

The North London Waste Authority



- The North London Waste Authority (NLWA)
- Who we are
- What we do
- Plans for the future

Who we are



- Joint waste disposal authority
- Borough councils responsible for waste collection
- NLWA responsible for waste disposal

- Only handle 'municipal' waste
- Handle nearly 1 million tonnes of rubbish each year
- Second largest waste disposal authority in the country

North London



What we do



- Manage waste - in line with regional, national and international legislation and plans
- Need to provide a cost effective service
- Ensure that the environment is protected

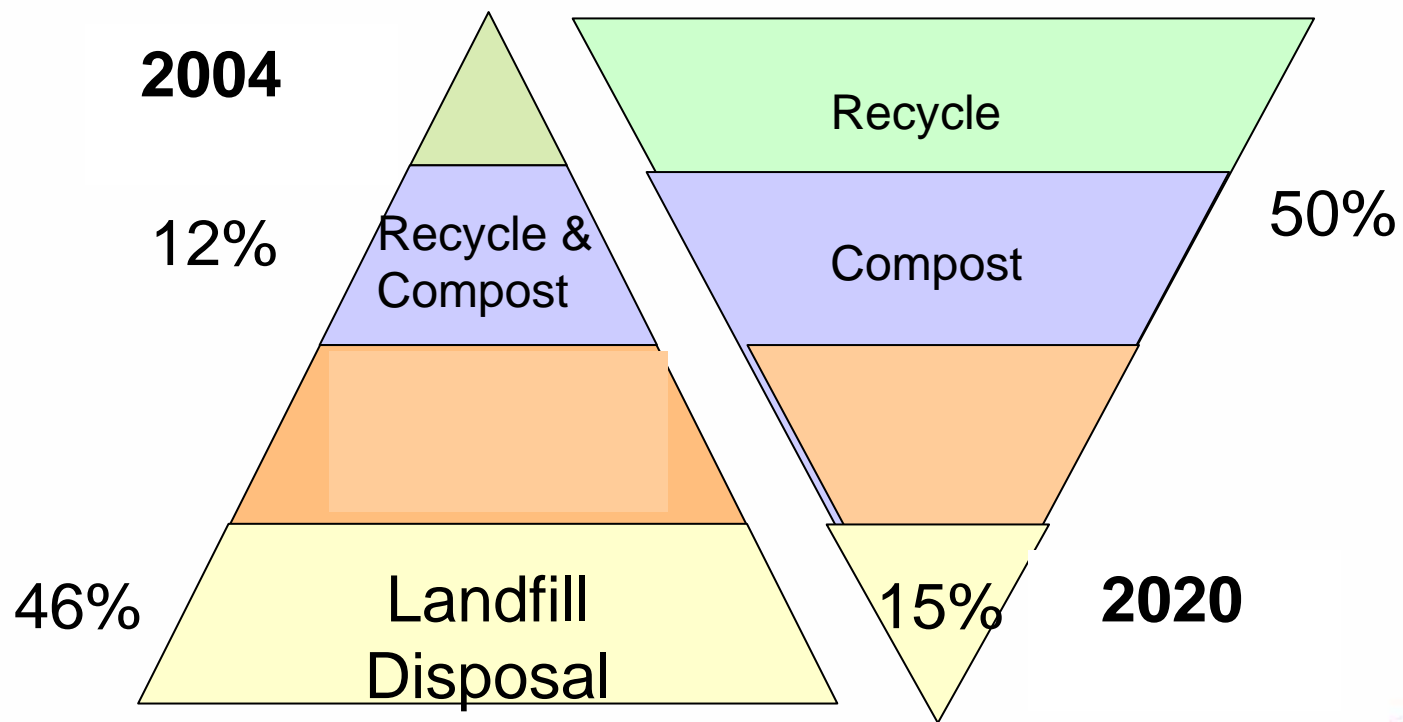
- Do not manage the waste ourselves
- Contract with LondonWaste Ltd. – a private company
- Contract ends in December 2014

What we do now – Arrange:



- **Waste minimisation support**
- **Recycling** – via LWL at Bow, Greenwich and Tilbury
- (Some is managed by the boroughs themselves)
- **Composting** – 30,000 tonne LWL plant at Edmonton, also send material via LWL to 3 other facilities in Cambridge, Ipswich and Sittingbourne
- **Incineration** - at LWL Edmonton, electricity produced
- **Landfill** – in Bucks and Bedfordshire

Plans for the Future



Note diagram not to scale – in 2020 the total tonnage = c1.4 million tonnes

Plans for the future



- North London Joint Waste Strategy
- Sets out some overall aims
- Identifies the need for different ways of managing waste
- Sets out some options for dealing with the waste

- Does not
 - Define what facilities will actually be built
 - Set out where new facilities will be

Plans for the future



- Procure new services and facilities post 2014 in order to meet strategy targets
- Means buying land and building new waste facilities
- Applied for central government funding (PFI credits) to help with the costs
- Outline Business Case for credits lists a possible range of facilities that would meet the Authority's requirements

Reference Project



- 4 new and refurbished household waste and recycling centres (sometimes called "civic amenity" sites)
- 2 new materials recycling facilities to sort metal, plastics, glass, paper and cardboard so that they can be recycled;
- Composting and anaerobic digestion facilities; (anaerobic digestion is the process that turns biodegradable waste into biogas which can be used to create electricity)
- 2 mechanical biological treatment plants to treat waste which cannot be recycled to create fuel
- A combined heat and power plant that uses that recovered fuel instead of fossil fuels; and
- A sustainable transport solution

Plans for the future – Next steps



- Defra approval of OBC March 2009
- OJEU notice published April 2009
- Invitation to Submit
Outline Solutions issued July 2009
- Invitation to submit Final
Tenders June 2010
- Contract awarded February 2011
- Financial close March 2011

North London Waste Plan

Archie Onslow
Programme Manager

Why a joint plan?

- Boroughs working together as planning authorities
- History of collaboration on waste issues in North London
- Find sites over 7 boroughs

Who is involved?

- Programme Manager
- Consultants: Mouchel with CAG Consultants
- Steered by borough planning staff
- Heads of Planning
- Planning Members Group
- Ratified by boroughs at each stage

Where does NLWP fit in?

- National planning guidance
- Mayor's London Plan
 - apportionment
- Borough community strategy
- Borough local development framework

What is NLWP about?

- Consider amount of different types of waste in 2020
- Consider capacity of existing facilities
- Identify sites to deal with gap
- Deal with apportioned tonnage as minimum
- Consider C+D and hazardous waste

How NLWP differs from the North London Waste Strategy

- Deals with all waste not just municipal
- NLWA or agents will have to submit planning application to boroughs
- Balances needs for waste facilities with other needs and aspirations in boroughs

Issues & Options Consultation January 2008

- Asked questions about key issues that plan needs to tackle
- Report on responses to consultation on website www.nlwp.net

(Current) Preferred Options stage

- Consider consultation responses
- Develop site options
- Include results from assessments on sustainability, habitats, flooding
- Policy framework

Consultation on preferred options

- May to June 2009
- Opportunities to see and comment on plan
- Workshops in each borough
- Will come to talk to groups

Next steps

- Consider consultation responses
- Consultation on “final” version
February 2010
- Examination October 2010
- Adoption June 2011