

reporting requirements are believed to account for the trend in the reported figures rather than changes in the waste arising itself.

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

Ozone-depleting substances

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

Table 17: Refrigeration equipment collected for reuse and recycling

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

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

Polychlorinated biphenyls

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

Table 18: Equipment containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

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

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

Waste disposal service implications

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

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

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

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

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

Transport implications

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

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

Table 20: Transportation of waste

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

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

A key role for the community sector

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

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

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

Table 21: Support for the Community Sector

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

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

Commercial and industrial partners

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

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

Table 22: Commercial waste managed by the Partner Authorities

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

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

Working with national agencies

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

Table 23: Support obtained from National funding programmes.

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

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

Market development and regeneration

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

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

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 3 *To conserve and enhance soil quality*

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

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

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

Objective 4 *To improve air quality*

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

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

Objective 5 To improve water quality

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

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

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

Measures Net water usage for waste facilities

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

Objective 7 To address the causes of climate change

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

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

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

Borough Partners are preparing baseline data for CO_2 national indicator monitoring, and the Authority is also capturing this data. It is anticipated that this will be reported in future years.

Objective 8 To adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measures **Life cycle assessment of resource depletion**

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

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

Measures **No measures proposed at this time.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measures: **Number of direct jobs in waste services**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further information

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

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