



Haringey Council

Report for:	Environment & Housing Scrutiny Panel 24 th September 2012	Item Number:	
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Title:	Scoping report – waste and recycling
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Report Authorised by:	Cllr Stuart McNamara Chair, Environment & Housing Scrutiny Panel
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Lead Officer:	Martin Bradford, Policy Officer, Strategy & Business Intelligence Martin.bradford@haringey.gov.uk
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Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions:
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1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This is a scoping report for the involvement of scrutiny (Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel) with the waste and recycling service. It provides the legislative and policy context, the aims of scrutiny involvement and planned work of the panel with this service.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 Not applicable.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the Environment & Housing Scrutiny Panel notes and agrees the contents of the attached report.

4. Other options considered

4.1 Not applicable.

5. Background information

5.1 Under the agreed terms of reference, the Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel can assist the Council and the Cabinet in its budgetary and policy framework through conducting in depth analysis of local policy issues.

5.2 In this context, the Environment & Housing scrutiny panel may:

- Review the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas;
- Conduct research, community and other consultation in the analysis of policy issues and possible options;
- Make recommendations to the Cabinet or relevant nonexecutive Committee arising from the outcome of the scrutiny process.

5.3 Cabinet Members, senior officers and other stakeholders were consulted in the development of an outline work programme for Overview & Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Panels. This report was subsequently agreed by the Committee at its meeting on July 23rd 2012. An assessment of the new waste and recycling service to be conducted by the Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel was agreed as part of this work programme.

5.4 The following scoping report provides an outline of the legislative and policy context, the aims of scrutiny involvement in the new waste and recycling service and the proposed plan of work to be undertaken by the Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel.

5.5 The key aims of scrutiny involvement with the waste and recycling service are twofold:

- To identify what can be learnt from the implementation of the new waste and recycling service to households in phase 1 and phase 2 that can assist roll out plans for households covered in phase 3.
- To identify how Council can encourage greater compliance and behavioural change among local residents in order to help reduce waste and increase the volume and quality of recycling.

5.6 The Environment & Housing Scrutiny Panel will consult with local stakeholders (e.g. Single Front Line Service, Veolia, North London Waste Authority, local residents and community groups) and other informed bodies (e.g. other local authorities, the Greater London Assembly) as part of this work. It is anticipated that the panel will report its findings in two stages:

- Mid October 2012, an interim report to inform plans for phase 3 roll out of the new waste and recycling service
- January 2013, final report.

6. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

6.1 It is assumed that any costs associated with this review can be contained within existing budgets for Scrutiny functions, this would include any costs of consultation events or surveys. If there are any costs associated with the recommendations of these panels these will need to be highlighted at the appropriate time for funding to be identified.

7 Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

7.1 The legislation under which the policy framework is set is specified in the attached scoping report. There are no other immediate legal implications arising from this report.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 Overview and scrutiny has a strong community engagement role and aims to regularly involve local stakeholders, including residents, in its work. It seeks to do this through:

- Helping to articulate the views of members of the local community and their representatives on issues of local concern
- As a means of bringing local concerns to the attention of decision makers and incorporate them into policies and strategies
- Identified and engages with hard to reach groups
- Helping to develop consensus by seeking to reconcile differing views and developing a shared view of the way forward
- The evidence generated by scrutiny involvement helps to identify the kind of services wanted by local people
- It promotes openness and transparency; all meetings are held in public and documents are available to local people.

8.2 A number of engagement processes will be used as part of the work of the Environment & Housing Scrutiny Panel and will seek to include a broad representation from local stakeholders. It is expected that any equalities issues identified within the consultation will be highlighted and addressed in the conclusions and recommendations reached by the panel.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 Not applicable.

10. Policy Implications

10.1 It is intended that the work of the Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel will contribute and add value to the work of the Council and its partners in meeting locally agreed priorities. In this context, it is hoped that the work of the Panel may contribute to improved policy and practice in:

- reducing waste
- increasing recycling and,
- reducing carbon emissions.

11. Use of Appendices

11.1 All appendices are listed at the end of the attached report:

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel

Scope for scrutiny involvement in the new Waste and Recycling Service

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A new waste a recycling contract was agreed in April 2011 with the aim of improving local recycling rates, reducing carbon emissions and reducing the costs of waste and recycling services to local taxpayers. Under this contact, a new system of waste collection was introduced including new wheelie bins for recycled waste, fortnightly collection for non-recycled waste and reorganised street cleansing services.
- 1.2 It was agreed that the new waste collection system would be the implemented across Haringey in three phases during 2012. The new waste system was introduced to 66,000 households covered by phase 1 and phase 2 in March 2012 and June 2012 respectively. Phase 3 is due to be implemented across a further 15,000 households in October 2012.
- 1.3 The Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel (EHSP) consider that it is an appropriate juncture at which evaluate the new waste and recycling service to assess what has been learnt from the implementation of phase 1 and phase 2 which may assist the rollout to households covered in Phase 3. In addition, it is expected that the work of the panel will help the Council to identify how it can encourage greater compliance and behavioural change among local residents in order to help reduce the level of contaminated domestic waste and increase recycling rates.
- 1.4 The following provides an overview of the legislative and policy background to the proposed evaluation, the aims and objectives of scrutiny involvement and what work the EHSP intends to undertake to fulfil these objectives. It is hoped that this work will develop conclusions and recommendations to assist phase 3 roll out of the waste and recycling service and contribute to broader local policy development in this field.

2. National context

Financial impact of waste

- 2.1 Approximately 290 million tonnes of waste is produced each year in the UK. The rate at which such waste is being produced is unsustainable, particularly in relation to the environmental damage that this causes and the costs associated with the processing or disposal of such waste.
- 2.2 Environmental damage may arise in a number of ways including the production and disposal of unnecessary packaging, pollution derived from transport systems to collect and dispose of waste and emissions or pollution from disposal methods, such as landfill or incineration.
- 2.3 It is estimated that direct emissions from waste management accounted for 3.2% of the UK's total greenhouse gas emissions in 2009.¹ The majority of such emissions were attributable to landfill (89%), significantly above that derived from waste-water

handling (10%) and waste incineration (2%). Conversely, the recycling of biodegradable waste can help to reduce carbon dioxide emissions: current total recycling in the UK reduces emissions by approximately 18 million tonnes (the equivalent of taking 5 million cars off the road).ⁱⁱ

- 2.4 Waste generation and disposal is expensive. It is estimated that London alone spends £580million each year on the collection, transport, treatment or disposal of waste each year.ⁱⁱⁱ Almost half of this amount is attributable to the disposal of waste, in particular, the taxes and fees that local Authorities have to pay to dispose of waste in landfill, such as the Land Fill Tax (LFT) and gate fees:
- The cost of landfill to local authorities is rising: the standard rate of landfill tax (LFT) has increased (14%) from £56 to £64 per tonne from April 2012 and will increase a further £8 per tonne until 2014 (£80);
 - Gate fees, are a levy paid to site operators for the maintenance and eventual closure of landfill sites: in London, gate fees are approximately £24 per tonne.
- 2.5 Local Authorities may also face additional waste disposal costs in the future, particularly if the UK fails to meet EU waste reduction targets. Under the Localism Act 2011, the government may pass on fines to local authorities for failure to meet national EU waste reduction targets.
- 2.6 Whilst there are direct costs associated with waste handling and disposal, there are a number of economic benefits of recycling which include:
- The value of recyclable materials as a commodity which can be used for reprocessing (e.g. paper, plastics and glass)
 - It costs Councils on average £100 to collect and process recyclable materials as opposed to £130 to dispose of non recycled waste^{iv}
 - The contribution that recycling can make to the economy through the creation of 'green jobs'.

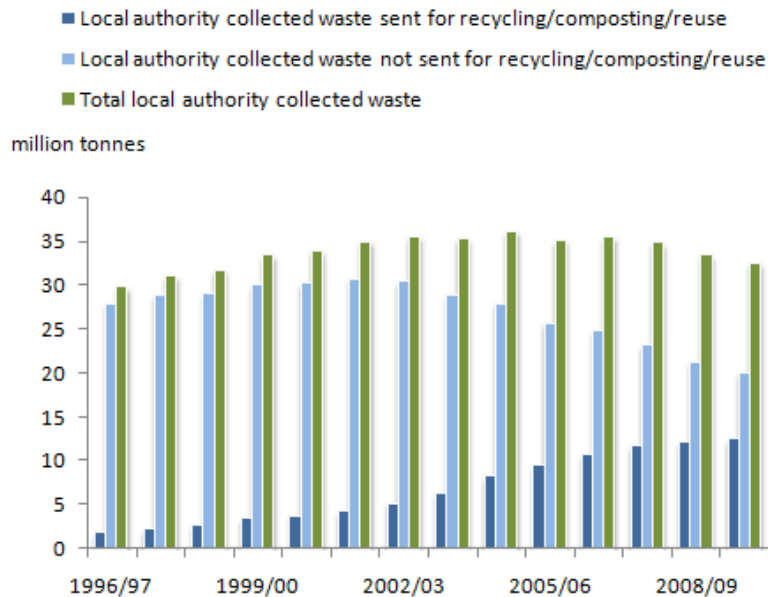
National waste data and trends

- 2.7 In 2008, total waste generation in the UK was estimated to be 286 million tonnes. The main contributors to this waste total include:^v
- 101 million tonnes from the construction sector (or 35% all waste)
 - 86 million tonnes from the mining and quarrying (30% of all waste)
 - 67 million tonnes from the commercial and industrial sources (23% all waste)
 - 32 million tonnes from private households (11% all waste).
- 2.8 Of the all the waste that was produced in the UK in 2008, it was estimated that:
- 48% was disposed of on or in land
 - 45% was recovered
 - 2% was incinerated.^{vi}
- 2.9 The total amount of waste that the UK produces is however reducing: between 2004 and 2008, total waste produced in the UK fell by 11%. The commercial and industrial sector has seen the biggest fall in waste production, where a 17% reduction was recorded.^{vii}

Local Authority waste

2.10 The total amount of waste collected by Local Authorities totalled 32.5 million tonnes in 2009/10. Trend analysis demonstrates that the total waste generated and collected by Local Authorities peaked at 36 million tonnes in 2004, but has been falling year on year since (Figure 1). The proportion of Local Authority collected waste that was recycled/composted/ reused has increased from 6% in 1996 to 38% in 2009/10.^{viii}

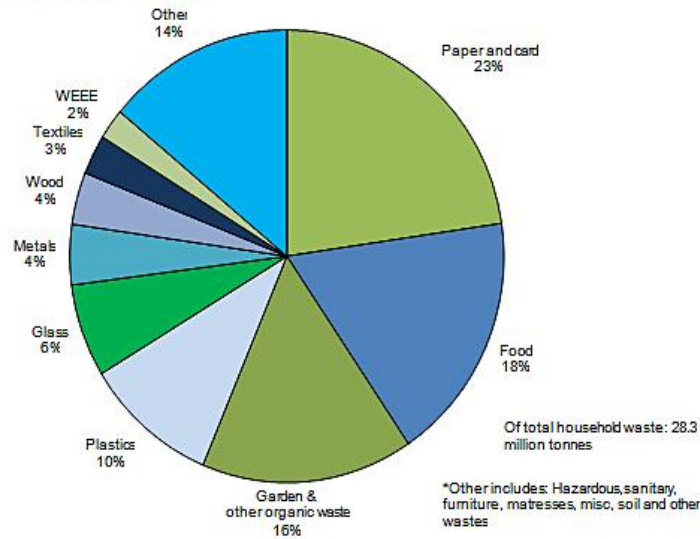
Figure 1 - Local Authority waste 1996/1997– 2009/2010



2.11 The most recent analysis (2006/7) would suggest that paper and card accounts for nearly ¼ (23%) of the composition of all Local Authority collected waste (Figure 2). Food and garden waste make up in excess of 1/3 (34%) of all municipal waste and in total, in excess of 2/3 of all Local Authority collected waste was biodegradable (Figure 2).^{ix}

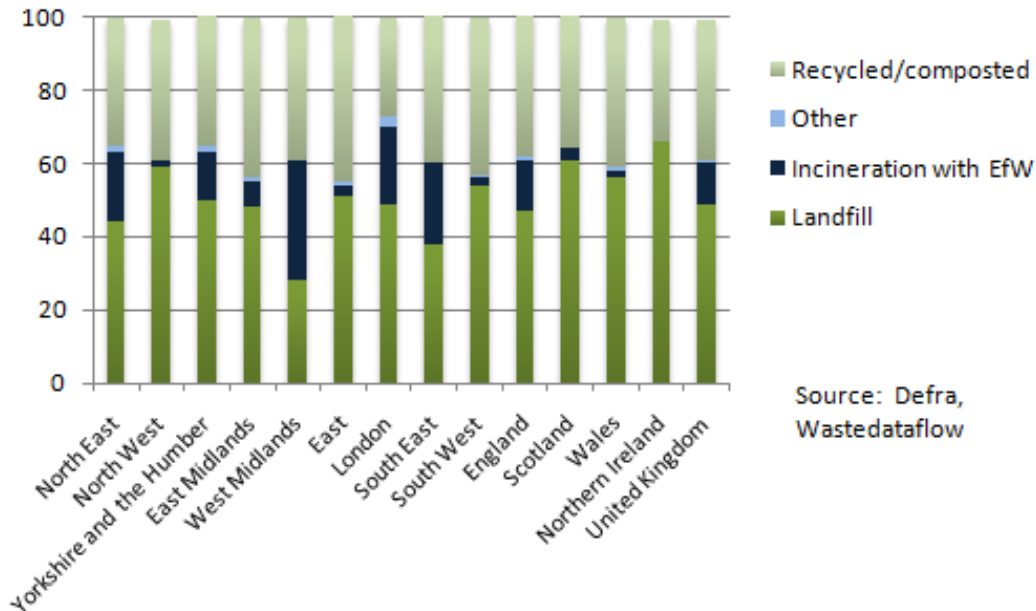
Figure 2 – Local Authority Collected waste: composition 2006/7)

Municipal waste composition: 2006/07



2.12 In terms of the management of waste collected by the local authority, almost half (49%) ends up as landfill, which is substantially higher than the EU (member 27) average (40%). However, of the total 32.5 million tonnes of waste collected through the Local Authority in 2009/10, 16 million tonnes of this waste was recovered either through recycling, composting, reuse or energy recovery.^x

Figure 3 - Methods of Local Authority waste management (regions 2009/10)

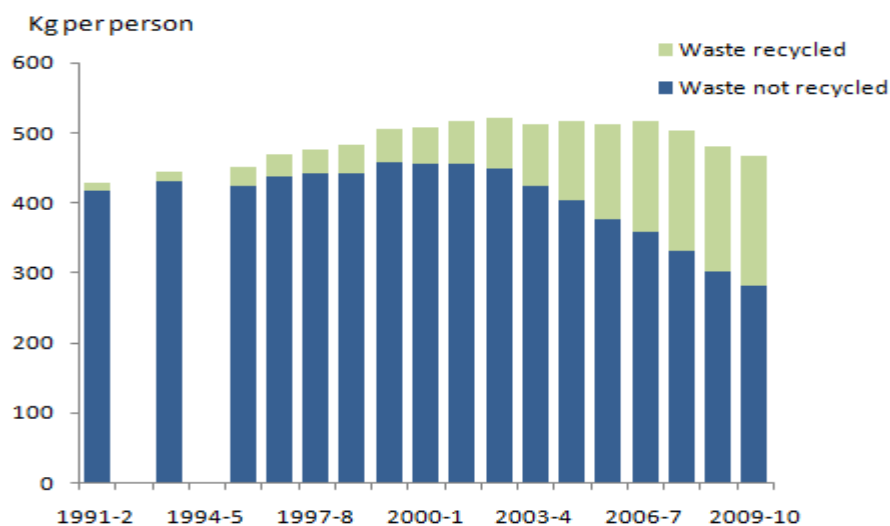


2.13 Regionally, there are wide variations in the use of waste management processes for Local Authority collected waste. The lowest proportion of waste being sent to landfill was in the West Midlands (28%) and the highest proportion was in Northern Ireland (66%) (Figure 3). In London, approximately 44% of Local Authority collected waste was sent to landfill (Figure 3).^{xi}

Household waste and recycling

2.14 in 2009/10 on average each person generated 466kg of household waste (that collected through bin waste, civic amenity sites and other household collections or recycling sites). Of this amount, a majority 282kg (61%) was not recycled. However, the amount of household waste that has been recycled has grown substantively from 15 million tonnes (3%) in 1993/4 to 184 million tonnes (39%) in 2009/10 (Figure 4).^{xii}

Figure 4 – Household waste collected per person (1991/2- 2009/10)

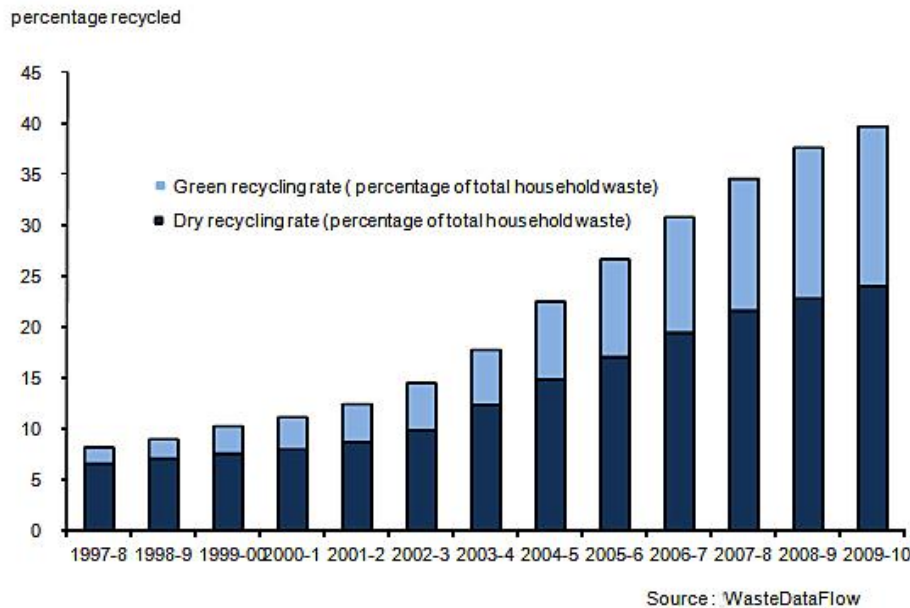


Source: Defra, Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Proection Agency, Welsh Assembly

2.15 In 2009/10, 23.6 million tonnes of household waste was collected in England of which 39.7% was recycled, composted or reused (Figure 5). Over the period 1997-1998 to 2009-2010, there has been a substantial growth in both green recycling (1.6% to 15.7%) and dry recycling (6.6%-24%) of household waste.^{xiii}

Figure 5 – Household waste: green/ dry recycling 1997/8-2009/10.

Household waste: green and dry recycling rates: England, 1997-8 to 2009-10



Legislative and policy framework

2.16 There are a number of key legislative and policy processes that drive efforts to reduce waste and increase recycling, these include:

- European Union Landfill Directive: requires biodegradable waste sent landfill be reduced to 75% of 1995 levels by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% in 2020
- Revised Waste Framework Directive requires household waste recycling rates to be at least 50% by 2020.

2.17 National policy is derived from the Waste Strategy for England (2007)^{xiv} and its subsequent review and reappraisal which was undertaken in 2011.^{xv} The targets set out in this strategy included:

- to reduce the amount of household waste not reused, recycled or composted in 2000 by 29 per cent by 2010 with an aspiration to achieve a 45 per cent reduction on 2000 levels by 2020
- to recycle and compost household waste – at least 40 per cent by 2010, 45 per cent by 2015 and 50 per cent by 2020
- to recover value from municipal waste (including reusing, recycling, composting or energy recovery) - 53 per cent by 2010, 67 per cent by 2015 and 75 per cent by 2020.

2.18 The review undertaken by the Coalition government in 2011 reaffirmed the commitment to a zero waste economy and the waste and recycling targets targets (set out in 2.17), but also made a commitment to:

- Develop a Waste Prevention Programme by December 2013;
- Support voluntary responsibility deals in waste generating industries (e.g. direct mail, construction, textile)
- Develop a reward and recognition schemes to incentivise people
- Encourage councils to sign new Recycling and Waste Services Commitments, setting out the principles they will follow in delivering waste services to local households and businesses.

- Provide technical support to councils and businesses who want to see recycling-on-the-go schemes grow,
- Scrap bin fines and taxes and bring in powers to deal with repeat fly-tipping offenders and genuine nuisance neighbours.

2.19 Statutory provisions in the GLA Act 2007, require the London waste authorities to act in 'general conformity' with the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MMWMS).^{xvi} The London Mayor published his Strategy for Municipal Waste Management in 2011 which set the following targets:

- To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025
- To reduce the amount of household waste produced from 970kg per household in 2009/10 to 790kg per household by 2031 (i.e. by 20%)
- To increase London's capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from 6,000 tonnes a year in 2008 to 20,000 tonnes in 2015 and 30,000 tonnes in 2031.
- To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031.
- To cut London's greenhouse gas emissions through the management of London's municipal waste, 545,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2015, 770,000 tonnes of CO₂eq in 2020, One million tonnes of CO₂eq in 2031
- To generate as much energy as practicable from London's organic and non-recycled waste.

2.20 The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy also sets out a number of initiatives including:

- London-wide and local campaigns aimed to increase awareness of the value of reducing, reusing and recycling waste,
- Set a greenhouse gas emissions performance standard (EPS) for London's municipal waste management to move from being a contributor to climate change towards playing a role in climate change mitigation
- Establish a programme of action to help London's waste authorities better capture the economic benefits of their waste
- Develop programmes to boost London's recycling rate and help deliver consistent and high quality waste and recycling services across London
- Funding to support the development of new waste management infrastructure in London, helping to turn this valuable material into new products and low carbon heat and power for Londoners
- Achieve a high level of street cleanliness.

3. Local Context

3.1 Haringey Council is a waste collection authority (WCA) and is responsible for the collection of household waste and recycling from local residents. A summary of waste collection features of this area include:

- Waste is collected approximately 92,000 individual households
- A majority of households (55%) are in flats in converted buildings or purpose built
- 44% of households are resident in terraced, semi-detached or detached units.^{xvii}

3.2 North London Waste Authority (NLWA) is a waste disposal authority which is made up Haringey and of six other London boroughs.¹ NLWA is responsible for the disposal or onward processing of household waste collected from approximately 1.7 million people that live in these boundaries.

Local policy and performance

3.3 In Haringey, there are two key policy commitments that support local actions to reduce waste and increasing recycling, namely to increase recycling to 40% by 2015 and to reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2020. Reducing carbon emissions and increasing the recycling rate are also key commitments within the Council Plan (2012-2014)

3.4 Analysis of local performance data in respect of waste and recycling is measured through two performance indicators:

- (NI91) kilograms of residual household waste (after recycling, reuse or composting)
- (NI92) percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting.

3.5 Performance monitoring data for kilograms per household of residual waste (NI91) for municipal year end 2011/12 indicates that:^{xviii}

- On average the residual waste for each household in Haringey was 643kg (Figure 6c)
- This placed Haringey 15 out of 21 when compared to the performance of other London authorities (Figure 6a)
- Haringey performance is improving against the London average (Figure 6b).

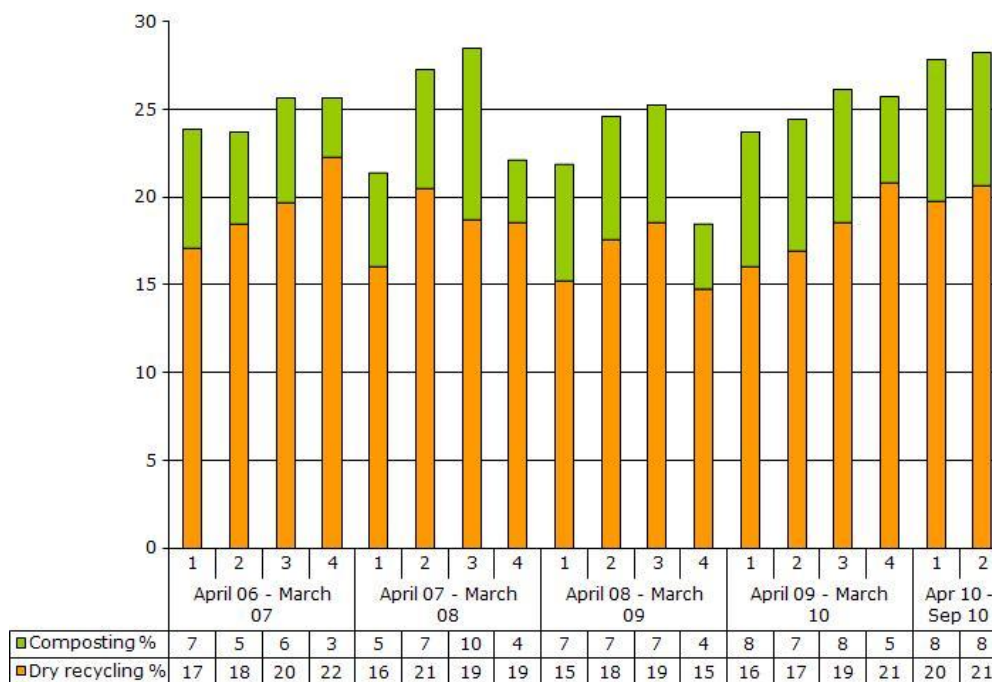
3.6 Performance monitoring data for the percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (NI92) for municipal year end 2011/12 indicates that:^{xix}

- 26.4% of household waste was recycled in Haringey in 2011/12 (Figure 7c)
- This placed Haringey 23rd out of 26 when compared to the performance of other London local authorities (Figure 7a)
- Haringey's performance continues to be below the London local authority average (Figure 7b).

3.7 Figure 8 provides an overview of the composition of recycling and the rate that has been achieved in Haringey from 2006-2010. This would appear to indicate that: recycling rate is cyclical (green recycling dependent on garden waste); there has been a steady increase in dry recycling (15%-21%) and total recycling (19%-29%) from March 2009.

¹ Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest.

Figure 8 - Percentage of Haringey household waste sent for recycling and composting April 2006 – September 2010 per quarter



3.8 London Councils collates how much each local authority spends per household on waste and cleansing services (including collection, disposal and street cleansing). This data indicates that in Haringey £183.50 was spent per household on waste collection and street cleaning in 2011/12 which was very close to the London average (Figure 8a). In comparison with other London boroughs, the total amount spent per household on waste and street cleaning in Haringey was 12th highest out of 32 London councils (Figure 9a).

3.9 Spending on waste collection and street cleansing per household in Haringey fell from £226 to £183 (19%) between 2010/11 and 2011/12 (Figure 9b).

New waste and recycling contract

3.10 In an effort to improve waste and recycling rates, the Council agreed a new waste and recycling contract with Veolia which came in to effect on 17th April 2011. The main provisions within this new contract were:

- Street cleansing reorganised in to 8 villages
- Introduction of wheelie bins for recycling (from 2012)
- Phased introduction of fortnightly collections for non recyclable waste (during 2012)
- 2 year strategy to tackle fly tipping
- A comprehensive education and engagement programme.

3.11 It was anticipated that the new waste and recycling contract would help to support local policy objectives to reduce carbon emissions and improve recycling rates through:

- Increased capacity for recycling
- Fewer vehicle movements across the borough
- Reducing the amount of rubbish going to landfill to reduce carbon emissions

- Introducing fortnightly collection of rubbish (which evidence suggest helps to improve recycling rates).

3.12 It was anticipated that the new waste and recycling contract would also help to reduce costs associated with waste collection and disposal through:

- reducing frequency of collection, producing a saving of £300k per annum,
- reduced costs associated with landfill and incineration through expected improvement in recycling rates.

New measure under the waste and recycling contract

3.13 As part of the new waste and recycling contact, the following amendments were made to the local waste collection system methods which were to be phased in over three areas during 2012. These included:

- Introduction of a 240l wheelie bin for recycling
- Recycled waste collected weekly, non recyclable waste collected fortnightly
- Food and garden waste collected every week via compostable waste bags
- Free collection of bulky waste items
- There is no change to rubbish collection systems for estates.

3.14 The new waste and recycling service is to be introduced in three phases across Haringey during 2012. The start dates and areas covered are listed below:

Implementation Phase	Start date	Geography
Phase 1	5/3/12	22,000 households: (whole of) Highgate Muswell Hill, Fortis Green, Alexandra and (parts of) Hornsey, Noel Park, Bounds Green, Woodside & Crouch End.
Phase 2	18/6/12	44,000 households: (whole) Stroud Green, West Green and (most) Harringay and Bruce Grove and (part) St Ann's White Hart Lane & Tottenham Green.
Phase 3	22/10/12	15,000 households (covering 14/19 wards, though predominantly in the east of the borough).

3.15 Initial feedback from the implementation of phase 1 and 2 would appear to indicate a number of issues for the new waste and recycling service as it is implemented across the borough:

- Increase in missed collections as crews adjust to new rounds
- Increased volume of calls to customer contact centre regarding waste and recycling collection
- Sticking points in the implementation of new waste and recycling services (e.g. capacity in relation to Houses of Multiple Occupation, bins on the street in Conservation areas, estates and flats above shops).

4. Aims, objectives and outputs of scrutiny involvement

4.1 The overarching aims of scrutiny involvement are twofold:

- To identify what can be learnt from the implementation of the new waste and recycling service to households in phase 1 and phase 2 that can assist roll out plans for households covered in phase 3

- To identify how Council can encourage greater compliance and behavioural change among local residents in order to help reduce waste and increase the volume and quality of recycling.

4.2 Within these aims, scrutiny involvement will aim to address the following questions:

- 1) What was learnt from phase 1 and 2 of the new waste and recycling service and how can this improve plans for phase 3 roll-out and beyond?
- 2) How has the Council's new waste and recycling service contributed to policy and performance objectives for reducing waste, increasing recycling and carbon reduction?
- 3) Does the new waste and recycling service offer value for money for the Council and local residents?
- 4) How can the Council encourage increased compliance and behaviour change among local residents to help reduce waste and recycling?
- 5) How well does the Council work together with partners and other agencies (e.g. Registered Housing Providers, GLA, NLWA) to encourage local residents to reduce waste and increase recycling?
- 6) What can be learnt from other authorities, service experts or other informed agencies which can guide inform waste and recycling policy and practice in Haringey?

4.3 Given the projected roll-out of the new waste and recycling service is scheduled for late October 2012, the panel will aim to report on their conclusions and recommendations in two stages:

- Stage 1 (interim) - to report back what was learnt from phase 1 and phase 2 to inform phase 3 plans (October 2012)
- Stage 2 (full) - to report final conclusions and recommendations to support waste and recycling policy and practice (January 2013).

5. The work of the Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel

5.1 A range of information gathering methods will be employed to ensure that Members of the panel have access to the necessary evidence to assist them in their assessment of waste and recycling services. This will include a desk based evidence and literature briefing, a formal panel meeting, informal evidence gathering sessions, a review of local policy and performance data and site visits.

Desk review

5.2 A briefing will be provided to members of the Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel. This briefing will be a desk top review of contextual information to guide and assist the panel in consideration of the waste and recycling evaluation. This briefing will assess both internal and external data sources to provide:

- Details of national and local policies and strategies in respect for waste and recycling
- Local waste and recycling targets and the Council's performance against these
- Relevant analysis from current research

- Evidence of best practice or innovative practice from other London authorities in the collection or disposal of waste.

Panel Meeting (24th September 2012)

- 5.3 It is proposed that evidence gathering is commenced at the initial meeting of the Environment and Housing Scrutiny Panel on the 24th of September 2012. This will allow:
- the terms of reference for scrutiny involvement to be confirmed by the panel
 - the opportunity for senior Council officers to present / discuss with the panel issues pertaining to the new waste and recycling service
 - the opportunity for Veolia to present / discuss with the panel issues pertaining to the new waste and recycling service.

Evidence gathering sessions (dates to be agreed and arranged)

- 5.4 It is proposed that that a number of informal evidence gathering session(s) will be undertaken by the by the panel to consult with key local stakeholders and other agencies that will be able to contribute to the evaluation. These will include:
- Local residents
 - Local community groups and residents associations
 - Sustainable Haringey, FOE,
 - Members
 - North London Waste Authority
 - Other Local Authority waste collection and recycling services (comparator, for best or innovative practice)
 - Specialist waste and recycling agencies /experts.
- 5.5 It is suggested that evidence gathering is split in to two distinct sessions:
- Session 1
Focus: evidence to feedback phase 1 and 2 and inform phase 3 roll out
 - Members
 - local residents, residents associations, community groups, local environmental groups
 - NLWA
 - other local stakeholders
 - This could be structured so that there is an afternoon session for officers and other agencies followed by an evening session for local residents, residents associations and community groups.
 - Session 2
Focus: evidence to inform compliance and longer term behaviour change
 - Other local authorities
 - Greater London Assembly
 - London Councils
 - Specialist waste and recycling organisations e.g. WRAP
 - Others organisations as agreed
- 5.6 A date for the consultation event will need to be agreed with the panel and officers to allow for the publicising and promotion of the evidence gathering session. This

will be advertised through local libraries, the Haringey website, local residents associations and other relevant bodies.

Panel visits

- 5.7 It is proposed that panel members undertake a number of planned visits to gain a practical insight in to issues surrounding the implementation of the new waste and recycling system in Haringey. Possible inclusions for site visits include:
- Local waste and recycling centre to view new types of collection bins, bags for waste and recycling and carts that collect such waste)
 - Problem areas or issues within the new waste and recycling process (e.g. conservation areas, estates, flats above commercial properties, HMOs and properties with no front gardens)
 - The North London Waste & Recycling Centre (incineration and reclaim) and the Materials Recovery Facility (Murf) to look at issues around waste disposal and reclamation.

Survey consultation

- 5.8 To support the work of the panel, it is proposed that a short survey will be developed, piloted and distributed to local residents. The purpose of the survey consultation will be threefold:
- To develop and extend the consultation process to a wider audience (beyond those that can attend the planned public meeting)
 - Offer a structured format in which local people can contribute (as opposed to an email)
 - To provide assessment data on the new fortnightly collection system to inform phase 3 roll out
 - To identify barriers to waste reduction and recycling and what actions the Council can take to support these.
- 5.9 The survey will be developed in consultation with the panel, Single Front Line Service and consultation department. The focus of data collection will be:
- To assess the impact of new waste and recycling service
 - Identify barriers that households face in reducing waste and recycling
 - To identify the priorities and policies that may assist the Council in reducing waste and increasing recycling.

Figure 6a – NI 191 No of kilograms of residual household waste: comparative performance of Haringey Council against other London Local Authorities year end March 2012.

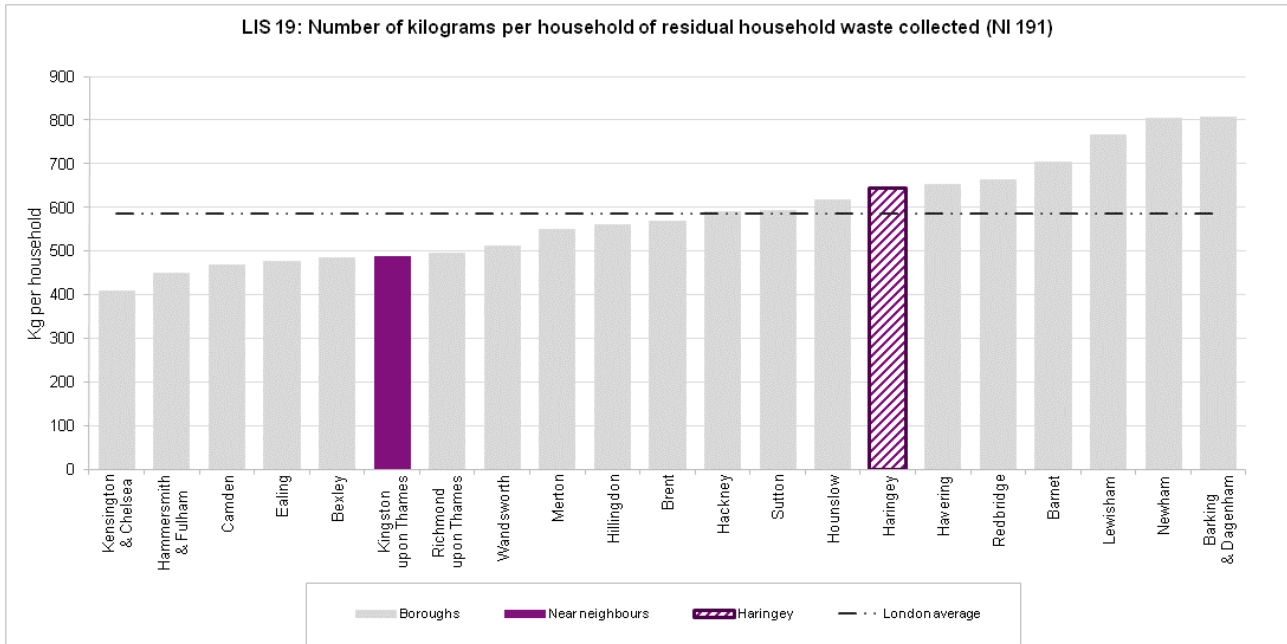


Figure 6b – NI 191 No of kilograms of residual household waste: Haringey Council performance Q1 (10/11) to Q4 (11/12).

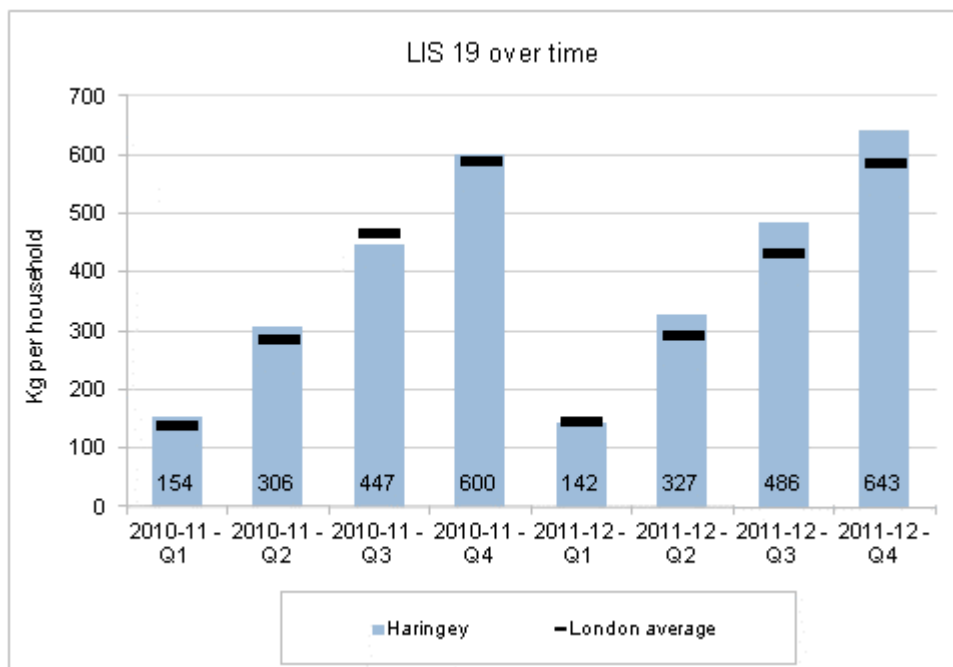


Figure 6c – NI 191 No of kilograms of residual household waste: underlying values for London Local Authorities.

Underlying data values for NI 191

Borough	Underlying value
Kensington & Chelsea	409
Hammersmith & Fulham	449
Camden	468
Ealing	478
Bexley	484
Kingston upon Thames	487
Richmond upon Thames	497
Wandsworth	513
Merton	551
Hillingdon	562
Brent	570
Hackney	590
Sutton	595
Hounslow	619
Haringey	643
Havering	653
Redbridge	665
Barnet	704
Lewisham	767
Newham	806
Barking & Dagenham	808

Higher performance

↑

Figure 7a – NI 192 percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting: comparative performance of Haringey Council against other London Local Authorities year end March 2012.

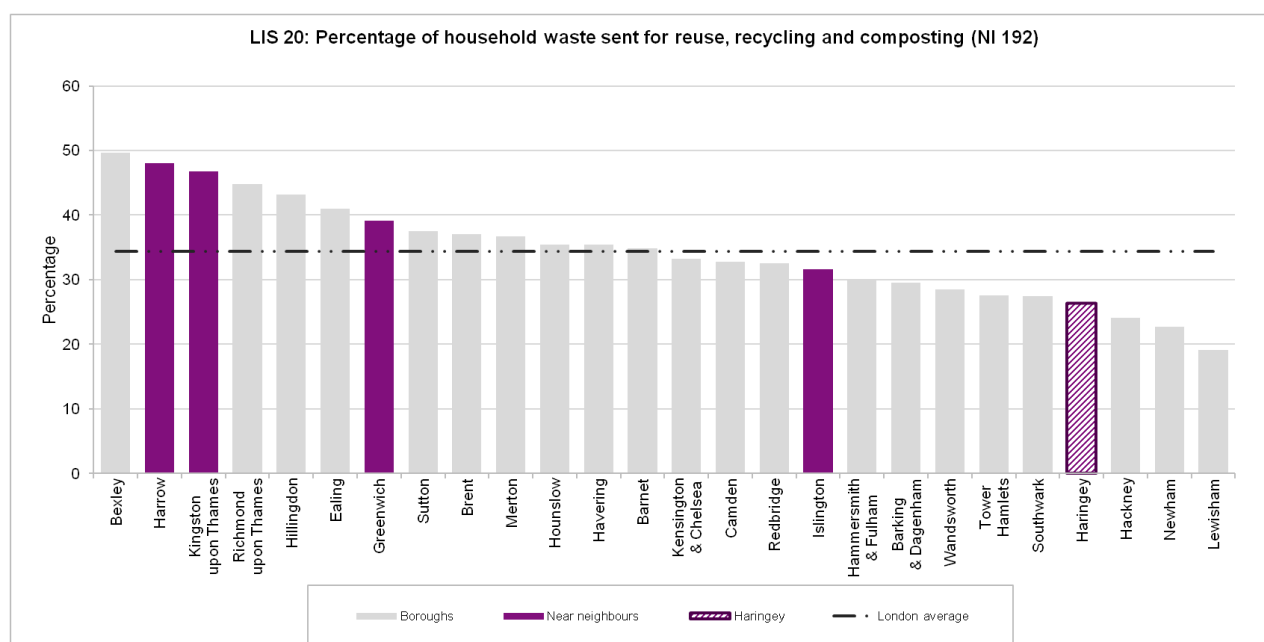


Figure 7b – NI 192 percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting: Haringey Council performance Q1 (10/11) to Q4 (11/12).

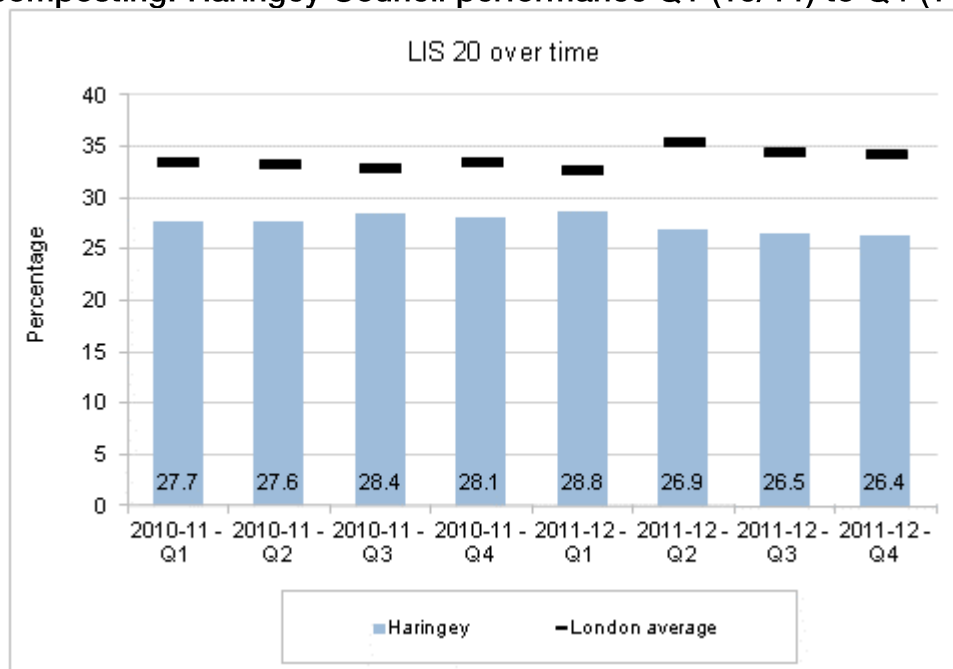


Figure 7c – NI 192 percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting: underlying values for London Local Authorities (2011/12).

	Borough	Underlying value
<i>Higher performance</i> 	Bexley	49.6
	Harrow	48.0
	Kingston upon Thames	46.8
	Richmond upon Thames	44.8
	Hillingdon	43.2
	Ealing	41.0
	Greenwich	39.1
	Sutton	37.5
	Brent	37.1
	Merton	36.7
	Hounslow	35.4
	Havering	35.4
	Barnet	34.8
	Kensington & Chelsea	33.2
	Camden	32.8
	Redbridge	32.6
	Islington	31.6
	Hammersmith & Fulham	29.9
	Barking & Dagenham	29.5
	Wandsworth	28.5
Tower Hamlets	27.5	
Southwark	27.5	
Haringey	26.4	
Hackney	24.0	
Newham	22.7	
Lewisham	19.1	

Figure 9a – London Local Authority spend per household on waste and cleansing services (2011/12)

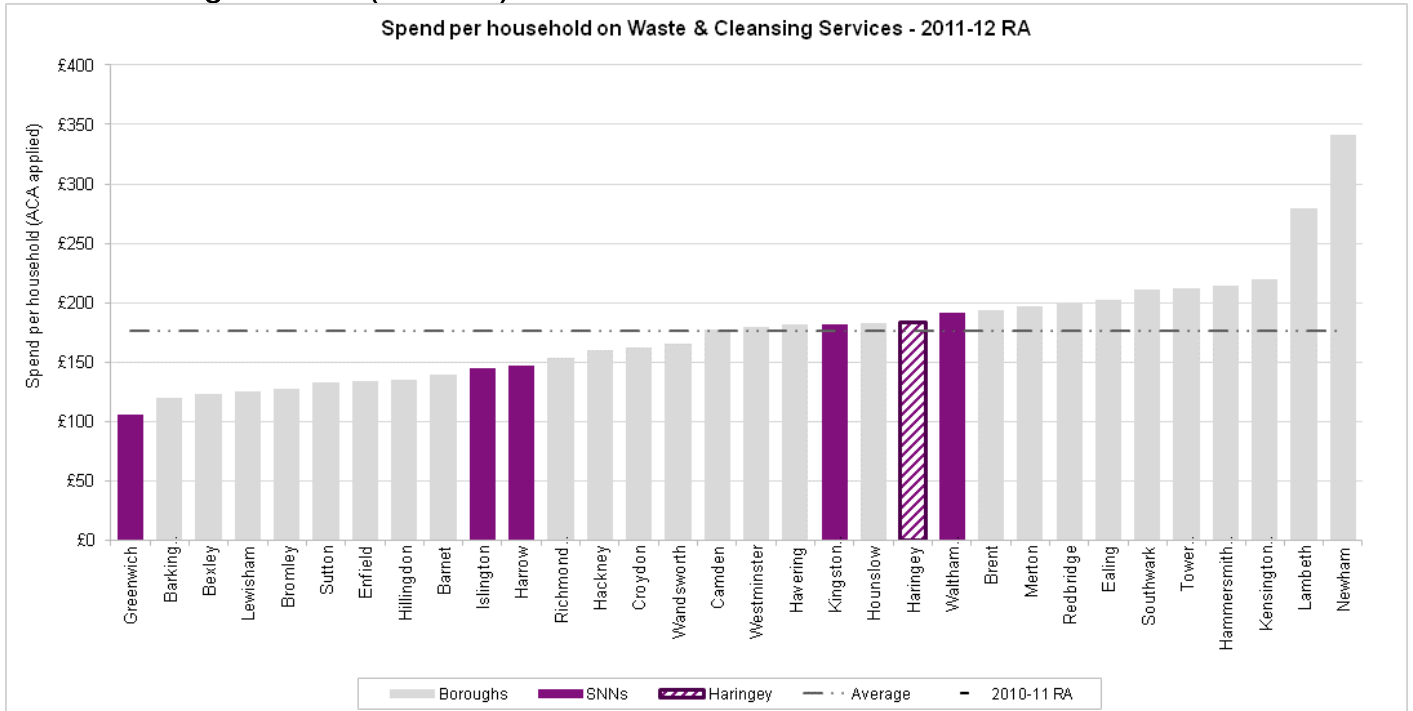


Figure 9b - London Local Authority spend per household on waste and cleansing services (2010/2011- 2011/12)

Borough	2010-11 RA Unitised spend (£s)	2011-12 RA Unitised spend (£s)	Percentage change
Greenwich	106.7	105.5	-1
Barking & Dagenham	163.8	119.1	-27
Bexley	112.9	122.8	9
Lewisham	135.5	125.1	-8
Bromley	126.3	127.2	1
Sutton	152.8	132.3	-13
Enfield	148.9	133.3	-10
Hillingdon	140.4	134.7	-4
Barnet	128.3	138.7	8
Islington	244.0	145.1	-41
Harrow	158.9	147.3	-7
Richmond upon Thames	143.2	153.2	7
Hackney	174.1	160.3	-8
Croydon	197.3	161.9	-18
Wandsworth	161.9	165.7	2
Camden	175.1	177.2	1
Westminster	202.2	179.9	-11
Havering	179.2	181.6	1
Kingston upon Thames	164.7	181.7	10
Hounslow	185.0	183.1	-1
Haringey	226.2	183.5	-19
Waltham Forest	207.1	191.0	-8
Brent	233.6	193.6	-17
Merton	165.0	196.6	19
Redbridge	196.1	200.3	2
Ealing	210.5	202.1	-4
Southwark	101.6	211.4	108
Tower Hamlets	208.4	212.1	2
Hammersmith & Fulham	212.1	214.3	1
Kensington & Chelsea	207.2	219.1	6
Lambeth	209.3	279.7	34
Newham	312.0	341.6	9

ⁱ DEFRA: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/>

ⁱⁱ *ibid*

ⁱⁱⁱ Waste not, want not: A review of why recycling rates vary across London. Environment Committee, Greater London Assembly (October 2011)

^{iv} Recycle for London: <http://www.recycleforlondon.com/content/recycling-saves-money>

^v DEFRA: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg01-annsector/>

^{vi} *ibid*

^{vii} *ibid*

^{viii} DEFRA: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg19-munwaste/>

^{ix} DERA: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg18-compostion/>

^x DEFRA: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg12-methodmun/>

^{xi} *ibid*

^{xii} DEFRA: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg16-recybrates/>

^{xiii} *ibid*

^{xiv} Waste Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2007 (Cm7086)

^{xv} Government Review of Waste Policy in England, DEFRA, 2011

^{xvi} London's wasted resource: the Mayors Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2011

^{xvii} Capital Waste Facts; <http://www.capitalwastefacts.com/borough-services/haringey.aspx>

^{xviii} Local Authority Performance Solutions (LAPS) London Councils 2012

^{xix} *ibid*