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Waste in London symposium

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Considerations and challenges managing waste in north London

- Introduction to NLWA
- Demographics
- Role of targets
- North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS)
- Borough collection arrangements
- Waste management facilities
- Joint working

Waste governance arrangements in London



NLWA one of four statutory joint waste disposal authorities in London

Introduction to NLWA

- A statutory joint waste disposal authority established 1986
- Principal responsibility is for the management and disposal of waste collected by seven constituent boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.
- Population of 1.96m (795k dwellings)
- 850k tonnes local authority collected waste arising in north London in 2015-16
- Second largest waste disposal authority in the country

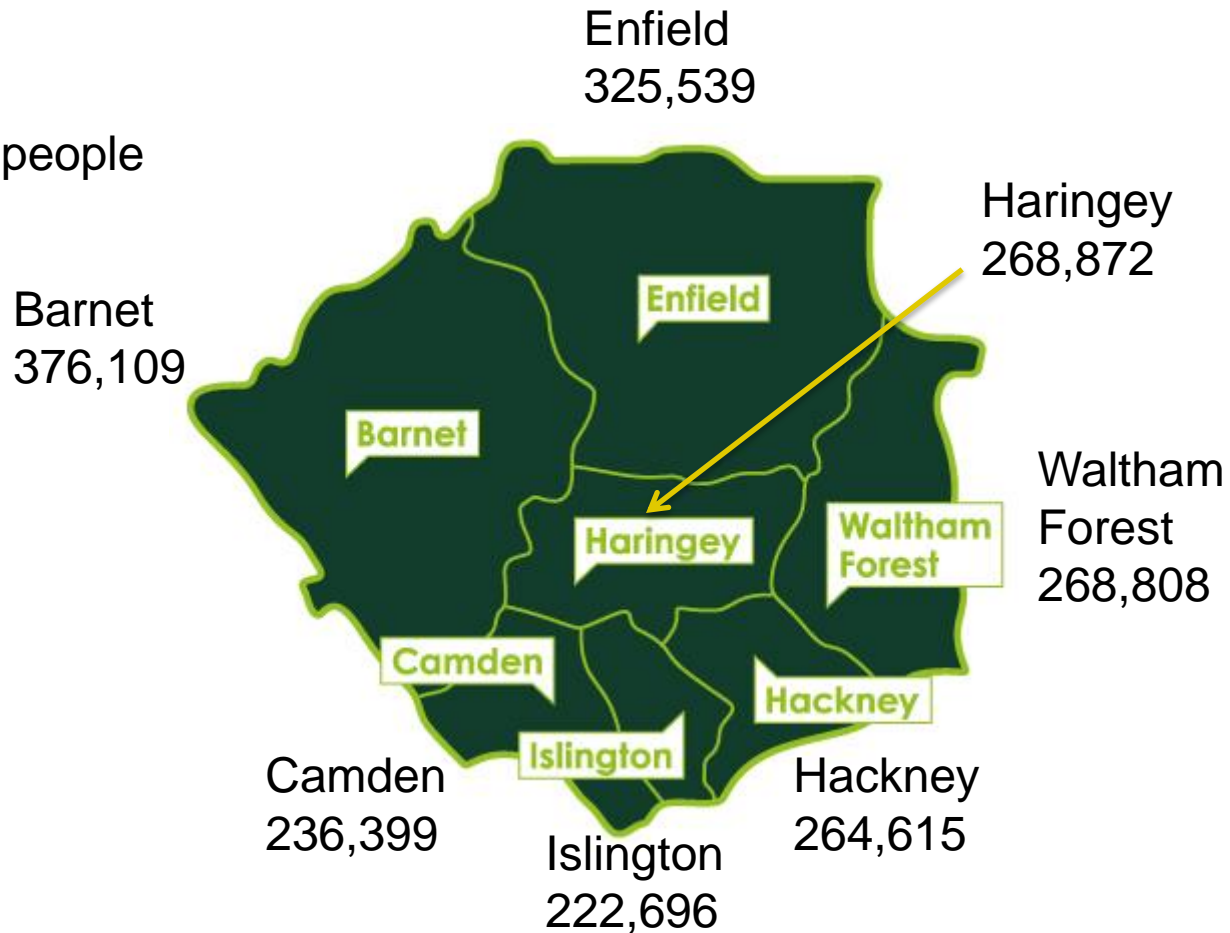
Introduction to NLWA cont.

- NLWA funded largely by a statutory levy which is paid by the constituent boroughs on a basis which is agreed between them through an inter-Authority agreement.
- The constituent boroughs deliver residual waste collected by them to designated points within the north London area as directed by NLWA.
- Also make arrangements where requested for the management of recycling and composting.

North London population

NLWA

1.96 million people



NLWA and London characteristics which impact on waste

LONDON AREA POPULATION PROFILE

Growing population
2011 – 8.2 million
2050 – 11.27 million
Relatively young
Mobile

High proportion
of flats



NLWA
1.96 million
people
850,000 tonnes
waste/year

Barriers & challenges to improve recycling rates

- **Situational barriers** – want more materials collected for recycling, bigger containers, more space for storage of containers etc.
- **Behavioural barriers** – uncertainty about what can be recycled, unsure of collection days, habit e.g. throw recyclables from the bathroom in the residual bin due to habit.
- For most recycling has become part of the ‘everyday household routine’. However, lifestyle changes and time of year can affect willingness to participate e.g. Residents may find it more difficult to recycle at Christmas and in the winter generally.
- They are also put off by fear of identity theft, having to store recyclables and having to clean them

Targets

EU targets

- The European Commission has adopted a [Circular Economy Package](#), which includes revised legislative proposals on waste
- Key elements of the revised waste proposals include:
- A common EU **target for recycling 65% of municipal waste** by 2030;
- A common EU **target for recycling 75% of packaging waste** by 2030;
- A binding landfill target to **reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste** by 2030

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/target_review.htm

Targets cont.

English targets

- UK target of 50% recycling by 2020.
- Councils in England do not have a direct responsibility to hit any recycling targets.
- Future in light of Brexit.

Targets cont.

Mayor of London

- Reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970kg to 790kg per household in 2031 (NLWA produced 894 kg per household in 2015-16)
- Recycle or compost at least 60% by 2031
- Manage the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within the capital by 2031
- Deliver 25% of London's energy supply by decentralised energy (DE) by 2025

A new Environment Strategy anticipated for consultation this year

Targets cont.

NLWA and seven boroughs

- North London Joint Waste Strategy – 50% recycling by 2020 – in line with national target
- Recycling rates vary quite considerably across London – see sita.co.uk/downloads/SITAUK-GreaterLondonRecyclingMap2014.pdf
- Current performance:
 - 32% household waste reused, recycled or composted
 - 60% local authority collected (including trade) waste used to generate electricity, 12% sent to landfill

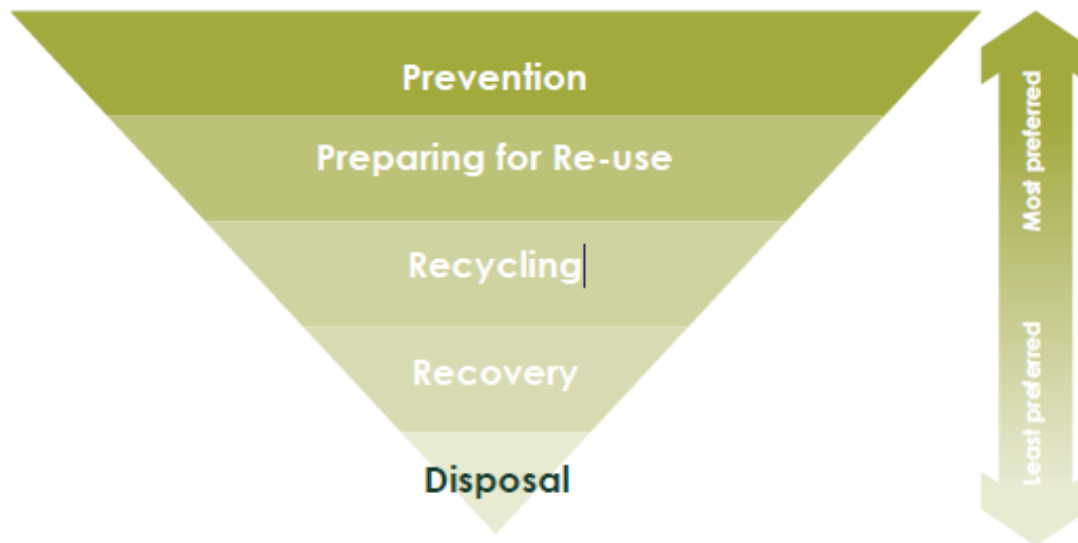
North London Joint Waste Strategy

- The [North London Joint Waste Strategy \(NLJWS\)](#) provides the strategic framework for municipal waste management in North London for the period 2004 - 2020. The NLJWS sets out the targets for reducing, reusing and recovering a greater proportion of the municipal waste which is generated in the North London Waste Authority area and for reducing the amount which is sent for disposal to landfill.
- Manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy
- Public consultation
- Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA)
- Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)
- Progress reports annually at nlwa.gov.uk/governance-and-accountability/annual-strategy-monitoring-reports

North London Joint Waste Strategy – cont.

The NLJWS sets out how waste will be managed in line with the waste hierarchy.

The Waste Hierarchy



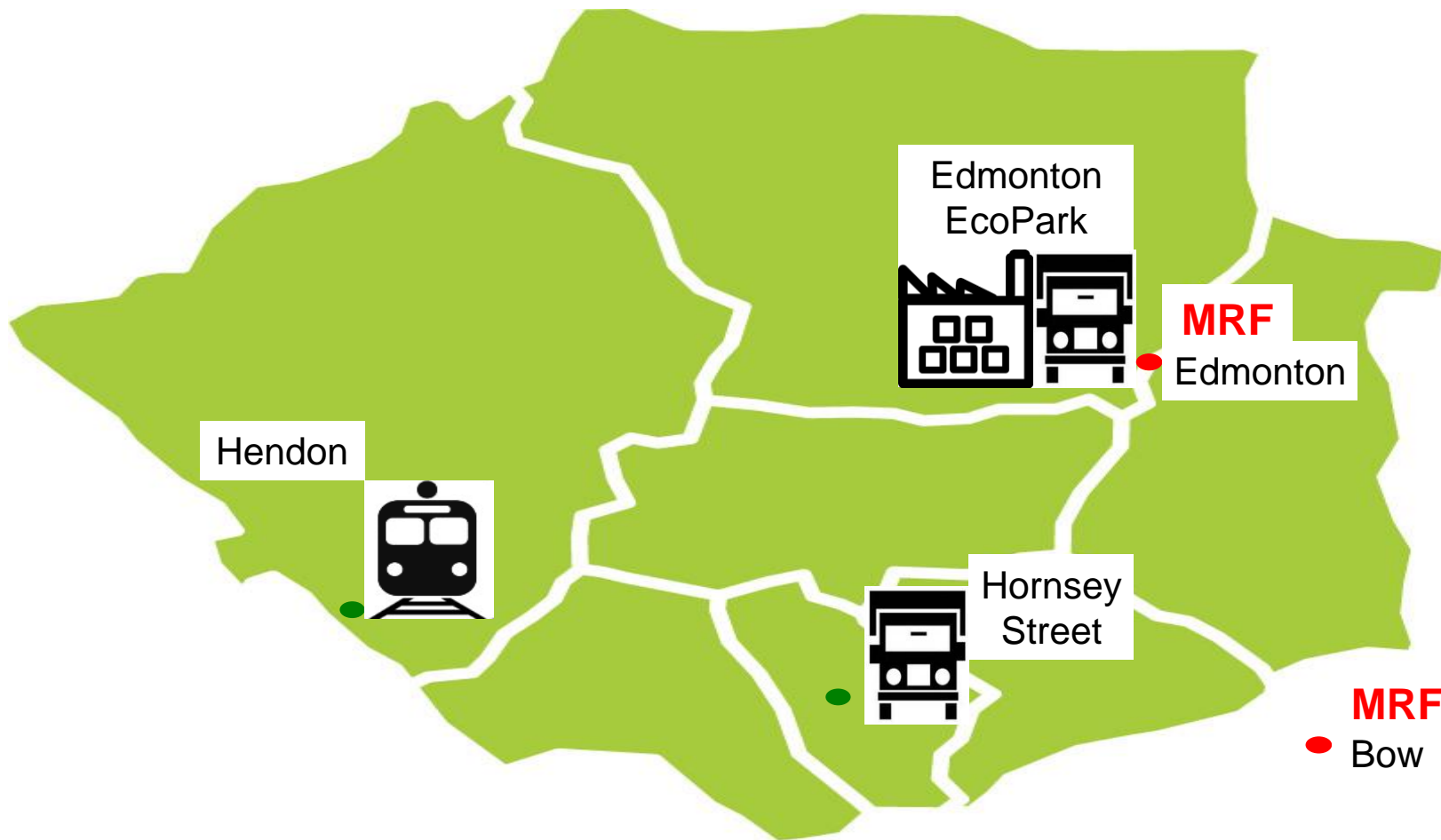
Land-use planning

- Spatial strategy for the capital – **the London Plan**
- Sets requirements for each borough to allocate sufficient land for waste facilities to manage an identified tonnage of waste – ‘apportionment’
- In north London boroughs as planning authorities have adopted a collective approach – working together to meet the apportionment targets set by the Mayor
- **North London Waste Plan** – nlwp.net

Collection arrangements in north London (overview only)

	Commercial waste – recycling options	Dry recycling	Food & Garden waste	Residual	Tonnes reused, recycled & composted
Barnet	No recycling service	Comingled Weekly	Garden waste – Fortnightly Food waste Weekly	Black wheeled bins, communal bins or sacks	54,431
Camden	Multi-material collection - clear bags	Comingled Weekly	Garden & food waste mixed on vehicle Collected Weekly	No fixed containers or communal bins	19,795
Enfield	Paper and cardboard collection - bins	Comingled Weekly	Garden & food waste mixed. Collected Weekly	Black or grey wheeled bins, plastic sacks or communal bins	43,762
Hackney	Multi-material collection in sacks or bins	Comingled Weekly	Garden waste – Fortnightly Food waste Weekly	Black sacks or communal bins	21,693
Haringey	Veolia Haringey multi material recycling sacks/ bins	Comingled Weekly	Garden & food waste Weekly	Black/grey wheeled bins	31,434
Islington	Multi-material collections	Comingled Weekly	Garden & food waste Weekly	Green wheeled bins, sacks or boxes	18,023
Waltham Forest	No recycling service	Comingled Weekly	Mixed garden & food waste Weekly	Green wheeled bins or bags	34,759

Where does all the waste go?



Waste management facilities in north London

In-vessel composting



Energy from waste facility



Rail and road transfer stations to landfill



Main Waste Contract

LondonWaste Limited (LWL)

- LWL operate EfW plant at Edmonton
- Contract for management of the EfW plant
- Residual waste disposal, RRC operations, transport and number of other services
- Existing EfW facility being managed to continue its operational life until around 2025
- North London Heat and Power Project (NLHPP)
 - NLWA's proposal to build a replacement ERF with associated buildings and works

North London Heat and Power Project (NLHPP)



Indicative design of the proposed ERF



Indicative view of the Resource Recovery Facility

- Replacement facility would generate around 70 megawatts of electricity
- Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)
- On 24 February 2017 - the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy granted a development consent order (DCO) for North London Waste Authority (NLWA) to build a replacement energy recovery facility, and associated development at the Edmonton EcoPark
- northlondonheatandpower.london

Joint working

- Inter Authority agreement (IAA) - The IAA was agreed in May 2016 to govern relations between the eight parties until the end of 2055, and introduced a new, fairer way of apportioning the Authority's costs amongst the boroughs known as 'menu pricing'.
- Recycling communications campaign – three year communication campaign to deliver recycling communications across north London
- Management of reuse and recycling centres
- Waste prevention programme

Future of waste treatment/disposal

- Transition from landfill to circular economy
- Creates challenges such as need for more infrastructure
- Possibly different collection approaches
- Different skills
- Opportunities to keep the value of the resources in the capital
- Carbon benefits

THANK YOU

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