Appendix A – Borough Climate Change Declarations

Climate Emergency Declarations

All boroughs have declared a climate emergency and have developed climate change / environmental strategies or action plans. These documents outline aims and ways in which this is hoped to be achieved, some of the most common aims regarding addressing climate change include reducing carbon emissions and educating residents to increase engagement and encourage behavioural change. All of the boroughs have developed targets to become carbon neutral by 2042 at the latest. Barnet, Camden, Enfield Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest have all committed to becoming carbon neutral councils by 2030, with Haringey committing to the target of being a carbon neutral council by 2027. The current aim in London is to be net zero by 2030, building on a previous pathway to be net zero by 2050.

Borough Declarations

Barnet Council

Barnet council declared a climate emergency in 2022 and have subsequently committed to becoming a net zero council by 2030 and a net zero borough by 2042. No climate change action plan is currently in place however discussions on sustainability within the borough are currently taking place via the BarNet Zero campaign.

Camden Council

Camden council has committed to achieving net zero by 2030 with the Implementation of their Camden Climate action plan 2020 – 2025. They are focusing four key areas, people, places, buildings, and organisations addressing transport, increased energy efficiency and renewable electricity use in buildings and a responsible business approach for organisations within the borough.

Enfield Council

After declaring a climate emergency in 2019 Enfield Council developed their Climate Action Plan 2020 aiming to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030 and a carbon neutral borough by 2040. The focus for the plan is to reduce emissions by 75%, facilitate the transition for all energy to be supplied from renewable resources, 100% electric fleet vehicles for the council, low carbon council buildings, transparent carbon offsetting and low carbon procurement.

Hackney

Hackney council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and pledged to become a net zero council by 2030. Hackney aim to be a net zero borough by 2040 and have developed an climate change action plan The action plan outlines five key themes that the council aims to focus on. These themes included the following:

- **Adaptation:** Ensuring that Hackney is prepared for and resilient to the impacts of the climate emergency - like flooding or hot weather - protecting the most vulnerable residents
- **Buildings**: Removing gas boilers, adding solar panels and decreasing energy use in the borough's existing buildings and ensuring new buildings (where required) are fit for the future. This will help to reduce fuel poverty.

- **Transport:** Reducing emissions from transport, improving air quality and helping residents live active and healthy lifestyle
- **Consumption:** Changing what and how everyone in the borough buys, uses and sells, helping create a new green economy in Hackney
- **Environmental quality**: Maximising the potential for biodiversity in our green spaces, reducing pollution and helping local ecosystems thrive.

Haringey

Haringey declared a climate emergency in 2019 and pledged to become net zero by 2041. In response to this declaration, the council developed a climate action plan focusing on six key areas:

- **Council:** Reduce the operative carbon footprint of the Council to net zero by 2027
- Housing: Achieve an EPC B on average in all in domestic buildings by 2041
- Workplaces: chieve an EPC B on average in all in non-domestic buildings and reduce business related carbon emissions
- **Transport**: Reduce emissions from road transport by growing public and active travel options and infrastructure, to enable a reduction of all petrol and diesel journeys of 50% by 2024
- **Energy:** Connect around 12,000 homes to low carbon heat sources and generate at least approximately 13 GW of renewable energy locally
- **Community:** to actively liaise with and support stakeholder organisations to reduce carbon emissions and promote further reduction.

Islington

Islington council declared a climate emergency in 2019 developing a net zero 2030 strategy**.** The council strategy focused on 5 key areas to achieve net zero.

- **Residential buildings, Commercial & Industrial buildings and Infrastructure** - reduce the level of carbon emissions of all buildings and infrastructure:
- **Transport Reduce emissions in the borough from transport:** reduce vehicular emissions by encouraging walking, cycling and public transportation.
- **Sustainable and affordable energy generation and supply Increase local generation of renewable heat and electricity**: increase the uptake of affordable and renewable energy tariffs and mitigate fuel poverty.
- **The Green Economy and Planning**: delivery of net zero carbon target whilst assuring the economic success**.**
- **The Natural Environment and Waste Reduction and Recycling:** Integrate ongoing activities in recycling and reducing waste and managing our natural environment.

Waltham Forest

Waltham Forest declared a climate emergency in 2019 pledging to commit to net zero by 2030. The council have 4 key areas of focus with a total of 20 actions across all 4 areas:

- **Energy efficient buildings**: improving energy efficiency.
- **Consuming less and recycling more:** Sharing, repairing, and reusing.
- **A place for people not cars**: reduction in personal car use, car clubs, car free days etc.
- **A greener and more resilient borough**: collective action for flood resilience

Appendix B – Supplementary waste baseline data

Table B1 Material Destination Summary

Borough	Waste Stream	Intermediate Facility	Destination (April 2024)[127]
Barnet	Dry Recycling	Wembley WTS Biffa MRF	Multiple destinations
	Food	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Biogen
	Organic	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Seven Trent
	Residual	Wembley WTS LEL RFPF	Edmonton EfW
Camden	Dry Recycling	Wembley WTS Biffa MRF Hornsey WTS	Multiple destinations
	Food	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Biogen
	Organic	Biffa WTS Hornsey WTS LEL RFPF	Seven Trent
	Residual	Wembley WTS Hornsey WTS LEL RFPF	Edmonton EfW
Enfield	Dry Recycling	Biffa MRF	Multiple destinations
	Food	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Biogen
	Organic	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Seven Trent
	Residual	LEL RFPF	Edmonton EfW
Hackney	Dry Recycling	Biffa MRF	Multiple destinations
	Food	Biffa, Advent Way	Biogen
	Organic	Hornsey WTS LEL RFPF	Seven Trent
	Residual	Wembley WTS LEL RFPF	Edmonton EfW
Haringey	Dry Recycling	Hornsey WTS Biffa MRF	Multiple destinations
	Food	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Biogen
	Organic	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Seven Trent
	Residual	Hornsey WTS LEL RFPF	Edmonton EfW

Borough	Waste Stream	Intermediate Facility	Destination (April 2024)[127]
Islington	Dry Recycling	Biffa MRF Hornsey WTS	Multiple destinations
	Food	Hornsey WTS	Biogen
	Organic (mixed)	Hornsey WTS	Seven Trent
	Residual	Hornsey Street WTS	Edmonton EfW
Waltham Forest	Dry Recycling	Biffa MRF	Multiple destinations
	Food	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Biogen
	Organic	Biffa WTS LEL RFPF	Seven Trent
	Residual	Hornsey Street WTS LEL RFPF	Edmonton EfW
Information on the destination for materials from information requests, information correct as of 14th March 2024			

Table B2 Garden Waste charges for north London boroughs, 2023

Borough	Subscription plan	Cost	Additional information (if applicable)
Barnet	Annual	£40	Additional bin £30
Camden	Annual	£75	9 monthly collection option £75
Enfield	Annual	£100	N/A
Haringey	Annual	£75 240L WHB	Option to have 140LWHB + Sacks for £55 (instead of 240L WHB)
Hackney	Annual	£78	N/A
Islington	Annual	£75	N/A
Waltham Forest	Annual	Free	N/A

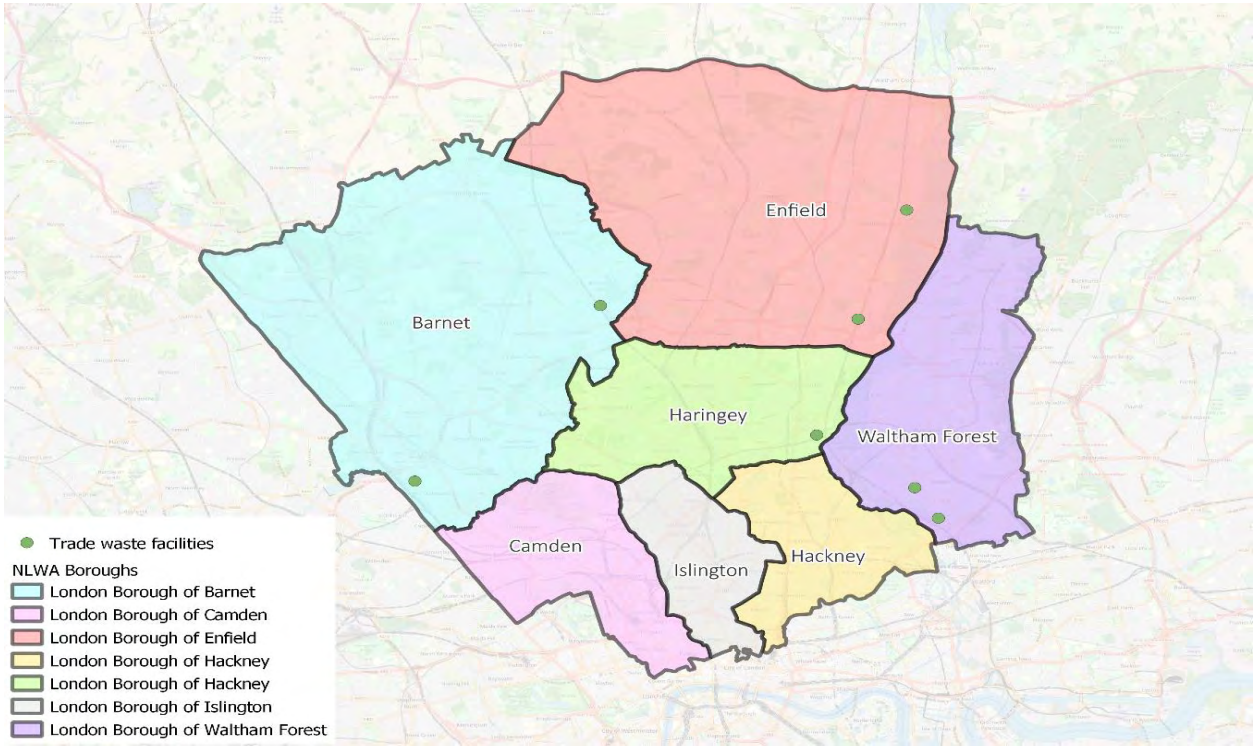
Table B3: north London trade/commercial waste services

Borough	Is commercial waste collected?	How is it collected?	Which materials are collected?
Barnet	Yes	Wheeled bins (240L, 360L, 660L, or 1100L) Reuse sacks on a pay as you go basis	Refuse, Mixed Recycling, and garden waste
Camden	Yes	Wheeled bins (140L, 240L, 360L, 660L, 1100L or 1280L) Clear and purple bags and tape for cardboard	General Waste, Recycling and Food waste
Enfield	Yes	Commercial waste / non household waste collections for schools and businesses. Time banded trade waste collections are also operated	Refuse and recycling

Borough	Is commercial waste collected?	How is it collected?	Which materials are collected?
Hackney	Yes	Bins, Skips and sacks	Recycling and Refuse
Haringey	No	Use approved waste disposal provider.	
Islington	Yes	Wheeled bins (240L, 360L, 660L, or 1100L) Range of container sizes Pre-paid sack service	General waste and mixed recycling.
Waltham Forest	No	Use approved waste disposal provider.	

Table B4: List of facilities which accept trade/commercial waste.[128]

Company	Address	Borough
McGovern Brothers	26-27 Brent Terrace, NW2 1BG	Barnet
GBN Services	New Southgate, N11 1HJ	
AMI Waste	17 Stacey Avenue, N18 3PP	Enfield
J O'Doherty Haulage	Unit 2a Nobel Road, N18 3AH	
Oakwood Plant	28 Nobel Road, N18 3AH	
Powerday Plant	Jefferys Road, EN3 7UA	



[128] List of facilities provided by NLWA on their website, however list is not exhaustive or an endorsement. Accessed September 2023.

Company	Address	Borough
O'Donovan	82 Markfield Road, N15 4QF	Haringey
Biffa Waste services	Garman Road, N17 0UN	
GBN Services	Estate Way, E10 7JN	Waltham Forest
Note -This is not an exhaustive list, the latest information can be found on the NLWA and borough websites.		

Figure B1 Location of a selection of facilities accepting trade waste.

Table B5: Bulky waste collection services available in the boroughs of north London, 2023

WCA	Is a bulky waste service provided?	What is the cost of this service?
Barnet [129]	Yes	1-3 large items: £35.00 4 large items: £45.00 5 large items: £55.00 6 large items: £65.00 7 large items: £75.00 8 large items: £85.00 9 large items: £95.00 10 large items: £105.00 11 or more large items: contact for prices
Camden [130]	Yes	£25 for 1 - 5 items, or up to 20 black bags £50 for 6 – 10 items, or up to 40 black bags £75 for 11 – 15 items, or up to 60 black bags
Enfield[131]	Yes	Free collection based on postcode, or £15 to arrange a collection day that suits.
Hackney[132]	Yes	1 to 5 items: £20.00 6 to 10 items: £40.00 11 to 15 items: £60.00 16 to 20 items: £80.00
Haringey[133]	Yes	1 to 4 items: £20.00 5 items: £30.00 6 items: £40.00 7 items: £50.00 8 items: £60.00 9 items: £70.00 10 items (maximum): £80.00
Islington[134]	Yes	£10.00 per item, with a minimum cost of £30. 50% discount if you receive Housing Benefit or Council Tax support
Waltham Forest[135]	Yes	Free for 5 items per booking for household items Electrical items Only up to 3 items in one go £27.00 for one standard size item £38.00 for two standard size items £38.00 for one oversized item £48.50 for three standard size items £48.50 for one oversize and one standard item

[129] https://www.barnet.gov.uk/bulkywaste Accessed September 2023.
[130] https://www.camden.gov.uk/bulky-waste-collection Accessed September 2023
[131] https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/rubbish-and-recycling/bulky-rubbish Accessed September 2023
[132] https://hackney.gov.uk/bulky-waste Accessed September 2023
[133] https://new.haringey.gov.uk/rubbish-recycling/bulky-item-collections Accessed September 2023
[134] https://www.islington.gov.uk/recycling-and-rubbish/large-items/bulky-waste/ordering-a-collection-online Accessed September 2023
[135] https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/rubbish-and-recycling/household-bin-collections/book-large-item-collection Accessed September 2023

Appendix C – Air quality data

Table C1: AQFAs within the north London area

Borough	Years of plan	Location	Cause
Barnet[136]	2023-2028	Cricklewood Junction A407 Cricklewood Lane / A5 Broadway	Nitrogen Dioxide, PM10
		Cricklewood A41 Hendon Way	
		Barnet High Street including junction with Barnet Hill	
		Hendon M1 and A5	
		Hendon Central Town Centre	
		Apex corner near Mill Hill M1 / A41 / A5109	
		A406 North Circular Brent Cross to Golders Green Road A502	
		A406 Henleys Corner	
		North Finchley Town Centre	
		Friern Barnet A1003 Woodhouse Road junction with Colney Hatch Lane	
		Fiveways Corner M1 junction 2 and A1 Barnet Bypass	
		Childs Hill Junction A407 Cricklewood/A41 Hendon Way/A598 Finchley Rd	
		Golders Greens Junction A504/A598	
		Friern Barnet A1003 Woodhouse Road junction with Colney Hatch Lane	
		Cricklewood A41 Hendon Way	Nitrogen Dioxide, PM10
		Hendon M1 and A5	
Camden[137]	2023-2026	Euston Road	Nitrogen Dioxide, PM10
		Swiss Cottage/Finchley Road	
		Kilburn High Road	
		Camden High Street	
		Holborn	
Enfield[138]		A406 North Circular between Bowes Road and Great Cambridge	Nitrogen Dioxide

[136] Barnet Borough – Air Quality Action Plan 2017 – 2022 Source: https://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s46548/Appendix%20Three_Final_Air_Quality_Action_Plan_2017_consultation_document_200417.pdf#:~:text=London%20Borough%20of%20Barnet%20Air%20Quality%20Action%20Plan,London%20Borough%20of%20Barnet%20between%202017%20and%202022. Accessed October 2023

[137] Camden Borough – Camden Clean Air Action Plan Source: https://contact.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/0/Camden+Clean+Air+Action+Plan+2023-2026_Final_2022.12.19+%282%29.pdf/ad618e94-0113-696d-5fc6-104d8969ab5a?t=1671619123044#:~:text=This%20is%20a%20two-part%20document%20which%20sets%20out,as%20a%20result%20of%20the%20air%20they%20breathe. Accessed October 2023

[138] Enfield Borough – Air Quality Action Plam 2022 – 2027 Source: https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/documents/s96850/Enfield%20Air%20Quality%20Action%20Plan%202022%20Final%20V2.pdf Accessed October 2023

Borough	Years of plan	Location	Cause
	2022-2027	A406 North Circular Edmonton A1010 and Fore Street A1010	
		Bullsmoor Lane	
		Enfield Great Cambridge Road A10 junction with Southbury Road A110	
		Enfield Town Church Street / Southbury Road / London Road	
		Palmers' Green junction Green Lanes A105/Hedge Lane A111	
		Southgate Circus A111/A1004	
Hackney[139]	2021-2025	South - Old Street, City Road, Greater Eastern Street and Shoreditch High Street	Nitrogen Dioxide
		Clapton - Junction area between Clapton Road and Lea Bridge Road	
		Hackney Central - Area including Amhurst Road, Dalston Lane and Amre Street	
		Stoke Newington - Area including Stoke Newington High /Street, Stamford Hill, and Rectory Road	
		Stamford Hill - Area including Amhurst Park and Stamford Hill Road	
		Manor House - Junction between Green Lanes and Seven Sisters Road	
		Dalston - Junction between Balls Pond Road and Kingsland Road	
		Hackney Wick - Area including Homerton High Street, Wick Road, Cassland Road and Victoria Park Road	Nitrogen Dioxide
Haringey[140]	2019 - 2024	Highgate A1 Archway Junction Alymer Road	Nitrogen Dioxide
		Muswell Hill North of Highgate Wood	
		Muswell Hill Colney Hatch Lane junction with Alexandra Park Road	
		Muswell Hill Fortis Green Road and Muswell Hill	
		Bounds Green A109 junction with Durnsford/Brownlow Road B106	
		Wood Green High Road and Turnpike Lane	
		Haringey Green Lanes	
		Seven Sisters junction Seven Sisters Rd/High Road A10	
		Tottenham Hale Gyratory and A10 High Road	
Islington[141]	2019 - 2023	Finsbury Park (includes part of Hackney and Haringey)	Nitrogen Dioxide and PM10
		A1 Holloway Road from Highbury to Archway	

[139]Hackney Borough – Air Quality Action Plan 2021 – 2025 Source: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P2SExuE5SFygowyWGxS1_94ExZWgKrBz/view Accessed October 2023
[140] Haringey Borough – Air Quality Action Plan 2019 – 2024 Source https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s112468/Appendix%20B%20Haringey%20Final%20AQAP%202019-24%2028.10.19.pdf#:~:text=This%20Air%20Quality%20Action%20Plan%20%28AQAP%29%20has%20been,the%20previous%20action%20plan%2C%20which%20ran%20from%202010-2018. Accessed October 2023
[141] Islington Borough Air Quality Action Plan2019-2023 Source: https://www.islington.gov.uk/environment-and-energy/pollution/air-quality Accessed October 2023

Borough	Years of plan	Location	Cause
		Angel Town Centre	Nitrogen Dioxide
		Kings Cross / Caledonian Road area (includes part of Camden)	
		Old Street City Rd / Old Street / Great Eastern St. / Shoreditch High St. (includes part of Hackney and Tower Hamlets)	
		Dalston Lane between Kingsland High St. and Queensbridge / Graham Road (mainly Hackney	
		Marylebone Road from Mable Arch / Euston / King's Cross Junction (mainly Camden)	
Waltham Forest[142]	2023-2028	A406 North Circular at Hall Lane	Nitrogen Dioxide
		Blackhorse Road Junction Blackhorse Lane / Blackhorse Road / Forest Road	
		Leyton Lea Bridge Road from Orient Way to Avondale Road	
		Leyton High Street / Green Road / Lea Bridge Road	
		Walthamstow Central and Hoe Street to junction with Forest Road	
		Walthamstow Crooked Billet junction and Chingford Road	
		Leyton Town Centre area	
Note – All data is up to date as of 02/10/2023			

[142] Waltham Forest Borough Air Quality Action Plan 2023-2028 Source: https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-04/Air%20Quality%20Action%20Plan%202023 2027_v3%20LR_0.pdf Accessed October 2023

Appendix D – SEA Objectives with proposed measurement indicator, SEA regulations, themes and rationale for inclusion

SEA Objectives for JWS	Measurement Indicator and SEA Appraisal Criteria	SEA Regulations Themes	Rationale
1. To increase the positive carbon impacts and reduce the negative carbon (and other greenhouse gases) impacts of the waste collection, reuse, recycling, transportation, treatment and disposal service	Net carbon impact of waste collection and management (GWP100 kg CO_2 eq.[143])	Climate Change	Links to London Environment Strategy objective to 'reduce the environmental impact of waste activities' includes implementing low carbon waste fleets. Links to North London Waste Plan (NLWP): SO1- to support the movement of waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable. SO7-Use of sustainable transport to minimise impact of waste movements SO6 –Low carbon economy & decentralised energy
2. To adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change	Evidence of ability to deal with extreme weather events, flooding, heat waves etc	Climate Change	Links to The London Plan: Policy SI 13 Sustainable drainage outlining that any development proposals should follow the outlined drainage hierarchy Links to NLWP: Policy 5: covering assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development. Outlines avoiding vulnerability to climate change and implementing adaptation measures. SO4 - all waste developments meet high standards of design and build quality avoiding environmental harm SO5 - delivery of sustainable waste development within the Plan area through integration of social, environmental, and economic considerations SO6 - Low carbon economy and decentralised energy SO7- Use of sustainable transport to minimise impacts of waste movements SO8 - protect / enhance north London's natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment:
3. Increase the use of clean renewable fuels and low carbon or renewable energy	Tonnes of waste sent to Anaerobic Digestion or Energy from Waste % of collection / transportation using low emission (non fossil) fuels	Climate Change Resources & Material Assets Air	Links to the London Plan Policy SI 8 Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency. Waste operations must contribute to renewable energy generation, especially renewable gas technologies from organic/biomass waste Policy SI 3 Energy infrastructure, (utilise heat from EfW plants).

[143] Using the Emissions Performance Standard (EPS) tool for broad alternative options

SEA Objectives for JWS	Measurement Indicator and SEA Appraisal Criteria	SEA Regulations Themes	Rationale
4. To reduce waste and resource use and maximise reuse recycling and recovery rates	Waste arisings (kg/hh/year AND kg/person/year) Reduce / Repair / Reuse / recycling (kg/hh/yr)	Resources & Material Assets	Links to NWLP: Policy 4 to improve coverage of centres across the North London Boroughs and align with relevant aims and policies in the North London Waste Plan, London Plan, Local Plans and other related guidance. SO1 - To support the movement of waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable. SO3 - To plan for net self-sufficiency in LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, by providing opportunities to manage as much as practicable of North London's waste within SO5 - delivery of sustainable waste development within the Plan area through integration of social, environmental and economic considerations.
5. To continue to divert waste away from landfill	Residual waste to landfill (kg/hh/yr AND kg/person/year)	Resources & Material Assets Climate Change	Links to NWLP: SO1 – to move waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable. (resource efficiency) Aligned with target in the London Environment plan to 'to make London a zero waste city. By 2026 no biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill, and by 2030 65 % of London's municipal waste will be recycled'
6. To maintain and enhance good air quality for all	NOx impacts from collection / transport (kg NOx)	Air Human Health	Links to the London Plan: Policy SI 1 Improving air quality, development plans should deliver further improvements to air quality and should not reduce air quality Links to NLWP: SO4 - all waste developments meet high standards of design and build quality, and that the construction and operation of waste management facilities do not cause unacceptable harm to the health or amenity of local residents or the environment
7. To maximise the health and wellbeing of the population	NOx impacts from collection / transport (kg NOx) Volunteer opportunities (social value & wellbeing) Waste service complaints/satisfaction (qualitative)	Population and human health	Links to NLWP SO4 - To ensure that all waste developments meet high standards of design and build quality, construction and operation of waste management facilities do not cause unacceptable harm to health or amenity of local residents or environment.

SEA Objectives for JWS	Measurement Indicator and SEA Appraisal Criteria	SEA Regulations Themes	Rationale
8. To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	Semi-qualitative assessment of employment using collection modelling / case study information Potential supply chain / circular economy benefits	Population and socio Economics	Links to the London Plan Policy E8 Sector growth opportunities and clusters - employment opportunities for Londoners across a diverse range of sectors should be promoted and supported along with support for the development of business growth Policy SI 8 Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency – outlines that environmental, social and economic benefits from waste and secondary materials management should be created i.e. job creation and social value benefits, including skills, training and apprenticeship opportunities.
9. To protect and enhance the quality of water and soils	Quantity of compost / digestate added (kg/year)	Water & Soil	Links to NLWP: Policy 5 - Assessment Criteria for Waste Management Facilities and Related Development (sustainability). Development must not have adverse effect on integrity of an area designated under the Habitats Directive and no significant adverse effect on local biodiversity or water quality and no significant impact on quality of underlying soils, surface or groundwater. Supported by: SO4 - all waste developments meet high standards of design and build quality avoiding environmental harm SO5 - Sustainable waste development within the Plan area through integration of social, environmental and economic considerations SO6 - Low carbon economy and decentralised energy: SO7- Use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements SO8 - Protect/enhance north London's natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment:
10. To protect and increase biodiversity, flora and fauna	Climate Change impacts (GWP100 kg CO_2 eq.)	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Link to NLWP: Policy 5 - Assessment Criteria for Waste Management Facilities and Related Development (sustainability). Development must not have adverse effect on integrity of an area designated under the Habitats Directive and no significant adverse effect on local biodiversity Supported by NLWP SO8 - To protect and, where possible, enhance North London's natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment

SEA Objectives for JWS	Measurement Indicator and SEA Appraisal Criteria	SEA Regulations Themes	Rationale
			Link to The London Plan Policy G5 Urban greening outlining the importance of high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage on new developments
11. To protect and enhance the landscape and geodiversity of North London	Qualitative / comparative assessment, not a site-specific plan)	Geodiversity and Landscape	Links to The London Plan: Policy G9 outlines the importance of protecting important geological sites for the habitat biodiversity and ecosystems services that they provide
12. To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	Qualitative /comparative assessment (not a site-specific plan and individual waste plans would look at specific sites outside scope of JWS)	Cultural Heritage	Links to NLWP SO8 - To protect and, where possible, enhance North London's natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment Links to The London Plan: Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth – protection of the historic environment
13. To maximise the accessibility and equality of services.	Reduce / Repair / Reuse / recycling (kg/hh/yr) Assisted collections assessment Volunteering opportunities	Population and human health	Links to the London Plan Policy SI8 – waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency. Covers the accessibility of services to local communities and businesses. Links to NLWP SO1. To support the movement of north London's waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable (reuse and repair opportunities) SO6. To provide opportunities for North London to contribute to the development of a low carbon economy and decentralised energy:
14. To promote civic participation, ownership and responsibility and enable individuals, groups and communities to contribute to improving their environment.	Volunteering opportunities Community engagement	Population and human health	Links to NLWP SO1. Movement of North London's waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable - utilising waste as a resource. (providing opportunities for circular economy i.e. reuse and repair activities) SO6. Contribution to the development of a low carbon economy and decentralised energy (circular economy opportunities i.e. reuse and repair activities) Link to London environment Strategy: Emphasis on prevent waste and placing the infrastructure in place to reduce and reuse

SEA Objectives for JWS	Measurement Indicator and SEA Appraisal Criteria	SEA Regulations Themes	Rationale
15. To support a strong, diverse and stable economy.	Reduce / Repair / Reuse / recycling (kg/hh/yr) Potential supply chain / circular economy benefits	Not directly related to an SEA directive topic. Contributes to sustainable development	Links to NLWP: SO5. Delivery of sustainable waste development within the Plan area through the integration of social, environmental, and economic considerations SO6 - Low carbon economy and decentralised energy

Appendix E – Summary of National Plans, Policies & Programmes.

Legislation / Guidance	Summary	Implication
Simpler Recycling Government Consultation Response (May 2024)	Government response on simpler recycling consultation. The response stipulated that statutory guidance on residual waste collection will be provided, outlining that the collection of residual waste less frequently than fortnightly will not be permitted.	Residual waste collection will have a minimum collection frequency of every two weeks.
Simpler Recycling (October 2023), Defra	National consistency of collected materials. Net new burdens to be provided to councils by central government and EPR payments. Cartons, plastics, glass, paper, card, cans garden waste, food waste to be in "core set" for household and business waste collections by 2026 and 2025 respectively. Plastic film to be added for separate collection by 2027	Waste collections to include: 31 March 2025, businesses / non household municipal - Cartons, plastics, glass, paper, card, cans, food waste 31 March 2026, Households - Cartons, plastics, glass, paper, card, cans, garden and weekly food waste 31 March 2027 business & HH-Plastic film
Developing the UK Emissions Trading Scheme: Main Response (June 2023), A joint response of the UK Government & devolved administrations[144]	The UK Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) Authority (comprising the UK & devolved Governments), consulted on changes to the ETS. This included potential inclusion of incineration and energy from waste within the scheme. The response document sets out their intentions as a result of the consultation exercise, concluding that EfW will fall into the scheme from 2028.	2026 – Incinerators and Energy from Waste plant to gather data on emissions performance 2028 – the ETS to apply to Incinerators and EfW plant
Maximising Resources, Minimising Waste – Waste Prevention Programme (2021)	Government aims on waste prevention for 7 key sectors: constructions, textiles, furniture, electronics, plastic and packaging, vehicles, and food (addresses strategic principle 2, RWS).	2024 - Development of a textile waste hierarchy 2023/24 - Review of controls on vapes and reform of the WEEE regs
Waste Management Plan for England (January 2021)	Provides overview of waste management in England; current situation, measures being taken to improve and an assessment of existing waste collection schemes	Measures to improve waste management
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth (March 2021)	Plan to support economic growth, supersedes UK Industrial Strategy. £600 billion gross investment in 3 key areas: • Infrastructure – crucial for increasing productivity and competitiveness. 2021/2022 £100 billion capital investment.	Creation of Advanced Research and Innovation Agency

[144] In May 2024 the UK Emissions Trading Scheme Authority published a package of consultations on expanding UK Emissions Trading scheme to energy from waste and waste incinerator sectors - https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/uk-emissions-trading-scheme-scope-expansion-waste

Legislation / Guidance	Summary	Implication
	• Skills – Encourage lifetime skills and revolutionise apprenticeships. • Innovation –UK to become best location for businesses to start and grow. Increase investment into R&D base.	
Environment Act (November 2021)	Addresses key issues such in four priority areas: • Air Quality • Water Quality • Biodiversity • Waste Reduction Provides measures to address governance gaps following withdrawal from the EU. Primary legislation for some key waste management measures in the RWS. This is supported by secondary legislation, specifically in this case: The Environmental Targets (Residual Waste) (England) Regulations 2023	Provision for setting of legally binding targets for waste reduction. The residual waste long-term target is that by the end of 31st December 2042 the total mass of residual waste for the calendar year 2042 does not exceed 287 kilograms per head of population in England.
Resources and Waste Strategy (RWS) (2018)	Focusses on improving recycling quality and rates. New measures include Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and deposit return scheme (DRS). Set out under key headings and is in line with the 25-year plan: • Sustainable productions • Helping consumers take more considered actions. • Tackling waste crime • Cutting down on food waste • International leadership • Research and Innovation • Measuring progress	Separate food waste collections from households Targets / policies set include: 2022 – Plastic Packaging Tax By 2050 - Doubling Resource Efficiency By 2050 - Eliminate Avoidable waste 2035 – 65% municipal waste recycled 2035 – maximum 10% municipal waste to landfill 2030 – 75% recycling rate for packaging Introduce DRS implemented (est. 2026) Introduce EPR implemented (est. 2025/6) Consistent collections (see also Simpler Recycling, 2023)

Legislation / Guidance	Summary	Implication
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)	*'goals for improving the environment, within a generation, and leaving it in a better state than we found it*. Sets out ten 25-year goals, two specific to waste management: • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Minimising waste Identifies six areas to focus actions, effective waste management has role across all; area 4 (resource efficiency & waste), has the greatest implications for the ZWS. • Using and managing land sustainably • Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes • Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing • Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste • Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans • Protecting and improving the global environment.	Set specific targets and goals By 2050 - ambition of zero avoidable waste end of 2042 - target of eliminating avoidable plastic waste Meeting all existing waste targets (inc. landfill, reuse & recycling) Developing ambitious new future targets and milestones) Seeking to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites, prioritising those of highest risk Substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour Reducing and where possible preventing all kinds of marine plastic pollution (particularly material originating from land)
Litter Strategy for England (2017)	How government will work with communities and businesses to reduce litter. Aim to achieve by 'good infrastructure and clear social expectations, supported by appropriate enforcements. Key measures include: • Local authorities power to fine the keeper of vehicles from which litter is thrown. • Government to publish improved guidance on enforcement functions of local councils. • Producing new 'binfrastructure' guidance for local areas.	Local authorities more enforcement powers to control littering
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	Detailed planning polices which aim to: • Deliver sustainable development and resources efficiency • Ensure waste management is considered alongside spatial management concerns • Provide framework for communities/ businesses to engage with and take responsibility for their waste. • Secure reuse, recovery, or disposal of waste without endangering or harming human health or environment. • Ensure new development and infrastructure supports sustainable waste management. All authorities must have regard to their responsibilities: • Using an appropriate evidence base. • Identify need for waste management activities. • Identify suitable sites and areas. • Determining waste management planning applications.	Sets out detailed waste planning policies
Energy from Waste (EfW) – A guide to the debate (2014)	Key environmental, technical, and economic issues. Some key points relevant JWS:	Key aspects around Energy from Waste technology and proximity principle.

Legislation / Guidance	Summary	Implication
	• Coordination between different tiers of council and neighbouring authorities is important in determining if EfW is the best solution. • Significant importance on local authorities having engagement with their communities about the need and location of waste management facilities. • The proximity principle and associated issues such as the scale of the facility and catchment area of feedstocks can have implications for the solution.	
Guidance on applying the waste hierarchy (2011)	Summarises waste hierarchy; meaning for materials and products, legal obligations, and application. Based on following questions: • How can my business/public body prevent any of this waste? • What do I currently do with my waste? • Could it be prepared for re-use? • Could my waste/more be recycled? • Anything else that could be extracted from my waste?	Emphasises the importance of the waste hierarchy as a guiding principle

Appendix F – Summary of Local Plans, Policies & Programmes

Local plans, programmes and strategies	Summary	Implication
Greater London / London		
The London Plan (2021 – 2041)	Spatial development strategy for London setting out the integrated economic, environmental, social, and transport framework for the next 20- 25 years. Acting as a blueprint for sustainable growth. Outlines basis for natural environment improvement and incorporation into development plans. Policies G6,G7,G8,&G9 refer biodiversity targets, SINC protection, importance of woodland, tree planting, agri-environmental stewardships and protection of geodiversity that impact planning and development. Three policies specifically relating to waste Policy SI7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy Policy SI8 Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency (ensuring that all London waste is dealt with in London) Policy SI9 safeguarded waste sites (ensuring that waste sites are retained for waste management purposes)	Key targets: 2026 - zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill 2030 - meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 65% 2026 - 100 % of London's waste should be managed within London (i.e. net self-sufficiency) To help achieve the Mayor's London-wide targets, all London authorities have developed reduction and recycling plans (RRPs) which include local targets
London Environment Strategy (2018 – 2030)	Covers a range of different environmental areas, including air quality, green infrastructure (biodiversity and sustainable drainage), and climate change Two chapters cover waste and transition to circular economy, includes waste reduction and recycling targets, retaining products in services for as long as possible, movement towards a sharing economy, prolonging product life, movement towards renewable inputs and recovering value at the end of life. 5 key material priority areas in the strategy (due to their high economic value and environmental impact): Plastics, Textiles, Electronics, Food and Built environment.	2025 – 50% LACW recycling target 2025 – 45% HH waste recycling rate 2026 - no biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill. 2030 -65 % of London's municipal waste to be recycled 2030- 50 % household waste recycling rate 2050 - 50% reduction food waste per head
London Net Zero 2030: An updated pathway	London Environment plan update to achieve net zero using the *Accelerated Green Pathway.* The 2018 1.5^{O}C Climate Action plan provided the base for the new pathway. No specific waste management processes referred to, but reference to decarbonising the electricity grid and lowering transport emissions. Applicable to EFW and changing from fossil fuelled vehicles to electric or hydrogen based fuels Supported by the following strategy: Decarbonising Transport. A Better Greener Britain decarbonising-transport-a-better-greener-britain.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)	Key targets and proposed actions • Achieving net zero by 2030 • Focus on energy generation methods and vehicle changes i.e. electric
London Boroughs climate action plan: Creating a Resilient &	Action plan for London to become environmentally, socially and economically resilient to the changing climate (2021 – 2030). Outlines group approach to climate action, individual	Key actions cover • Effective data and evidence gathering

Local plans, programmes and strategies	Summary	Implication
Green London (2021-2030)	borough focused strategies are implemented at a local level. No specific references to waste management however best practice for developing local climate action plans is noted. Plan covers infrastructural development and transport, both applicable to waste management and long-term resilience to climate change.	• The use of strategic partnering • Developing effective infrastructure • Enhancing natural capital
Medium Term Financial Strategy	Provides information on NLWA's provisional allocation for the financial years to 2024/25 - 2026/27. The MTFS provides the revenue and capital budgets for each service, campaign, and Boroughs. The MTFS provides the envelope of budgetary resources within which each NLWA must deliver the required services.	

London Transport Strategy (2018)	The London Transport strategy has three key themes that have been developed
	• Healthy Streets and healthy people (10 indicators, three of which align with improvement of waste management practices i.e. collection and disposal, including: Improving air quality, Reducing noise impacts and Zero Carbon (low emissions zones)
	  • Active: London's streets will be healthy, and more Londoners will travel actively
	  • Safe: London's streets will be safe and secure
	  • Efficient: London's streets will be used more efficiently and have less traffic travelling on them
	  • Green: London's streets will be clean and green
	A good public transport experience
	  • Connected: The public transport network will meet the needs of a growing London
	  • Accessible: Public transport will be safe, affordable, and accessible to all
	  • Quality: Journeys by public transport will be pleasant, fast, and reliable
	New homes and Jobs
	  • Sustainable: Active, efficient, and sustainable travel will be the best
	  • option in new developments
	  • Unlocking: Transport investment will unlock the delivery of new homes and new jobs
	Focus on the *healthy streets approach,*
	Note there are annual updates/revisions to the strategy.
		Improve air quality through low emissions zones.
		Introduce zero carbon zones (waste collection vehicles)
		Increased low carbon energy generation (EfW)
		Strategies will be delivered locally via London boroughs' local plans.

London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan (LSDAP) (2015)	Improving sustainable drainage systems and managing surface water in London. Retrofit of drainage systems is an action for public buildings and services including waste management i.e. waste management sites where rainwater harvesting can be used for plant and vehicle washing purposes. Positive environmental outputs for biodiversity and human health i.e. reducing noise and pollution and working alongside The London Plan	Target: To achieve a 1% reduction in surface water flows in the sewer network each year for 25 years, resulting in a 25% reduction in flows by 2040.

Local plans, programmes and strategies	Summary	Implication
Sounder City: The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	City wide strategy to reduce the noise levels in London. Two specific actions relevant to waste management found under *industrial waste* and municipal waste management strategies: • Noise from waste collection, transfer treatment and disposal • Industrial noise from waste management facilities	Targets for reducing noise levels will be set at borough level. Placement and noise implications of waste management facilities will be dealt with at the planning level.
London Food Strategy (2018)	Aims to improve several issues e.g. child obesity, food insecurity and climate change by following objectives/approaches: • Good food at home and reducing Food Insecurity • Good food economy • Good food in community settings and public institutions • Working with public sector partners to improve their food procurement for the communities they serve. • Good food for pregnancy and childhood • Good food growing, community gardening & urban farming Good food for the environment – reducing the environmental impact of our food system by making it more efficient, more sustainable, and less wasteful. All Boroughs have developed or are developing local food strategies or action plans.	Objectives aim to reduce food waste and encourage sustainable food production. Encourage boroughs to develop Good Food Retail Plans Every borough should have one community food hub
Local Nature recovery strategy for London (2025)	Required under the Environment Act 2021. New system of spatial biodiversity strategies that will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions drive nature recovery, including London's strategic biodiversity priorities and a spatial habitat map to illustrate London's recovery Network	May impact local waste management processes and any infrastructural changes (BNG) from 2025
Borough level policies / strategies / documents		
North London Waste Prevention Plan, NLWA (2022- 2025)	Designed to meet NLWA objectives: • Reduce local authority collected waste • promote resource efficiency • Reduce climate impacts, and improve the local environment through both campaigning and engagement activities.	Guide to north London boroughs to meet NLWA waste objectives.
Local Plans	All 7 north London boroughs have a Local Plan, providing overview of borough's performance at present, and the type of place it aspires to. Covers areas such as growth, waste management, transport and environmental management and includes objectives and waste policies. • **Barnet:** Local Plan Core Strategy 2012 – 2027. Efficient use of resources is covered in the plan alongside emissions reduction and waste prevention. • **Camden**: Local Plan 2017 – 2026. Policy CC5 commits Camden to becoming a low waste borough. • **Enfield:** Local Plan 2019 – 2041, supports the objectives of the north London waste management plan. Movement to manage waste via the waste hierarchy approach. • **Hackney:** Local Plan 2020 – 2033 – aligns waste management practices with the NLWP, with a focus on	Each borough's Local plan sets out their key objectives for waste management and how the north London waste plan's objectives will be met locally, allowing for growth within the borough and careful management of waste arisings.

Local plans, programmes and strategies	Summary	Implication
	waste reduction and provision of infrastructure for efficient waste management. • **Haringey:** Local Plan – 2013 (alterations made 2017) – 2026 (will be replaced in 2024). Policy SP6 covers waste and recycling. Focus on waste minimisation and the NLWP. • **Islington:** Local Plan 2011 – 2026. Policy ST2 covers the importance of fit for purpose recycling infrastructure/ collection systems. Alignment with the NLWP. • **Waltham Forest:** Local Plan 2020 – 2035. Policy 95 covers waste. Working in conjunction with the north London waste plan, focus on reuse, reduce and recycling.	
Joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA)	Statutory responsibility of councils and integrated care boards to jointly produce a JSNA of local health and wellbeing needs in line with the Health and Social Care Act 2012. Explores the health needs of the local population, with the aim to improve health and wellbeing within the area. The JNSA is made up of a variety of different chapters which cover many topics, including the economy, local demographic, housing, health, and air quality and is the responsibility of individual borough councils.	
Reduction and Recycling Plans (RRPs)	All RRPs are structured around four key areas: • waste reduction • maximising recycling • reducing environmental impact • maximising local waste sites. All borough plans run from 2023 – 2025, submitted to GLA.	To set targets and monitor progress within each of the four key areas, each local authority outlines key actions, expected impacts, key milestones and performance against milestones.
Climate Change Declarations, Strategies and Local Plans	Climate change emergency declarations in 6 boroughs in 2019 (Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest) and in Barnet in 2022. Climate action plans in the boroughs: • **Barnet:** No climate action plan is currently in place. • **Camden**: Climate Change Action Plan (2020 – 2025) • **Enfield:** Climate Change Action Plan 2020. • **Hackney:** Climate Action Plan implemented in support of achieving net zero emissions by 2040. • **Haringey:** Climate Change Action Plan implemented In 2020 • **Islington:** Net Zero 2030 Strategy developed in support of achieving net zero by 2030. • **Waltham Forest:** 20 point Climate Change Action Plan has been developed and implemented.	Aim to achieve net zero 2030 – Camden, Enfield, Islington, Waltham Forest 2040 – Hackney, Haringey 2042 – Barnet
Litter Strategies	Litter strategies outline littering issues faced, what is currently being done to address this, and a plan to meet litter challenges going forward. • **Barnet** has the Keep Barnet Clean campaign that encourages residents to report waste crime i.e. littering & fly tipping. • **Camden** local plan mentions littering and has the 'Love Clean Streets' app for reporting fly tipping, and littering.	Litter strategies help with the implementation of national litter strategies.

Local plans, programmes and strategies	Summary	Implication
	• **Haringey** - Cleaner Haringey Strategy that outlines plans to reduce littering, waste contamination and fly tipping. • **Enfield & Hackney** no litter strategies in place and not covered in Local Plans. Residents are encouraged to report littering to the enforcement units**.** • **Islington** a 'Love Clean Streets app' to encourage residents to report fly tipping and littering. local plan covers littering in the context of business and antisocial behaviour. • **Waltham Forest** has no litter strategy in place and not included in the Local Plan. The Litter Action Waltham Forest group organise local litter picks Most boroughs work alongside residents, volunteers and environmental action groups by providing litter picking equipment and supporting campaigns.	
Medium Term Financial Strategies	Financial document which outlines the vision and priorities of a borough, and how this will be afforded within the available funds. All boroughs have MTFS in place, with the majority lasting for 2 to 4 years.	
Transport plans	Local implementation of the London Transport Strategy: • Barnet's Long Term Transport Strategy 2020 – 2041. • Camden Transport Strategy 2019 – 2041. • Enfield Transport Plan 2019 – 2041. • Hackney Transport Strategy 2015 – 25. • Haringey Transport Strategy 2018. • Islington Transport Strategy 2020 – 2041. • Waltham Forest's transport plan is within their Local Plan in 'Policy CS8 – Developing Sustainable Transport'.	Local implementation of London Transport Strategy with implication for low carbon transport approached to waste management
London Borough Local Flood Risk Management Strategies	All lead flood authorities must have or develop a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) under the flood and Water Management Act (2010). These strategies must identify flood risk areas and interventions to reduce flood risk. • Barnet – LFRMS, 2023 – 29 • Camden 2022 – 27 • Enfield – LFRMS, 2016 • Hackney – LFRMS, 2016 • Haringey – LFRMS, not dated • Islington – LFRMS, 2017 • Waltham Forest- LFRMS	All north London Boroughs must have a LFRMS
Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) & Strategies	The London Transport Strategy and Environment Strategy include biodiversity and net gain within their policies and objectives. • **London** – phase 2 of the BAP was carried out in 2021 that outlined key priority species and habitats, providing individual action plans for target species • **Barnet** – developing a strategy for biodiversity in its new Local Plan that will be aligned to the most recent biodiversity technical paper (2022) • **Camden** – has a Creating Space for Nature Strategy developed in 2022 focusing on the protection of designated sites, habitats and priority species.	Impacts any local planning and development of waste facilities

Local plans, programmes and strategies	Summary	Implication
	• **Enfield** – Revied its BAP in 2021 and it will be used alongside the Blue & Green Strategy (2020-2031). 27 objectives covering designated sites, implementation of local biodiversity management plans, and delivery of local habitat and species targets. • **Haringey** – has a BAP 2009, due for renewal in 2024. Plan aims to enhance biodiversity within the borough. Focuses on including enhancing open spaces, council properties, encouraging nature education, reducing light pollution and using nature positive procurement methods • **Hackney** – In 2003 implemented a Local Nature recovery Plan provides a clear framework for how biodiversity and conservation practices can be embedded into council policy and land management processes. • **Islington** – has a BAP for 2020 – 2025, identifies actions required protect and enhance biodiversity, focuses on built environment, designated sites, parks, housing estates and urban green spaces and access aligned with urban local area. • **Waltham Forest** - BAP, updated in 2020, objectives include habitat quality and habitat change, outline of increase in habitat size and improvement of habitat quality, movement towards policies to support the protection of habitats, increasing awareness and knowledge of habitats, species distributions and populations and the need to conserve them, and engaging with the local community.	

Appendix G – Summary of priority areas for the North London Waste Prevention Plan

Priority area	Summary
Enable communities to deliver change on the ground	• Using the North London Community Fund[145] to financially support community based / non-profit organisations who tackle waste issues and work with residents at community level. • Organisations are supported in promoting their work and monitoring their approaches with a view to understanding the potential for scaling up or rolling successful initiatives out to other areas / over longer periods of time.
Provide prevention, reuse and repair opportunities	• Provide opportunities for residents to access repair services and learn repair skills. • Explore existing reuse, repair and sharing organisations, and develop a community-based hub network which provides activities and resources to residents. • Promote item sharing and hiring, reusable products (e.g. nappies) and the reuse of materials such as textiles. • Seek to provide reuse and recycling options for hard to recycle items / materials. • Lobby government to legislate out poorly designed products, ensure repairability and provide infrastructural investment needed for the reuse and repair sector.
Educate and inform residents	• Use targeted communication campaigns to tailor messages and address barriers. • Deliver three high profile behaviour change campaigns each year of the Plan, with priority themes including household recycling, food waste prevention, alternatives to single-use, out of home recycling / reuse and increased use of repair services. • Work with primary schools to embed waste education into school culture.
Support our Boroughs	• Work with Biffa[146] and the north London Boroughs to deliver recycling initiatives, projects and campaigns which align with objectives of the Borough Recycling Fund[147]. • Work with Boroughs to trial new initiatives which could increase recycling rates.
Work with businesses	• Work with north London businesses to encourage their customers to use reusable alternatives to single-use plastics.
Campaign for change	• Work with the north London Boroughs to develop an NLWA call to action, setting out policies and best practice to reduce waste and create a circular economy. • Campaign on key policy issues such as powers for local authorities to make recycling compulsory or banning a greater range of single-use packaging. • Respond to government consultations relating to waste and resources policy. • Lobby producers to make products more sustainable; end planned obsolescence[148]; offer reusable or hire options; improve product repairability or increase the recyclability of packaging.
Work in partnership	• Strengthen existing partnerships and build new ones with public sector authorities, environmental groups, campaigners and grassroots organisations. • Work with organisations to amplify existing work and deliver projects together.

[145] The North London Community Fund supports community-based organisations who undertake waste prevention initiatives, which enables change at grassroots level, taps into existing community networks and creates local advocates.
[146] Biffa are the private contractor responsible for running the Recycling Facility in Enfield
[147] The Borough Recycling Fund awards funding to participating Boroughs (Camden, Hackney, Haringey and Waltham Forest) to enable them to run innovative projects to tackle some of the issues impeding recycling.
[148] Obsolescence is where an item is designed to only have a limited life before breaking / failing

	• Contribute to pan-London and national campaigns and add value through additional outreach and engagement within north London communities. • Continue to provide a forum to share good practice on waste prevention activities through the annual conference 'The Waste Prevention Exchange'.
Stay accountable	• Projects will be planned, delivered and evaluated to ensure value for money and maximum impact. A monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed to ensure projects can be continuously improved. • Provide progress updates on development and delivery of the Plan at authority meetings.

Appendix H – Impact type & mitigations for alternative strategies

Table H1. Impact type & mitigations for alternative / option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
1. To increase the positive carbon impacts and reduce the negative carbon (and other greenhouse gases) impacts of the waste collection, reuse, recycling, transportation, treatment and disposal service	**+/++** Direct/Indirect One off potential to be cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short – Long term	Wide variety of delivery options, ranging from direct interventions (e.g. reuse via RRC) to indirect (e.g. funding of third sector repair activities). Furthermore, some behaviour changes initiatives such as communications and messages on food waste prevention could have cumulative benefits.	There is a range of good practice initiatives to prevent waste and reuse and repair good / items. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping. Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality. Deliver / continue to deliver behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair. NLWA and constituent boroughs to lobby for central government support to take account of the environmental benefits of the top waste hierarchy (waste prevention, repair and reuse) e.g. changing the focus to tonnage-based recycling rates.

[149] Timescale/ duration for all three alternative options are based on the following- Short: 0-3 years; Medium: 3-5- years; Long: 5 + years.

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
					Lobby government on repairability of products and support of products to repair through (e.g. removal of VAT / other incentives) Lobby government to take account of the environmental benefits of the waste hierarchy, repairability and develop EPR measures for waste at producer level to ensure the polluter pays principle is followed. The carbon impact of Strategy actions should be measured and considered holistically to ensure that the service contributes effectively towards net zero carbon targets and climate emergencies of the NLWA and constituent boroughs.
2. To adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change	**0/+** Indirect Cumulative / one off	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Repair and reuse retain resources and goods within a community which could have positive benefits, in the context that climate change is limiting access to resources. Some councils have developed 'emergency packs' of reused items to help with circumstances of	To facilitate an active waste prevention, repair, and reuse community in north London (to lower emissions). For specific actions see above.

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				relocation (e.g. an iron, kettle, basic need equipment). Waste prevention and reuse can reduce the infrastructure burden of waste management operations by minimising the amount of waste that needs handling and treatment.	
3. Increase the use of clean renewable fuels and low carbon or renewable energy	**-/0** Direct Cumulative / one off	Temporary / permanent	Short to Long term	Waste prevention particularly of food waste has the potential to reduce the feedstock for AD and therefore clean energy generation. There is also a potential impact from removal of	Does not propose to mitigate this negative impact as the carbon and other environmental benefits of waste reduction and reuse are considered to outweigh the loss of renewable energy generation. It should however be recommended that the constituent boroughs / NLWA should use renewable energy / fuels for any inhouse reuse / repair initiatives and could also liaise with contractors to adopt the same practices.

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				combustibles from residual waste going to EfW plant.	
4. To reduce waste and resource use and maximise reuse recycling and recovery rates	**++** Direct / Indirect Cumulative / one off	Temporary / permanent	Short to Long term	This option is directly linked to this objective and has substantial benefits in terms of resource use and maximising reuse.	There is a range of good practice initiatives to prevent waste and reuse and repair good / items. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, prevention, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping. Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality. Deliver / continue to deliver behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair Deliver campaigns and communications activity that will engender strong and sustained participation in waste minimisation, reuse or recycling systems. To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefit (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment.

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
5. To continue to divert waste away from landfill	**+** Direct Cumulative / one off	Permanent	Short to Long term	Activities under this option will divert waste away from disposal (and therefore potential from landfill, although it should be noted they do not landfill significantly in north London). Overall, the tonnages diverted through waste prevention and reuse are more modest than those from recycling and waste treatment.	There is a range of good practice initiatives to prevent waste and reuse and repair good / items. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, prevention, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping, signposting of organisations and websites that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste shopping Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality. Deliver / continue to deliver behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair. To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment.
6. To maintain and enhance good air quality for all	**0/+** Direct / Indirect Cumulative / one off	Permanent	Short to Long term	Air quality could be impacted by vehicle movements in terms of supply chain delivering	There is a range of good practice initiatives to prevent waste and reuse and repair good / items. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				new products into north London and the collection vehicles moving waste. Waste prevention and reuse should have the effect of lowering vehicle emissions as collection vehicles will take longer to fill and therefore can undertake more efficient rounds.	on reuse of bulky waste, prevention, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping, signposting of organisations and websites that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste shopping. Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality. Deliver / continue to deliver behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair
7. To maximise the health and wellbeing of the population	**+/++** Direct / Indirect Cumulative / one off	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	This option has the potential for the greatest benefit in terms of social value and volunteering opportunities. The social value may be derived from providing low-cost second hand goods into	Supporting and signposting organisations that provide volunteer / community engagement opportunities and sustainable reuse / repair activities. Supporting the community (in liaison with social services colleagues) to help provide goods to those in need. Ensure social value is incorporated in arrangements with contractors and the third sector for reuse and repair services. The NLWA and constituent Boroughs can support upskilling for aspects like repair and refurbishment activities to support a circular economy

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				north London, developing skills in repair and resourceful home behaviours (e.g. meal planning and use of leftovers). These activities can also provide cost benefit to households on low incomes and provide access to previously accessible opportunities / upskilling. There is also a positive community benefit from volunteering roles and enhancing individual wellbeing. There is also a small potential benefit in terms of health	

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				concerning a potential reduction in vehicle movements.	
8. To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	**+/++** Direct Cumulative / one off	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Repair and reuse activities can generate significant employment and volunteer opportunities to help promote sustainable economic growth and employment via the circular economy approach.	The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use their influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair.
9. To protect and enhance the quality of water and soils	**-/+** Indirect Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Waste prevention has the potential to reduce the amount of food waste sent to AD (and to a degree garden waste sent to commercial	Utilise sustainable (environmentally positive) outlets for digestate / compost from the treatment of organics from north London. There is the potential to offer compost back to households for domestic horticulture and raise awareness of the benefits of the garden waste service.

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				composting). This could therefore reduce the benefits of soil enhancement. Nutrient digestate / compost has the potential to have a negative impact on water quality (eutrophication).	
10. To protect and increase biodiversity, flora and fauna	**+** Indirect Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Fostering a reuse economy should deliver positive benefits in terms of a reduction in primary raw material use and consequent carbon benefits both of which should be beneficial (indirectly) to biodiversity, flora and fauna.	There is a range of good practice initiatives to prevent waste and reuse and repair good / items. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping. Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair
11. To protect and enhance the	**0** [no impact]	[no impact]	[no impact]	There is not envisaged to be	None proposed.

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
landscape and geodiversity of north London				any impact on the landscape and geodiversity of north London as a result of preventing waste and encouraging repair and reuse.	
12. To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	**0** [no impact]	[no impact]	[no impact]	There is not envisaged to be any impact on the heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value in north London as a result of preventing waste and encouraging repair and reuse.	None proposed.
13. To maximise the accessibility and equality of services.	**0/+** Direct Cumulative / one off	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Improving waste prevention, repair and reuse services including signposting could increase accessibility. However, this	Using community groups / outreach to raise awareness of reuse / repair initiatives. Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality. Adopt good practice in communications including languages and digital and non-digital methods.

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				would be reliant on individuals having sufficient mobility and / or digital literacy to utilize these opportunities.	Maintain and promote pedestrian / cyclist access to RRCs where safe to do so. Deliver campaigns and communications activity that will engender strong and sustained participation in waste minimisation, reuse or recycling systems. To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment. Implement both good practice waste prevention initiatives opportunities, and deliver effective signposting (digital & non digital)
14. To promote civic participation, ownership and responsibility and enable individuals, groups and communities to contribute to improving their environment.	**+/++** Direct / Indirect Cumulative / one off	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	There is a positive community benefit from volunteering roles and enhancing individual participation within communities. Reuse and repair service offer a low entry point into a positive	Using community groups / outreach to raise awareness of reuse / repair initiatives. Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality. Adopt good practice in communications including languages and digital and non-digital methods. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use their influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy (including aspects like re-use shops). To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental

SEA Objective	Alternative/ Option 1: High Repair, Reuse & Waste Prevention				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term[149]	Comments	Mitigation
				environmental activity within a community.	savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment. There is the potential to offer compost back to households for domestic horticulture and raise awareness of the benefits of the garden waste service. The NLWA and constituent boroughs can support upskilling for aspects like repair and refurbishment activities to support a circular economy
15. To support a strong, diverse and stable economy	**+** Indirect Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Reuse provides some resilience to the local economy and engenders a more circular economy model. Providing more diverse opportunities for alternative economic growth and supporting low-income households.	There is a range of good practice initiatives to prevent waste and reuse and repair goods / items. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, prevention, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping, signposting of organisations and websites that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste shopping, signposting businesses, charities or other reuse services within a locality. Deliver / continue to deliver behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair The NLWA and constituent Boroughs can support upskilling for aspects like repair and refurbishment activities to support a circular economy

Table H2. Impact type & mitigations for alternative / option 2: High Recycling

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
1. To increase the positive carbon impacts and reduce the negative carbon (and other greenhouse gases) impacts of the waste collection, reuse, recycling, transportation, treatment and disposal service	**++** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	High recycling guided by government and GLA policy, recycling has demonstrable carbon benefits. Key areas of high recycling contribution for north London include more materials collected from the kerbside, enhanced services to Flats and Flats above shops (FLASH). Improved recycling performance at RRCs and complete coverage of food waste collections.	Improved recycling performance and associated benefits can be delivered through communications to tackle contamination in recycling (a particular area of concern from some communal collections). Offering a full suite of recyclable materials consistent with Simpler Recycling to all viable households and where appropriate businesses. Undertake education and raising awareness to increase materials capture (correct recycling) and participation in services. Deliver good practice approaches to recycling at the RRCs. Continuing to explore technology and options for separation of recycling from residual waste. Maintain and / or implement clear, effective and efficient collection methods to enhance levels of recycling. It is important to consider the markets for recyclate and compost collected via the high recycling scenario. For example, sending compost to agriculture has a net carbon emission (of around 86kgCO2 per tonne), whereas sending the same material to horticulture would be envisaged to save (avoid) 15kgCO2/tonne)[150]. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use their influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy.

[150] Carbon Waste & Resources Metric (WARM), WRAP 2021

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				May also be scope to add some additional recycling from processing of residual waste.	Review the costs and benefits of introducing waste electronics collection systems to mitigate environmental and social impacts of raw material extraction. Deliver campaigns and communications activity that will engender strong and sustained participation in waste minimisation, reuse or recycling systems. The carbon impact of Strategy actions should be measured and considered holistically to ensure that the service contributes effectively towards net zero carbon targets and climate emergencies of the NLWA and constituent boroughs.
2. To adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change	**0** Indirect Cumulative / one off	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Potential consequences of climate change on waste services (including recycling) in the context of choice of containers (wind-blown risk), duration of storage (potential for odors / nuisance) and contingency arrangements (e.g. landfill is generally closed to	Use an appropriate recycling collection system recognising the changing climate (climate resilience, carbon emissions)

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				operations during high winds).	
3. Increase the use of clean renewable fuels and low carbon or renewable energy	**-/+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Recycling of food waste via AD has positive renewable energy benefits. A high recycling strategy will reduce the amount of waste available for EfW potentially reducing the 'low carbon' electricity and heat from this source. High recycling option will tend to require a significant use of collection vehicles and therefore would benefit from low emission fuels.	Seek to introduce low emission fuels for recycling collection. Seek to utilise high efficiency AD (explore use of gas injection into the grid) Seek to utilise high efficiency EfW facilities (incorporating district heating / CHP). Incentivise through procurement or the running of inhouse facilities, the use of renewable energy e.g. for MRFs and other operations.
4. To reduce waste and resource use and maximise reuse recycling	**++** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	The high recycling option aligns well to this objective, the recycling is a	Improved recycling performance and associated benefits can be delivered through communications to tackle contamination in recycling (a particular area of concern from some communal collections).

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
and recovery rates				key component of the circular economy which aims to conserve resources and reduce the amount of waste for disposal.	Offering a full suite of recyclable materials consistent with Simpler Recycling to all viable households and where appropriate businesses. Undertake education and raising awareness to increase materials capture (correct recycling) and participation in services. Deliver good practice approaches to recycling at the RRCs. Continuing to explore technology and options for separation of recycling from residual waste. Maintain and / or implement clear, effective and efficient collection methods to enhance levels of recycling. Lobby government to take account of the environmental benefits of the waste hierarchy, repairability and develop EPR measures for waste at producer level to ensure the polluter pays principle is followed. It is important to consider the markets for recyclate and compost collected via the high recycling scenario. For example, sending compost to agriculture has a net carbon emission (of around 86kgCO2 per tonne), whereas sending the same material to horticulture would be envisaged to save (avoid) 15kgCO2/tonne)[1]. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use their influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy. Review the costs and benefits of introducing waste electronics collection systems to mitigate environmental and social impacts of raw material extraction.

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
					Deliver campaigns and communications activity that will engender strong and sustained participation in waste minimisation, reuse or recycling systems. To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment. There is the potential to offer compost back to households for domestic horticulture and raise awareness of the benefits of the garden waste service.
5. To continue to divert waste away from landfill	**+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Activities under this option will divert waste away from disposal (and therefore potential from landfill, although it should be noted they do not landfill significantly in north London). Overall recycling has a significant effect on reducing residual waste.	Improved recycling performance and associated benefits can be delivered through communications to tackle contamination in recycling (a particular area of concern from some communal collections). Offering a full suite of recyclable materials consistent with Simpler Recycling to all viable households and where appropriate businesses. Improved education and raising awareness to increase materials capture (correct recycling) and participation in services. Deliver good practice approaches to recycling at the RRCs. Continuing to explore technology and options for separation of recycling from residual waste. Maintain and / or implement clear, effective and efficient collection methods to enhance levels of recycling. Lobby government to take account of the environmental benefits of the waste hierarchy, repairability and develop

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
					EPR measures for waste at producer level to ensure the polluter pays principle is followed. It is important to consider the markets for recyclate and compost collected via the high recycling scenario. For example, sending compost to agriculture has a net carbon emission (of around 86kgCO2 per tonne), whereas sending the same material to horticulture would be envisaged to save (avoid) 15kgCO2/tonne)[1]. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use their influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy. Review the costs and benefits of introducing waste electronics collection systems to mitigate environmental and social impacts of raw material extraction. To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefit (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment.
6. To maintain and enhance good air quality for all	**-/0** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	High recycling in general results in more vehicle movements and therefore more potential emissions that could impact on air quality.	Collection impacts on air quality can be mitigated through low emission fuels. Furthermore, an efficient balance of collection frequencies and good operational logistics (e.g. route optimisation) will also lower vehicle emissions. Utilising renewable electricity at materials recycling facilities, maximising opportunities for renewable energy generation (e.g. PV arrays on MRF roof) and electric / low emission fuelled handling equipment / mobile plant will all lower emissions from recycling infrastructure operations.

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				Conversely recycling activity would avoid combustion of waste and emissions from the incinerator.	
7. To maximise the health and wellbeing of the population	**0/+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Offers the opportunity for the householder or business to engage in a positive environmental activity (recycling).	Ensuring services are available to all.
8. To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	**+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	The high recycling option aligns well to this objective, the recycling is a key component of the circular economy which aims to conserve resources and create employment in the secondary supply chain.	The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use their influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy. Improved recycling performance and associated benefits can be delivered through communications to tackle contamination in recycling (a particular area of concern from some communal collections resulting in a loss of resource with economic disbenefits).

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
9. To protect and enhance the quality of water and soils	**-/+** Indirect Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Application of compost and digestate to land adds nutrients which can have positive agricultural or horticultural benefits. However, excess nutrients flowing into water courses or aquifers can create other environmental problems (e.g. eutrophication).	Utilise sustainable (environmentally positive) outlets for digestate / compost from the treatment of organics from north London. There is the potential to offer compost back to households for domestic horticulture and raise awareness of the benefits of the garden waste service.
10. To protect and increase biodiversity, flora and fauna	**+** Indirect Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Fostering recycling should deliver positive benefits in terms of a reduction in primary raw material use and consequent carbon benefits both of which should be beneficial	Any new infrastructure associated with recycling should accommodate and where practicable exceed the requirements of Biodiversity Net Gain. Review the costs and benefits of introducing waste electronics collection systems to mitigate environmental and social impacts of raw material extraction.

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				(indirectly) to biodiversity, flora and fauna.	
11. To protect and enhance the landscape and geodiversity of North London	**0** [no impact]	[no impact]	[no impact]	There is not envisaged to be any impact on the landscape and geodiversity of north London as a result of recycling.	None proposed.
12. To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	**0** [no impact]	[no impact]	[no impact]	There is not envisaged to be any impact on the heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value of north London as a result of recycling.	There is the possibility of an impact on the heritage and cultural assets of north London, if very inappropriate collection receptacles were used (for example inappropriate garish colours or number / size of containers), however sensible procurement and system design should militate against this.
13. To maximise the accessibility and equality of services.	**0/+** Direct Cumulative / one off	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Improving recycling services including signposting could increase accessibility. However, this would be reliant on individuals having sufficient	Using community groups / outreach to raise awareness of recycling initiatives. Signposting of organisations and websites that recycling, signposting businesses, charities or other recycling services within a locality. Adopt good practice in communications including languages and digital and non-digital methods. Adopt collection systems that are accessible and ergonomic. Some individuals may struggle to lift a box but may be able to move a wheeled bin for example.

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				mobility and / or digital literacy to utilize these opportunities.	Maintain and promote pedestrian / cyclist access to RRCs where safe to do so. Deliver campaigns and communications activity that will engender strong and sustained participation in waste minimisation, reuse or recycling systems. To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment. Implement both good practice waste prevention initiatives opportunities, and deliver effective signposting (digital & non digital)
14. To promote civic participation, ownership and responsibility and enable individuals, groups and communities to contribute to improving their environment.	**+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Enabling individuals and businesses to participate in environmental practices is a positive element of recycling.	Using community groups / outreach to raise awareness of recycling initiatives. Signposting of organisations and websites that recycling, signposting businesses, charities or other recycling services within a locality. Adopt good practice in communications including languages and digital and non-digital methods. Maintain and promote pedestrian / cyclist access to RRCs where safe to do so. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use their influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy. Design systems that support behaviour change, are clear and easy to use.

SEA Objective	**Alternative/ Option 2: High recycling**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
					The NLWA and constituent Boroughs can support upskilling for aspects like repair and refurbishment activities to support a circular economy
15. To support a strong, diverse and stable economy	**+** Indirect Cumulative	Temporary / Permanent	Short to Long term	Recycling provides some resilience to the local economy and engenders a more circular economy model. Providing more diverse opportunities for alternative economic growth.	Lobby government to develop more legislation to ensure the greater use of secondary materials within products and packaging (e.g. plastic packaging tax). Local government using its buying power for sustainable procurement. NLWA to adopt good practice in recycling traceability and seek markets within the UK. Improved recycling performance and associated benefits can be delivered through communications to tackle contamination in recycling (a particular area of concern from some communal collections resulting in a loss of resource with economic disbenefits).

Table H3. Impact type & mitigations for alternative / option 3: Low impact Residual Waste Treatment

SEA Objective	**Option 3: Low impact residual waste treatment**				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
1. To increase the positive carbon impacts and reduce the negative carbon (and other greenhouse gases) impacts of the waste collection, reuse, recycling, transportation, treatment and disposal service	**--/+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Combustion of residual waste in an EfW plant creates net carbon dioxide emissions, the degree to which these emissions are calculated will depend on the amount of energy recovery (and therefore offset emissions) and the carbon intensity of the national grid.	There are several ways of reducing the carbon emissions from the energy from waste process: firstly, improving electrical or heat recovery from the facility; secondly removing fossil carbon derived products (e.g. plastics) from the feedstock; thirdly using non fossil fuels to start up fuel for the EfW plant; fourthly recycling an element of residual waste either pre or post combustion; fifthly, maximising opportunities for renewable energy generation (e.g. PV arrays on EfW roof), and: lastly capturing carbon(otherwise emitted from the stack) lastly capturing carbon for long term storage or utilisation (CCUS). NLWA should explore the viability of each of these as regards the new Eco Park facility. The most effective in carbon balance terms of these options is envisaged to be carbon capture and storage (CCUS) this has the potential to create negative emissions. NLWA could also explore the viability of low emission fuelled transfer and bulk haulage vehicles. The carbon impact of Strategy actions should be measured and considered holistically to ensure that the service contributes effectively towards net zero carbon targets and climate emergencies of the NLWA and constituent boroughs.
2. To adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change	**0** [no impact]	[no impact]	[no impact]	Modern constructed building and operation should be appropriate for use in a situation where	None proposed.

SEA Objective	Option 3: Low impact residual waste treatment				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				there is increased storms and weather events.	
3. Increase the use of clean renewable fuels and low carbon or renewable energy	**+/++** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Facility is designed to deliver low carbon heat and electricity. Adding CCUS to an EfW facility is envisaged to consume around 1/3 of the electricity generated by the facility therefore there is a 'trade off' between energy generation and low carbon performance.	Greater amounts of low carbon heat and / or electricity could be delivered via the following: • expanding district heating • reducing the amount of plastic in the feedstock (will lower the carbon impact) Carbon impacts of start up fuel could be reduced by adopting non fossil fuel.
4. To reduce waste and resource use and maximise reuse recycling and recovery rates	**+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Residual waste is to be treated at an energy recovery facility, contributing to recovery rates. There will also be some recycling taking place at the facility (incinerator bottom ash and metals).	This objective could be delivered more effectively through recycling of input waste prior to combustion. NLWA to investigate further.

SEA Objective	Option 3: Low impact residual waste treatment				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
5. To continue to divert waste away from landfill	**++** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	EfW plants are among the most effective residual waste treatment for landfill diversion.	The facility should have sufficient contingency arrangements to accommodate waste during planned and unplanned facility down time e.g. sufficient bunker capacity / waste storage / alternative EfW capacity.
6. To maintain and enhance good air quality for all	**-/+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	The transport into and from the EfW plant will have some negative air quality impacts from diesel vehicles. Emissions from the EfW plant are regulated not to cause harm to human health. The new EfW facility has modern flue gas treatment systems and would be envisaged to improve the air quality relative to the existing plant. Conversely it has a larger maximum throughput than the current plant and	Explore the use of low emission vehicles for transfer and transport of residual waste. Seek best practice in emissions control from the EfW[151]. NLWA report that a lower (than maximum) tonnage can be processed in the new plant and therefore any reduction in overall residual waste (e.g. through reuse and recycling) would have beneficial environmental impacts.

[151] Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for Waste Incineration, JRC, 2019

SEA Objective	Option 3: Low impact residual waste treatment				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				therefore emissions need to be well managed to ensure a lower impact overall.	
7. To maximise the health and wellbeing of the population	**0** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	The transport into and from the EfW plant will have some negative air quality impacts from diesel vehicles. Emissions from the EfW plant are regulated not to cause harm to human health.	Collection impacts on air quality can be mitigated through low emission fuels. Furthermore, an efficient balance of collection frequencies and good operational logistics (e.g. route optimisation) will also lower vehicle emissions. Utilising renewable electricity at materials recycling facilities, maximising opportunities for renewable energy generation (e.g. PV arrays on EfW or waste transfer station roof) and electric / low emission fuelled handling equipment / mobile plant will all lower emissions from recycling infrastructure operations.
8. To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	**++** Direct One off	Temporary	Short to Medium term	Significant employment through the construction stage of the London energy facility. Potential for medium term roles around operations and developments around district heating or CCUS.	None required.

SEA Objective	Option 3: Low impact residual waste treatment				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
9. To protect and enhance the quality of water and soils	**0** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Some water offtake for use in steam turbine / district heating and ash quenching. Some waste water discharge regulated by the Environment Agency.	Adopt best practice with regards to waste water management in the facility[152].
10. To protect and increase biodiversity, flora and fauna	**0/+** Indirect Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Potential for some positive impacts on biodiversity through use of secondary ash and metals avoiding the need for raw material extraction.	To explore the viability of greater materials recovery from residual waste.
11. To protect and enhance the landscape and geodiversity of North London	**0** [no impact]	[no impact]	[no impact]	There is not envisaged to be any impact on the landscape and geodiversity of north London as a result of residual waste treatment	None proposed.
12. To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological,	**0** [no impact]	[no impact]	[no impact]	There is not envisaged to be any impact on the heritage assets of	None proposed

[152] Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for Waste Incineration, JRC, 2019

SEA Objective	Option 3: Low impact residual waste treatment				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
cultural and historic value				archaeological, cultural and historic value of north London as a result of residual waste treatment.	
13. To maximise the accessibility and equality of services.	**0** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Limited or no impact on majority of north London residents. Some residents / businesses near to the EfW plant may be able to receive low carbon energy services.	Potential supply of district heating and private wire electricity.
14. To promote civic participation, ownership and responsibility and enable individuals, groups and communities to contribute to improving their environment.	**0** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Some community engagement via the Eco Park but limited impact across north London as a whole.	None proposed.
15. To support a strong, diverse and stable economy	**0/+** Direct Cumulative	Temporary / permanent	Long term	Significant short / medium term employment. Some strategic resilience through dedicated	To explore the viability of greater materials recovery from residual waste.

SEA Objective	Option 3: Low impact residual waste treatment				
	Impact: (+/-) Direct/Indirect, cumulative/ one off	**Impact change:** Temporary/ Permanent	**Duration:** Short/ Medium/long term	Comments	Mitigation
				waste treatment /disposal and energy generation infrastructure. Potential supply chain / circular economy benefits via metals and ash recycling.	

Appendix I – Core mitigation themes, alternatives & aligning SEA objectives

Core theme	Alternative	Associated mitigations	SEA objective
Lowering emissions	High repair, reuse and waste prevention	Waste prevention and reuse should have the effect of lowering vehicle emissions (toa relatively small degree) as collection vehicles will take longer to fill and therefore can undertake more efficient rounds.	1, 3, 6, 10,
		It should however be recommended that the constituent boroughs / NLWA should use renewable energy / fuels for any inhouse reuse / repair initiatives and could also liaise with contractors to adopt the same practices.	3
		To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment.	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14
		The carbon impact of Strategy actions should be measured and considered holistically to ensure that the service contributes effectively towards net zero carbon targets and climate emergencies of the NLWA and constituent Boroughs.	1, 3, 10,
		To facilitate an active waste prevention, repair, and reuse community in north London (for lowering emissions)	1,4,5,7,8, 13, 14
		There are a range of good practice initiatives that can be used to prevent waste and reuse and repair good / items. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping.	1,4,5,7,8, 13, 14
		Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality.	1,4,5,7,8,13, 14
	High Recycling	It is important to consider the markets for recyclate and compost collected. For example, sending compost to agriculture has a net carbon emission (of around 86kgCO_2 per tonne), whereas sending the same material to horticulture would be envisaged to save (avoid) 15kgCO_2/tonne)[153].	1

[153] Carbon Waste & Resources Metric (WARM), WRAP 2021

Core theme	Alternative	Associated mitigations	SEA objective
		Collection impacts on air quality can be mitigated through low emission fuels. Furthermore, an efficient balance of collection frequencies and good operational logistics (e.g. route optimisation) will also lower vehicle emissions.	3,6
		Utilising renewable electricity at materials recycling facilities, maximising opportunities for renewable energy generation (e.g. PV arrays on MRF roof) and electric / low emission fuelled handling equipment / mobile plant will all lower emissions from recycling infrastructure operations.	1, 3, 6,
		To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14
	Low impact residual waste treatment	There are several ways of reducing the carbon emissions from the Energy from Waste process: firstly, improving electrical or heat recovery from the facility; secondly removing fossil carbon derived products (e.g. plastics) from the feedstock; thirdly using non fossil fuels to start up fuel for the EfW plant; fourthly recycling an element of residual waste either pre or post combustion; fifthly, maximising opportunities for renewable energy generation (e.g. PV arrays on EfW roof), and; lastly capturing carbon (otherwise emitted from the stack) for long term storage or utilisation (CCUS). NLWA should explore the viability of each of these as regards the new Eco Park facility.	1
		Explore the use of low emission vehicles for transfer and transport of residual waste.	6
		Seek best practice in emissions control from the EfW.	6
		The new EfW facility has modern flue gas treatment systems and would be envisaged to improve the air quality relative to the existing plant. Conversely it has a larger maximum throughput than the current plant and therefore emissions need to be well managed to ensure a lower impact overall.	1,3, 5,6,8
		NLWA report that a lower (than maximum) tonnage can be processed in the new plant and therefore any reduction in overall residual waste (e.g. through reuse and recycling) would have beneficial environmental impacts.	1,3, 5,6,8,
Maximising opportunities for positive	High repair, reuse &	The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15

Core theme	Alternative	Associated mitigations	SEA objective
waste management	waste prevention	Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites/ directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality.	1,2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15
		Deliver / continue to deliver behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention.	1,2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15
		The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair.	1,2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15
	High recycling	Offering a full suite of recyclable materials consistent with Simpler Recycling to all viable households and where appropriate businesses.	1, 4, 5
		Adopt collection systems that are accessible and ergonomic. Some individuals may struggle to lift a box but may be able to move a wheeled bin for example.	1, 4, 5
		Maintain and / or implement clear, effective and efficient collection methods to enhance levels of recycling.	1, 4, 5
		Consider sustainable (environmentally positive) outlets for digestate / compost from the treatment of organics from north London.	9
	Low impact residual waste treatment	To explore the viability of greater materials recovery from residual waste.	15
Good practice initiatives	High repair, reuse & waste prevention	Implement both good practice waste prevention initiatives opportunities, and deliver effective signposting (digital & non digital)	1,4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15

Core theme	Alternative	Associated mitigations	SEA objective
		The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Specific examples include reuse drop off points and shops at RRCs, working with third sector on reuse of bulky waste, refill, reuse, zero waste shopping.	1,4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15
	High recycling	Deliver good practice approaches to recycling at Reuse & Recycling Centres (RRCs) and from kerbside / communal collections. Adopt collection systems that are accessible and ergonomic. Some individuals may struggle to lift a box but may be able to move a wheeled bin for example. Adopt good practice in recycling traceability and seek markets within the UK.	1, 4, 5, 13, 14 1,4,5, 15
	Low impact residual waste treatment	Adopt best practice with regards to waste water management in the EfW facility[154]. Seek best practice in emissions control from the EfW[155]. Lobby government to facilitate carbon, capture and storage infrastructure Lobby government to support District Heating and related combined heat and power networks to maximise the usable output from the EfW facility	9 6 1, 6 3
Behaviour change (via education & awareness)	High repair, reuse and prevention	Raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change. Deliver / continue to deliver behaviour change campaigns on food waste prevention. The strategy should seek to maximise opportunities to undertake repair, reuse and waste prevention activities and to raise awareness to facilitate behaviour change.	1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15 1, 4, 5 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15

[154] Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for Waste Incineration, JRC, 2019
[155] Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for Waste Incineration, JRC, 2019

Core theme	Alternative	Associated mitigations	SEA objective
		Signposting of organisations and individuals to websites / directories of those that undertake repair/reuse/refill and zero waste initiatives in their locality	1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15
		To deliver campaigns and communications activity that will engender strong and sustained participation in waste minimisation, reuse or recycling systems.	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14
		To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment.	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14
	High recycling	Improved recycling performance and associated benefits can be delivered through communications to tackle contamination in recycling	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15
		Undertake education and raising awareness to increase materials capture (correct recycling) and participation in services.	1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13
		To deliver campaigns and communications activity that will engender strong and sustained participation in waste minimisation, reuse or recycling systems.	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14
		To focus communications and resource / waste services on preventing, reusing or recycling waste streams with the highest environmental benefits (or best environmental savings). Examples include food waste, metals, textiles and waste electrical equipment.	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14
		There is the potential to offer compost back to households for domestic horticulture and raise awareness of the benefits of the garden waste service.	1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14
		Design systems that support behaviour change, are clear and easy to use.	1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14
Lobbying government / influence	High repair, reuse and waste prevention	Lobby government to take account of the environmental benefits of the waste hierarchy, repairability, & develop EPR measures for waste at producer level to ensure the polluter pays principle is followed.	1

Core theme	Alternative	Associated mitigations	SEA objective
		The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair.	1, 8, 5, 6,8,15
	High recycling	Lobby government to take account of the environmental benefits of the waste hierarchy & develop EPR measures for waste at producer level to ensure the polluter pays principle is followed. Lobby government to develop more legislation to ensure the greater use of secondary materials within products and packaging (e.g. plastic packaging tax).	1, 4, 5 15
	Low impact Residual Waste Treatment	Lobby government to facilitate carbon, capture and storage infrastructure Lobby government to support District Heating and related combined heat and power networks to maximise the usable output from the EfW facility	1, 6 3
Outreach	High repair, reuse and waste prevention	To facilitate an active waste prevention, repair, and reuse community in north London. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to lead by example through adopting reuse practices, waste prevention initiatives and green / sustainable procurement practices to support waste prevention, reuse and repair Supporting and signposting organisations that provide volunteer / community engagement opportunities and sustainable reuse / repair activities. Supporting the community (in liaison with social services colleagues). Using community groups / outreach to raise awareness of reuse / repair initiatives. Ensure social value is incorporated in arrangements with contractors and the third sector for reuse and repair services. The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use its influence, buildings, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy. The NLWA and constituent Boroughs can support upskilling for aspects like repair and refurbishment activities to support a circular economy	2, 13, 14 1 7 13, 14 7 7, 8, 14,15
	High recycling	Using community groups / outreach to raise awareness of recycling initiatives	13, 14

Core theme	Alternative	Associated mitigations	SEA objective
		The constituent boroughs / NLWA to use its influence, funding and powers to help third sector and other organisations in the development of the circular economy. Adopt collection systems that are accessible and ergonomic. Some individuals may struggle to lift a box but may be able to move a wheeled bin for example.	1, 4, 5, 8 1,4,5
Technology enhancement	High repair, reuse & waste prevention	It should however be recommended that the constituent boroughs / NLWA should use renewable energy / fuels for any inhouse reuse / repair initiatives and could also liaise with contractors to adopt the same practices	3
	High recycling	Continuing to explore technology and options for separation of recycling from residual waste. Use an appropriate recycling collection system recognising the changing climate (climate resilience, carbon emissions). Any new infrastructure associated with recycling should accommodate, and where practicable exceed, the requirements of Biodiversity Net Gain	4 2 10
	Low impact residual waste treatment	Facility efficiency improvements and explore installation of CCUS. Greater amounts of low carbon heat and / or electricity could be delivered via the following: • expanding district heating • reducing the amount of plastic in the feedstock (will lower the carbon impact) To explore the viability of greater materials recovery from residual waste. The new EfW facility has modern flue gas treatment systems and would be envisaged to improve the air quality relative to the existing plant. Conversely it has a larger maximum throughput than the current plant and therefore emissions need to be well managed to ensure a lower impact overall. NLWA report that a lower (than maximum) tonnage can be processed in the new plant and therefore any reduction in overall residual waste (e.g. through reuse and recycling) would have beneficial environmental impacts.	1 3 10, 15 1,3, 5,6,8 1,3, 5,6,8,

Appendix J – Responses from Statutory Consultees

Environment Agency

creating a better place

Environment Agency

[redacted]
[redacted]
North London Waste Authority
25 Ashley Road,
London,
N17 9LJ

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for consulting us on the Consultation for north London Joint Waste Strategy on 21 March 2024. We have now reviewed the document titled "SEA Scoping - North London Joint Waste Strategy".

Having reviewed the the document, as a statutory consultee, there are no elements we wish to comment on at this moment in time.

Final comments
Thank you for contacting us regarding the above application. Our comments are based on our available records and the information submitted to us. Please quote our reference number in any future correspondence.

Should you have any queries regarding this response, please contact me.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]
Planning Advisor

Email: HNLSustainablePlaces@environment-agency.gov.uk
Direct Dial: 020 3025 2622

Historic England

Historic England

[redacted]
North London Waste Authority

[redacted]
By email only

Our ref: PL00795660

Dear [redacted]

Re: North London Waste Strategy (NLWS) - Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report

Thank you for consulting Historic England about the emerging NLWS. As the Government's adviser on the historic environment we are keen to ensure that the protection of the historic environment is fully taken into account at all stages and levels of the local planning process, including waste plans and policies. However, having reviewed the draft SEA Scoping Report we are content that the strategy will not result in significant effects to the historic environment. Therefore, we advise that heritage is scoped out.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]
[redacted] Planning Adviser
[redacted]