

Recycling Strategy for Haringey

2006 – 2020

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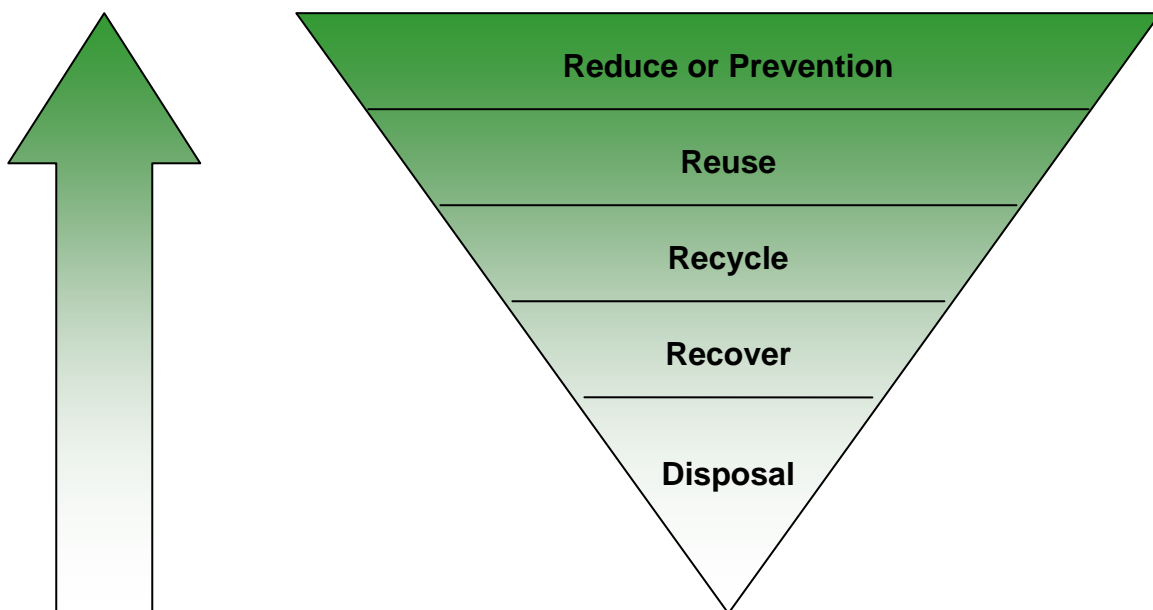
INTRODUCTION

Waste management faces tough challenges. In Haringey, nearly 85,000 tonnes of household waste are produced each year, equivalent to nearly a tonne of waste per home.

There are many ways of dealing with waste and reducing the amount which has to be disposed of. This is illustrated by the waste hierarchy below. The more environmentally friendly options are at the top of the hierarchy, with disposal being the least environmentally friendly option at the bottom.

This shows that it is better to produce less waste in the first place, but where waste does exist, it is better to reuse items (thus keeping it out of the waste stream). Recycling comes in the middle of the hierarchy and means that materials are reprocessed into new materials. This is followed by recovery which includes incineration which generates energy from waste. Disposal (to landfill) lies at the bottom of the hierarchy and we should aim for as little waste as possible to fall into this category.

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



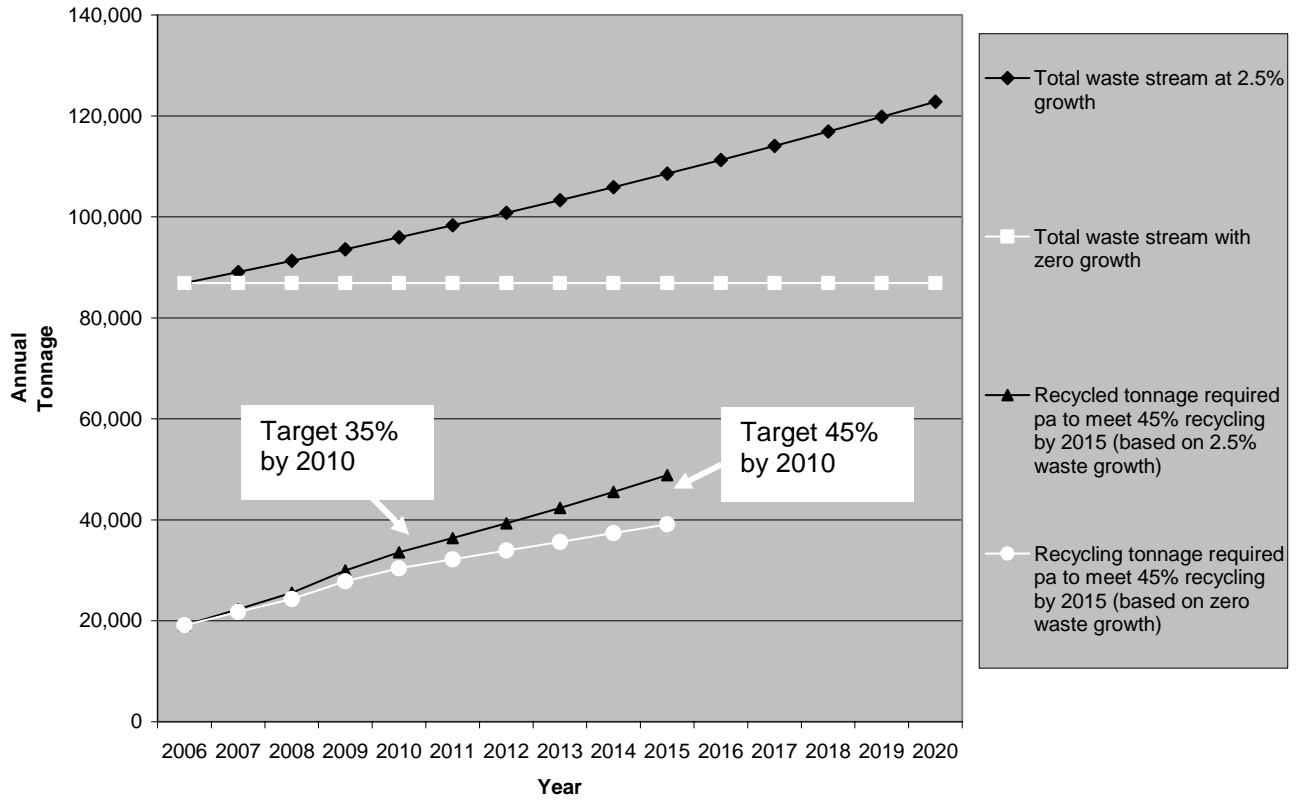
The amount of waste produced in North London has been climbing steadily at a rate of 2.5% over recent years. There are tough recycling targets in place for Local Authorities to ensure that as more waste is produced, there is an increased emphasis on recycling.

Without any attempt to reduce this trend of waste growth, by 2020 an extra 36,000 tonnes of waste will be produced each year. This is equivalent to a 40% growth in waste between 2006 and 2020.

The graph below illustrates this increase in waste until 2020, and shows the amount of recyclables that will need to be captured to meet recycling targets as set by Government

and as agreed with the North London Waste Authority. The graph also shows the effect of waste minimisation activities resulting in zero waste growth over the period until 2020.

Waste and recycling growth till 2020



THE WIDER WASTE FRAMEWORK

The following is an overview of regional, national and European strategies and legislation that are key drivers to Haringey's recycling service.

The Landfill Directive

The Landfill Directive came into force in 1999 with the aim of reducing landfilling, by encouraging Local Authorities to introduce strategies to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal wastes going to landfill, and banning the landfilling of certain wastes such as tyres.

The Landfill Directive requires that the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill is reduced to 75% of 1995 levels by 2010, by 50% of 1995 levels by July 2013 and by 35% of 1995 levels by 2020.

Authorities are issued with an allowance for landfill, to help reduce reliance on disposal. Authorities can bank, borrow or trade their allowance, under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS).

- ❖ Bank – authorities which have surplus allowances can 'bank' them for use in future years (however allowances do expire at each of the target years, the first being 2010 which encourages authorities to use or lose spare allowances).
- ❖ Borrow – authorities which exceed their landfill allowance can borrow their future allowances whilst they put in place measures to meet their targets.
- ❖ Trade - authorities can trade or sell allowances with other authorities. This is a distinct financial incentive for authorities to increase the amount of waste which is recycled and composted and reduce the amount of waste disposed of via landfill.

Authorities which exceed their landfill allowances without trading credits as outlined above risk a fine of £150 for every tonne by which their allowance was exceeded. Furthermore, if England misses its overall targets then the EU can fine the Government £500,000 per day. This cost can be expected to be redistributed to those authorities failing to meet their landfill targets.

Allowances are allocated to Waste Disposal Authorities, which for Haringey is the North London Waste Authority (NLWA). However, Waste Collection Authorities such as Haringey need to work very closely with their disposal authorities to ensure that the allowance scheme works effectively and that LATS targets are met. Should the NLWA exceed its landfill allowances then the costs would be borne through the NLWA and recovered through the levy in proportion to amount of waste produced by the failing authorities.

The LATS targets provide a clear fiscal incentive for authorities to increase the amount of bio-degradable waste collected for recycling and/or composting, including food and green garden waste, and paper and cardboard.

Furthermore, waste produced by businesses (non-household waste) also contributes to the authority's tonnage so this provides an incentive for boroughs to reduce trade waste through recycling and composting schemes.

The introduction in Haringey of a kerbside food waste collection scheme will prove an important factor in reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled by the council and thus should be considered an important step towards the implementation of the NLWA's waste strategy.

Statutory Requirements

Recycling performance is subject to statutory targets. In 2005/6 Haringey's statutory target was to recycle 18% of household waste, which was exceeded with audited performance of 19.23% recycling for the year as a whole. Further statutory recycling targets are expected to be set by Government when the Waste Strategy Review is published in 2007.

Mayors Waste Strategy

Published in 2003, the Mayors Waste Strategy sets out a vision for London to help the city manage its waste better, so that its impact on the local and global environment and on London communities, economy and health is minimised.

In line with Government's 'Waste Strategy 2000' report, the Mayor's strategy sets out the following targets:

- ❖ To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005
- ❖ To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010
- ❖ To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015

The NLWA Joint Waste Strategy

The seven North London boroughs, in partnership with the NLWA, have produced a joint waste strategy for 2004-2020. This was formally adopted by Haringey at full Council on 15th November 2004. This strategy will provide the policy basis for how Haringey Council will deal with its waste until 2020.

This Recycling Strategy has been developed in line with the agreed principles of the NLJWS which includes:

- ❖ Waste reduction and minimisation activities
- ❖ Support of waste reuse schemes
- ❖ Home and community composting initiatives
- ❖ Supply of a bring recycling system
- ❖ Continuous improvement of Reuse & Recycling Centres
- ❖ Provision of doorstep recycling services
- ❖ Recycling services for properties of multiple occupancy
- ❖ Minimising disposal to landfill.

The NLJWS also sets out challenging recycling targets for the partner authorities:

- ❖ To recycle or compost 35% of household waste by 2010.
- ❖ To recycle or compost 45% of household waste by 2015.

These targets play a key role in the direction of this Recycling Strategy for Haringey

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

New European legislation coming into force in July 2007 will prevent electrical items from being sent to landfill and these items must be recycled. This will effect all electrical household goods ranging from small electrical greeting cards to large household appliances.

Incentive Schemes & Compulsory Recycling

Haringey Council trialled an incentive scheme from November 2005 to March 2006 as part of a national pilot study organised by DEFRA. The Haringey scheme used a mixture of financial incentives, rewarding residents for using their green box, and community incentives, raising money for charities through increased recycling. The information below lists the various types of incentive scheme which can be applied to recycling:

- ❖ **Financial incentives** – individuals or communities are rewarded with a financial inducement to participate in a scheme e.g. prize draws, cash back incentives, cash rewards or discounts.
- ❖ **Community incentives** – appeal to people's good nature and willingness to do something good for the community or environment. For example, community rewards, pledges, charitable donations or rewards for schools.

Examples of Incentive Schemes – 'traffic light' schemes

Many Local Authorities have begun to use a 'traffic light' scheme to target contamination of recycling containers. This involves using yellow stickers to label bins which are contaminated, and red stickers to notify persistent contamination. This leads to the use of financial penalties, or the removal of refuse collection services from residents who continue to fail to separate recycling properly. Examples of these schemes are given below.

Recycle for Hampshire trialled a recycling rewards scheme in Portsmouth as part of the DEFRA Household Incentives Pilot Scheme. This was based on a 'traffic light' system to indicate to residents how well they were doing with recycling. The scheme was intended to combat contamination problems, and as such residents were notified through the use of green, amber and red scores about the content of their recycling bin (green meaning 'all recyclable', amber meaning 'some recyclable' and red meaning 'non-recyclable general waste'). Those residents who received a green score at least twice during the 3 month scheme were rewarded with a voucher to redeem for a leisure experience. As a result of the publicity circulated during the scheme and the incentives offered to residents, the rate of green scores rose from 36% at the beginning of the scheme to 70% at the conclusion.

Breckland Council in Norfolk has also trialled a contamination card system, where a red card was left when the recycling bin was heavily contaminated, and 'gold stars' were awarded when there was no contamination at all. These gold stars were collected at community centres and schools, and when a target number was reached they could be redeemed for a community benefit such as playground equipment. The scheme was deemed to be a success, in that the quality of recyclables improved and contamination reduced. Breckland Council is planning to use a modified version of the pilot elsewhere in the region as a means to reduce contamination.

Financial Penalties

Increasingly Local Authorities are looking to financial penalties to improve participation in recycling services. Using financial penalties individuals face a cost or levy for non-participation in a scheme, or additional costs for waste generation. For example, charging schemes such as for green waste or bulky waste collections, or compulsory participation such as fines for non-recyclers.

Many local authorities, including neighbouring authorities such as Barnet and Hackney are now moving towards compulsory recycling to encourage residents to recycle. Compulsory recycling is becoming accepted as an effective way to increase capture of recyclables with Barnet reporting an 28% increase in recycling tonnage.

LOCAL POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Recycling is a clear priority for the Council as demonstrated through key Council planning documents. A summary of Haringey's principle community and corporate documents are set out below. These key documents provide the golden thread for how we work and the services we deliver to our residents.

Haringey's vision and values

Haringey Council's vision is to improve the quality of life for everyone in the borough – putting people first, being bold in dealing with issues for the benefit of all.

Our values are:

- ❖ Service – we work for the good of all our diverse communities.
- ❖ Integrity – we keep our promises
- ❖ Improvement – we strive for excellence
- ❖ Passion – we are passionate about our work and proud of what we do.
- ❖ One council – we deliver by working together.

Haringey's Corporate Strategy

Our priorities are:

- ❖ Achieving excellent services - We have many excellent services - but we want all of our services to be of an excellent standard.
- ❖ Building safer and stronger communities - Our residents want and deserve to live in strong, safe communities, which is why building stronger, safer communities is a high priority for us and the partners we work with.
- ❖ Raising educational achievement - Our aim is to improve the life chances of all members of the community through Education. This is why we are constantly working hard to raise the level of educational achievement in the borough.
- ❖ Better Haringey - Better Haringey is a £5 million environmental improvement programme, launched in September 2003, to make Haringey Cleaner, Greener and Safer.
- ❖ Putting people first - We aim to provide the individual support people need to fulfill their potential, through targeted investment aimed at ensuring no one is disadvantaged because of where they live or their personal circumstances.

Local Area Agreements

Haringey's Corporate Strategy sets out the Haringey Strategic Partnership's drive to develop Local Area Agreements (LAA) which are three year agreements setting out the priorities for a local area agreed between Central government and local partners, including the council. One of Haringey's LAA priorities is to improving recycling performance, thus this strategy will continue to support this objective.

Haringey's Community Strategy

The Community Strategy 2003 -2007 is the overarching plan for the borough to improve the quality of life for people living, working, learning, visiting and investing in Haringey. This Strategy sets out the priorities of the Haringey Strategic Partnership (HSP).

These priorities are:

- ❖ Providing modern, better quality, accessible services for everyone who needs them.
- ❖ Creating safe and confident communities with less fear of crime and the ability to prevent crime and resist committing crimes.
- ❖ Creating a cleaner, greener environment with better transport and leisure opportunities.
- ❖ Raising achievement in education and creating opportunities for life long success.
- ❖ Narrow the gap between the east and west of Haringey by improving the most deprived neighbourhoods.

The next community strategy for 2007 – 2016 is currently being developed.

Corporate Performance Assessment

The Corporate Performance Assessment (CPA) for Haringey published in October 2006 recognises that 'specific priorities such as ... improving recycling have been agreed and shared with key stakeholders including residents. These priorities have been identified using feedback such as resident's surveys and engagement through the area assemblies to ascertain what matters most to local people'.

RECYCLING SERVICES IN HARINGEY

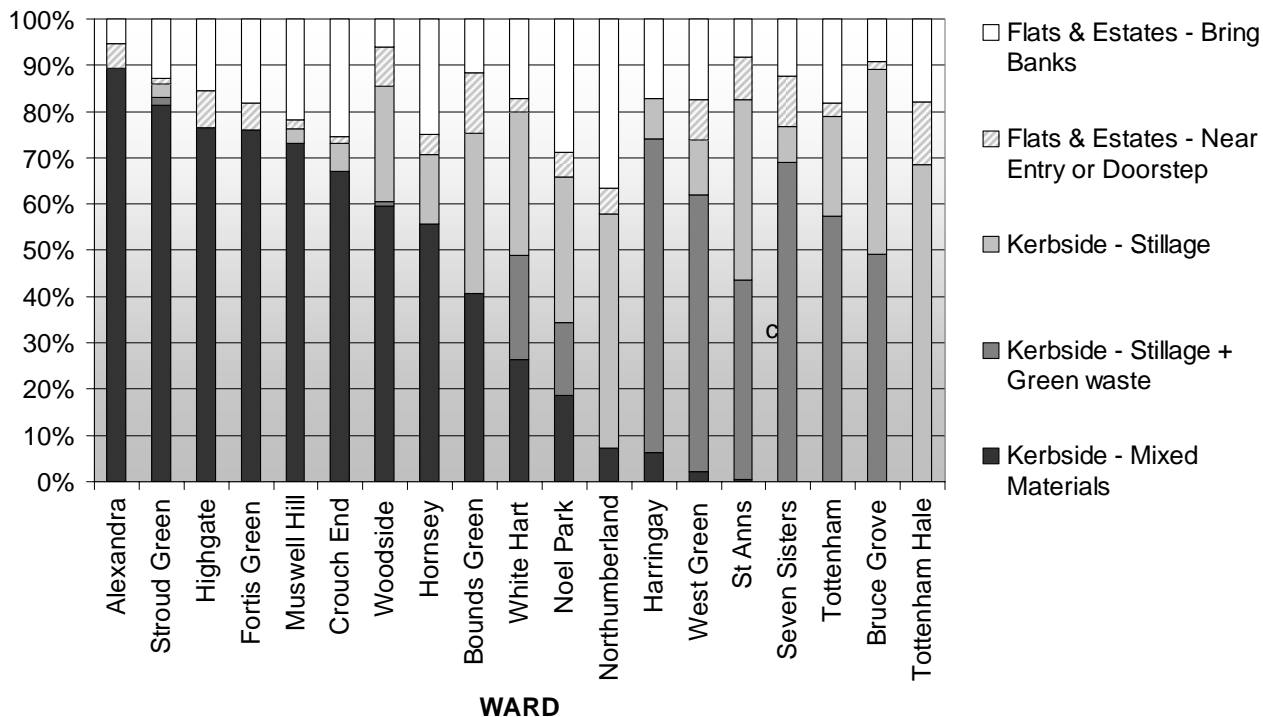
Haringey Council brought the majority of recycling services in house in September 2006. Some further services are provided by Haringey Accord Ltd.

Recycling and waste services in Haringey include:

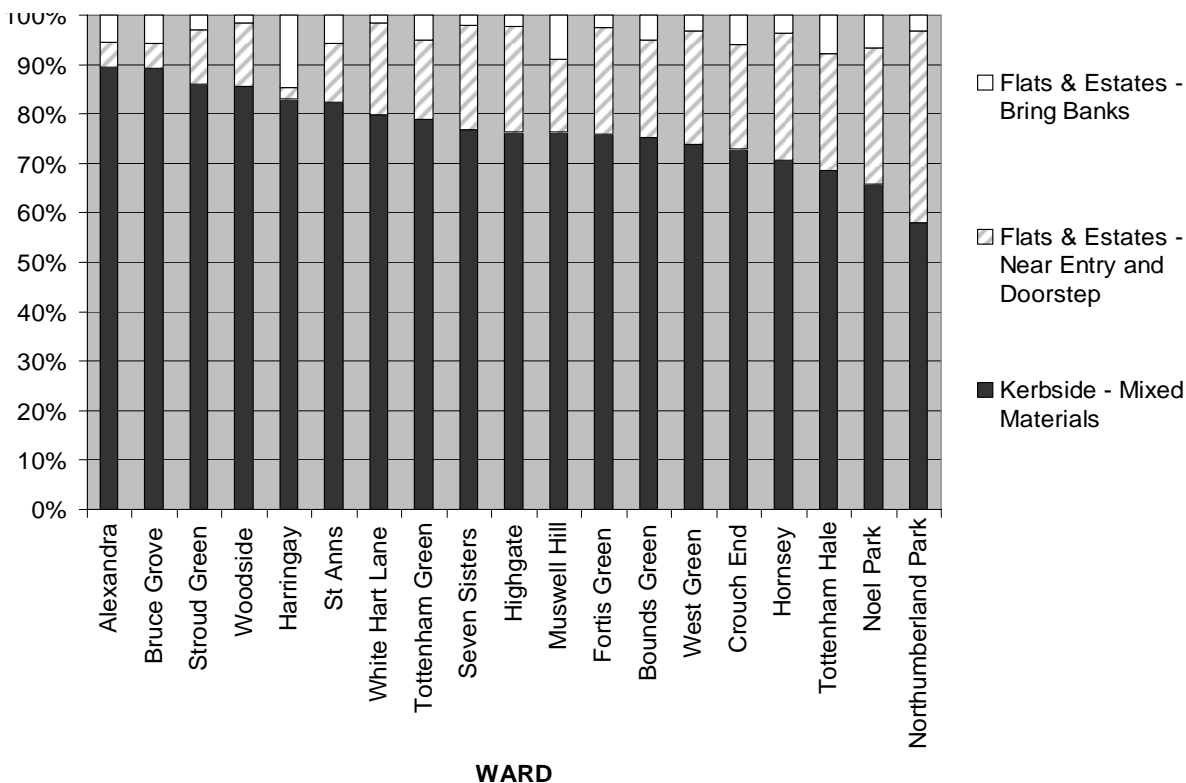
- A weekly kerbside collection of recyclables from 75,000 households, including:
 - Multi-material recycling collections for 35,000 households (40,000 by March 2007) including paper, glass, cans, cardboard, plastic bottles, green garden waste and kitchen food waste.
 - Kerbside sorted collections for paper, glass, cans and textiles for 40,000 households.
 - A separate green waste collection for 20,000 homes with the kerbside sorted collection service (fortnightly service in Autumn and Winter months).
- A network of 96 bring banks serving the 16,000 homes on housing estates, in blocks of flats, and flats above shops. This includes 17 special bring bank sites with landscaping and recycled artwork to enhance and promote the recycling message.
- Commuter recycling facilities for paper outside underground and rail station in the borough.
- A recycling collection of at least one material to 95% of Haringey's primary, secondary and special schools, plus composting at 41% of schools.
- Two Reuse & Recycling Centres collecting a wide range of materials.
- A free collection of white goods and other items including gas bottles, car tyres and IT equipment.
- Annual 'community clear up' collections of bulky waste from all homes with a front garden, with white goods collected separately for reuse and recycling.
- Home composting scheme offering subsidised home composting bins, and free bins for schools.
- 'Real nappy' scheme promoting cotton nappies to parents through a subsidy.
- A weekly collection of refuse.
- Street sweeping and graffiti removal services throughout the borough.
- Hazardous waste services contract with Corporation of London.
- A chargeable on-demand collection of bulky waste, an element of which is recycled after collection.

The graph below illustrates the breakdown of service types between the wards in Haringey. This illustrates the significant variation in service currently provided across the borough.

Graph illustrating the range of recycling services offered across Haringey's 19 wards



Graph illustrating the range of recycling services offered across Haringey's wards including the service improvements that are outlined in this strategy. This illustrates a reduced reliance on bring banks, with more households receiving mixed material collections at the doorstep and from near entry sites.



CONSULTATION AND FEEDBACK

2006/07 Streetscene Customer Satisfaction Focus Groups – Recycling Feedback

During the summer of 2006 six focus groups were held with Haringey residents to gain feedback on Streetscene services.

Ten residents were invited to each group; residents were selected from a contact list drawn from the 2005 Residents' Survey, according to age profile/ residency within the borough.

The group profiles are illustrated in the table below:

Group	Date	Age range	Area of residence	No of attendees
1	12 July 06	60+	Borough wide	6
2	12 July 06	25-44	East	6
3	13 July 06	45-64	East and Heartlands	9
4	15 Aug 06	Under 25	Borough wide	6
5	16 Aug 06	25-44	West	5
6	17 Aug 06	45-64	West	6

The findings of the consultation found that the improvements made to the recycling service have been seen as highly positive, and that it is almost a 'luxury' service.

However, as a result of the rapid service development and the differences in service provision across the borough, many residents are unclear about what they can recycle, where and how.

There is also a widespread lack of understanding about the recycling process, especially mixed collections, with some residents suggesting that it is re-sorted by hand in a sorting office. This is causing some dissatisfaction, when people see separated items thrown in together. Residents would welcome more communications.

The focus groups were held prior to the official opening of the Hornsey R&R centre. However, even at this stage, very few residents were aware of where their closest bring sites and R&R centres are. Some were travelling to neighbouring boroughs to deposit their recycling.

In order to further develop the recycling service, residents requested the following:

- A bigger recycling box and to combine smaller numerous receptacles
- All would like more materials collected. Those with the basic service would like collection expanded to include plastic, including bring sites to include plastic. Those with mixed collection request a wider range of plastic to be collected.
- Feedback on work within schools to encourage recycling is positive, and residents suggest that more can be done to engage parents this way, e.g. bring sites near schools

LEARNING FROM BEACON AUTHORITIES

The London Boroughs of Bexley and Sutton have been awarded Beacon Status for Waste Management. They are currently achieving the highest recycling rates in London at 37% and 30% respectively. They offer the following advice to authorities aiming to improve waste and recycling services:

- Communication is very important – make sure you have money to communicate in a variety of ways and always take up every opportunity you are given
- Achieve the backing of all Members for a common policy – if this isn't secured then it won't succeed
- Know your waste and recycling streams – make sure you have waste compositional data for the borough, showing the differences between areas and do this regularly as the waste stream will change. This will allow you to plan your services according to the wastes you are collecting.
- Encourage markets for recycle as a council – buy recycled goods from all sorts of materials and help to 'close the loop'.
- Enable people to recycle at home, work, school, community areas – anywhere they are likely to go so they can keep up the habit.
- The other waste management services provided by the Council need to be good otherwise residents will not trust your recycling service.
- Make sure you know the costs and savings on disposal for your scheme.
- Know your borough – the housing types, people etc – get good marketing data about them such as acorn classifications.
- Choose the right vehicles – involve the crews in this as they are the ones who operate them.
- Engage face-to-face with residents at every opportunity to provide opportunity for residents to comment. Use road shows, go to supermarkets, community halls, sports centres etc.
- When delivering a new scheme make sure the containers have been delivered properly.
- Set standards for the service that everyone can find or are told about.
- Trial new schemes in two completely different areas to get data from different environments.

OUR PARTNERS

There are several key organisations who will play an essential role in helping to deliver the aims of this strategy:

North London Waste Authority

The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) is the waste disposal authority for Haringey. The NLWA has a contract with London Waste Limited until 2014. The authority will 'coordinate all of its future waste and recycling contracts with Partner Authorities to identify the most appropriate moment for moving to a commingled collection of dry recyclables, and to enable the development of appropriate composting facilities'.

Waste is either incinerated at the London Waste Ltd site at Edmonton, or taken by train to landfill sites in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. The site at Edmonton also has facilities for bulking of commingled recycling, and an In-Vessel Composting Plant for the process of organic waste.

Homes for Haringey

Housing in Haringey is managed through an Arms Length Management Organisation (ALMO) called Homes for Haringey (HfH). HfH will be a key partner to this strategy, both in its development, and its delivery. HfH manages 21,000 households, the majority of which are based on estates where kerbside 'green box' services are not suitable.

This strategy proposes services that are designed for housing estates, making services in these areas equitable with those provided in other parts of the borough.

Registered Social Landlords

Approximately 5,000 homes in Haringey are privately managed. Provision of recycling services for these homes, predominantly in properties in blocks of flats, requires the support of both residents and management agencies.

These blocks have historically been excluded from recycling services often due to the inadequate storage space for large numbers of green boxes. This strategy proposes a recycling service designed for such blocks to ensure the same level of service is provided to all residents in the borough.

Schools

The Recycling Team works closely with Haringey's schools, including primary, secondary, special and independent schools. Of the 87 primary, secondary and special schools in the Borough, 83 participate in a recycling service and 36 also compost on site. Recycling Officers regularly meet with schools and offer to present assemblies, give lessons and provide practical advice to help schools to recycle and reduce their waste.

Haringey recognises that where children learn to recycle at school, they often introduce the practice at home as well. This so called 'pester power' can help to raise participation in recycling services across the borough.

The NLWA is also developing a network of Waste Education Officers to meet and develop joint resources to co-ordinate and improve waste education across North London.

Restore

ReStore Community Projects is a registered charity which recycles and reuses domestic furniture and appliances for the benefit of people in need. Their key objectives are:

- ❖ To provide good quality low cost furniture and appliances to those in need.
- ❖ To provide training and employment opportunities, in particular those who are or have been homeless or those with other social needs.
- ❖ To help the environment through the reuse and recycling and appliances.

Haringey works in partnership with Restore to supply them with fridges and other white goods that can be reconditioned for reuse, and collecting reusable furniture from the borough's two Reuse & Recycling Centres.

OUR VISION

Through this strategy we aim to provide a high quality, convenient recycling service which is easy to use and meets the needs of our residents.

Our aim is for all homes in Haringey to have a kerbside, doorstep or near-entry collection of recyclables from their home. All homes will be able to recycle the same range of materials so that the service provided across the borough is consistent and equitable.

We aim to promote waste and recycling services and to educate residents about their waste responsibilities. Education through schools will continue to be an important link to the community by fostering the enthusiasm of the young who learn to recycle and school, and take this action back to their homes.

As a Council, we will lead by example by increasing the amount of our waste which is recycled, and to increase 'green purchasing' such as procuring recycled paper and other products. This helps to 'close the loop' and generate demand and markets for recycled materials.

Objective 1: To reduce overall waste arisings in Haringey.

Key target: To reduce household waste collected to 345Kg per person in Haringey by 2010/11.

Key target: To reduce household waste collected to 340Kg per person in Haringey by 2015/16.

Objective 2: To maximise the amount of waste recycled

Key target: To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 35% by 2010/11, of which 7% should be composted.

Key target: To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 45% by 2015/16, of which 10% should be composted.

HARINGEY'S CHALLENGES

The following pages demonstrate the key actions that are required to meet the targets set out above.

We have specific challenges in Haringey that we need to consider when planning our waste services:

Communications

Over 190 different languages are spoken in Haringey making it one of the most culturally diverse communities in the country. This brings specific challenges to ensuring that our communication with our residents are effective, particularly for those people for which English is not their first language.

Type and density of housing

A high proportion of homes in the borough are flats and multiple occupancy homes. 59% of Haringey's homes are in medium to high-rise flats. 46% of homes in Haringey do not have a garden, so are unsuitable for home composting and green waste collections. Many homes do not have front gardens to store recycling containers, or indoor space to store recyclables. The density of housing in some areas makes it difficult to provide communal recycling containers where they are most needed.

Levels of deprivation

Haringey has a diverse mix of some of the highest levels of deprivation in the country, with some of the most desirable neighbourhoods in London. 40% of Haringey's population live in wards that are amongst the 10% most deprived in the UK.

Transiency

Haringey has high levels of transiency, with 40% of residents moving on every 5 years. This means that messages regarding how to separate, store and present recyclables need to be reiterated regularly to ensure new residents are aware of waste policies and practices.

Levels of service

At present there are multiple levels of recycling service provided in the borough. This means that communications have to be specific to individual areas or even roads and cannot be produced at a borough-level. This limits the scope, value and effectiveness of communications at present and leads to confusion amongst residents.

ACTIONS

Objective 1: To reduce overall waste arisings

Key target: To reduce household waste collected to 345Kg per person in Haringey by 2010/11.

Key target: To reduce household waste collected to 340Kg per person in Haringey by 2015/16.

Action 1a: To provide and promote a subsidised home composting scheme to residents and schools.

Action 1b: To promote and subsidise Real Nappies as an alternative to disposable nappies.

Action 1c: To deliver a waste minimisation campaign, including promotion of the Mailing Preference Service, provision of 'No Junk Mail' stickers, and advice to reduce waste in the home.

Action 1d: To further develop the range of materials accepted at the Reuse & Recycling Centres to promote diversion of waste from landfill, and increase the volume which is reused and recycled.

Action 1e: To cease the collection of side waste from residential properties with wheeled bins in line with the introduction of an additional wheeled bin for recycling (action 2i). This is to promote use of recycling service and increase waste awareness.

Action 1f: To investigate the potential for reduced frequency collections of refuse.

Action 1g: To develop an on-line waste exchange, or 'Swap Shop' promoting reuse of items, and diversion from the waste stream.

Action 1h: To provide a bulky waste collection service for reusable items of furniture and appliances, in partnership with the community sector to promote reuse and diversion from the waste stream.

Objective 2: To maximise the amount of waste recycled

Key target: To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 35% by 2010/11, of which 7% should be composted.

Key target: To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 45% by 2015/16, of which 10% should be composted.

Action 2a: Provide an expanded multi-material kerbside recycling service to all houses, blocks of flats and estates, enabling plastic bottles, cardboard, paper, glass and cans (and more materials as reprocessing becomes possible) to be recycled.

Action 2b: Develop a multi-material recycling collection service for flats above shops.

Action 2c: Develop collections of food waste from households on estates, through doorstep collections and transport to an external composting facility, or through community composting initiatives based on the estate.

Action 2d: Enhance bring bank network to accept materials including plastic bottles, paper, glass, and cans. Add on-street facilities to recycle textiles and shoes.

Action 2e: To provide schools with an enhanced recycling service allowing for more materials to be collected, including paper, cardboard and food waste.

Action 2f: To enhance education work with schools and educational establishments.

Action 2g: To provide a free recycling collection to charities, faith groups, community centres, and places of worship, and to allow these groups to bring recycling to the Reuse & Recycling Centres.

Action 2h: To increase participation in recycling services, through effective communications and work of the Participation Team.

Action 2i: To provide wheeled bins for recycling to all suitable households.

Action 2j: To increase the range of materials accepted for recycling at the Reuse & Recycling Centres.

Action 2k: To segregate litter collected through street-sweepings into recycling and waste.

Action 2l: To develop Community Clear Up collections of bulky waste into two streams of materials, one for items which can be reused or recycled, and the other for waste materials.

Action 2m: To enhance the network of commuter recycling bins for paper with mini - recycling bins for plastic bottles, glass and cans, both on-street and in parks.

Action 2n: To incentivise recycling to residents through financial rewards, or fine residents who fail to participate in recycling services.

Action 1o: To introduce a recycling service for trade waste to help reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill.

APPENDIX 1 – GAPS IN THE SERVICE REQUIRING ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT

The following table lists the actions outlined in this strategy which have not been accounted for in the Pre-Business Planning Review process for 2007/8. As such there is no funding allocated to delivering the key actions from the Recycling Strategy which are listed below. Where actions have been planned for in the Pre-Business Planning Review a reference is made to Appendix 2 where these actions and costs are covered in more detail.

Objective 1: To reduce overall waste arisings

Key target: To reduce household waste collected to 345Kg per person in Haringey by 2010/11.

Key target: To reduce household waste collected to 340Kg per person in Haringey by 2015/16.

ACTIONS OUTLINED IN STRATEGY	CURRENT PROVISION	ESTIMATE OF FUNDING REQUIRED
Action 1a: To provide and promote a subsidised home composting scheme to residents and schools.	Subsidised scheme funded by WRAP for 2006 and 2007	£50K per annum to continue subsidy of bins
Action 1b: To promote and subsidise Real Nappies as an alternative to disposable nappies.	£54 subsidy provided through NLWA.	£36k per annum for Real Nappy outreach worker
Action 1c: To deliver a waste minimisation campaign, including promotion of the Mailing Preference Service, provision of 'No Junk Mail' stickers, and advice to reduce waste in the home.	Limited campaign delivered through existing resources (NRF funding for Communications & Participation)	£20k per annum for 3 years to support waste minimisation communications and promotions.
Action 1d: To further develop the range of materials accepted at the Reuse & Recycling Centres to promote diversion of waste from landfill, and increase the volume which is reused and recycled.	Two Reuse & Recycling Centres in the borough. Hornsey site will have to relocate by June 2008 due to Hornsey Heartlands redevelopments.	Costs unknown until suitable site is identified.
Action 1e: To cease the collection of side waste from residential properties	Side waste is currently collected with domestic refuse collections.	This policy change may promote waste reduction and awareness. Savings made

with wheeled bins.		through reduced disposal costs may be offset by increased incidences of dumped rubbish.
Action 1f: To reduce domestic waste collections to fortnightly from 2010.	Domestic refuse collections are currently provided weekly.	Based on a cost of £3.7m/pa for refuse services, if these services were provided at a reduced frequency for 8 months of the year (continued weekly service during summer months), a saving of £1m could be achieved.
Action 1g: To develop an on-line waste exchange, or 'Swap Shop' promoting reuse of items, and diversion from the waste stream.	No current service provision.	£36K required for Waste Exchange Officer to develop and promote the service.
Action 1h: To provide a bulky waste collection service for reusable items of furniture and appliances, in partnership with the community sector to promote reuse and diversion from the waste stream.	Current bulky waste collection services have limited capacity to collect items for reuse, and the majority of items collected are disposed of.	Costs for implementing this change can be covered by making efficiencies to the current bulky waste collection services.
Total funding required to deliver these actions		£142K Revenue per annum

Objective 2: To maximise the amount of waste recycled

Key target: To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 35% by 2010/11, of which 7% should be composted.

Key target: To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 45% by 2015/16, of which 10% should be composted.

ACTIONS OUTLINED IN STRATEGY	CURRENT PROVISION	ESTIMATE OF FUNDING REQUIRED
<p>Action 2a: Provide a multi-material recycling service to all houses, blocks of flats and estates, enabling plastic bottles, cardboard, paper, glass and cans to be recycled.</p>	<p><i>See Appendix 2</i></p>	<p><i>See Appendix 2</i></p>
<p>Action 2b: Develop a multi-material recycling collection service for flats above shops</p>	<p>Flats above shops are served by the network of bring banks around the borough.</p>	<p>A dedicated vehicle, driver and 2 operatives to provide a collection service of recyclables from flats above shops would require £130k capital investment, and £80K revenue (ongoing).</p>
<p>Action 2c: Develop collections of food waste from houses on estates, through doorstep collections and transport to an in-vessel composter, or through community composting initiatives based on the estate.</p>	<p>A bid has been made through the PBPR for this service to be provided to 3000 households on estates in 2007/8.</p>	<p>To extend collections to another 5,000 households on estates, and provide community composting schemes to 8,000 households would require £340 capital investment (rockets/ vehicles) and £380 revenue (staff/communications etc).</p>
<p>Action 2d: Enhance bring bank network to accept materials including plastic bottles, paper, glass, and cans. Add on-street facilities to recycle textiles and shoes.</p>	<p>Current bring bank facilities are serviced by 'crane' vehicles which lift the recycling out of the banks in large sacks. The banks are segregated for different materials and most sites accept glass, cans and paper.</p>	<p>To enhance the network of banks would require the purchase of two RCVs at a cost of £260k which would make the collections from banks more efficient and replace the work of 5 crane vehicles. The staffing of these vehicles could be covered using redeployment from crane vehicles.</p>

		Savings would be made against maintenance and running cost of the redundant crane vehicle fleet, and reduced staffing required to service banks.
Action 2e: To provide schools with an enhanced recycling service allowing for more materials to be collected, including paper, cardboard and food waste.	Schools are currently provided with facilities to recycle paper, with some schools also recycling cardboard and/or cans.	To provide schools with a multi-material collection for both dry and food waste would require the purchase of 2 'duo' RCVs at a capital cost of £300k. Revenue costs for staffing would be £160K (2x drivers and 4x operatives).
Action 2f: To enhance education work with schools and educational establishments.	Currently one Recycling Officer spends 20% of their time on promoting recycling to schools and education work.	This project requires a dedicated Schools Environmental Awareness Officer at a cost of £36k per annum, plus an additional £10k per annum for resources.
Action 2g: To provide a free recycling collection to charities, faith groups, community centres, and places of worship, and to allow these groups to bring recycling to the Reuse & Recycling Centres.	There is currently no system in place to facilitate these groups to recycle through Haringey's collection systems. However, the waste produced by these groups is considered 'domestic' and therefore could contribute significantly towards recycling targets.	To expand recycling collections to include these centres would require an additional vehicle at a capital cost of £130k plus an annual revenue cost of £80K (driver + 2).
Action 2h: To increase participation in recycling services, through effective communications and work of the Participation Team.	The Participation Team currently consists of 4 staff who carry out a range of duties to promote recycling including door-knocking, survey work, leafleting and promotion at events.	An additional 2 members for the Participation Team would enable the team to reach more residents each month to help increase participation in services, and enable more effective distribution of service communications, at a cost of £40K per annum
Action 2i: To provide wheeled bins for recycling to all suitable households.	<i>See Appendix 2</i>	<i>See Appendix 2</i>
Action 2j: To increase the range of materials accepted for recycling at the Reuse & Recycling Centres.	At present, 20 different materials are recycled through Haringey's R&R centres.	It would require limited investment to increase this range as many manufacturers collect of pay for recyclable

		materials.
Action 2k: To segregate litter collected through street-sweepings into recycling, and waste.	At present all litter collected through street sweepings are disposed of, which amounts to 650 tonnes per month. However, street sweepings are classified as domestic waste and could therefore be counted towards recycling targets if segregated.	
Action 2l: To develop Community Clear Up collections of bulky waste into two streams of materials, one for items which can be reused or recycled, and the other for waste materials.	Current bulky waste collection services have limited capacity to collect items for reuse, and the majority of items collected are disposed of.	
Action 2m: To enhance the network of commuter recycling bins for paper with mini -recycling bins for plastic bottles, glass and cans, both on-street and in parks.	Haringey currently has a network of 30 commuter recycling bins for paper only.	Purchase and installation of new recycling bins for other materials would £7K for 100 units. There would also be an impact on the capacity of vehicles used to make collections.
Action 2n: To incentivise recycling to residents through financial rewards, or fine residents who fail to participate in recycling services.	Haringey trialled an incentive scheme in the borough in 2005/6 at a cost of £118k over 6 months.	A further incentive scheme could be developed at a cost of £50k per annum.
Action 2o: To introduce a recycling service for trade waste.	No service provided though Haringey Accord Limited are proposing to start a service in January 2007.	The cost of providing this service would be covered by Haringey Accord Ltd though their charging mechanism for trade waste collections.
Total funding required to deliver these actions		£836 Revenue, £827K Capital

APPENDIX 2 – REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECYCLING BIDS MADE AS PART OF THE STREETSCENE PRE-BUSINESS PLAN REVIEW – 2007/08

The table below illustrates the key proposed service improvements identified as part of the Pre-Business Planning Review for 2007/8 that are required to deliver the objectives of the this strategy.

Note: The costs outlined in the table below are as submitted in the Pre-Business Planning Review, and are yet to be confirmed. This will be subject to the Recycling Report being submitted to the Executive Advisory Board in December 2006.

ACTIVITY	TIMESCALE FOR INTRODUCTION	COST		IMPACT ON LEVEL OF SERVICE & PERFORMANCE	JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATION
		YEAR 1	YEAR 2		
Expansion of multi-material recycling collections to all properties with a kerbside collection, including blocks of flats	2007/8	£1.6m Capital £200k Revenue	£50k Capital £230k Revenue	This funding would increase the number of households receiving the multi-material recycling service from 40,000 to 80,000. Estimated increase in recycling rate is 7.2% (5,843 tonnes) per annum.	Providing an equitable service: All properties eligible for a kerbside collection receive the same level of service, including collection of plastic bottles and cardboard, green and food waste. Blocks of flats: This bid includes a specific service for blocks where green boxes are not suitable, thus providing a new service for these 5,000 properties.
Provision of food waste collections from 3,000 estates properties	2007/8	£85k Capital £95K Revenue		This funding would provide a new service to the 3,000 households on estates which receive a doorstep multi-material recycling collection as introduced in 2006/7. Estimated increase in recycling rate is 0.1% (80 tonnes) per annum.	Providing an equitable service: To diversify the range of materials collected as part of the pilot doorstep collections from housing estates, in line with the service provided to properties with the 'green box' kerbside service.

Provision of recycling containers	2007/8	£30k Capital	£30k Capital	This funding would provide recycling containers to replace lost, damaged and stolen units, and to provide containers to new properties.	Maintenance of service: This investment is required to maintain the current level of service and to ensure all eligible households can participate in the recycling service.
Expansion of estates doorstep recycling collections to all households	2008/9	£352k Capital £280k Revenue	Additional £15k Revenue	This funding would increase the number of households on estates receiving a doorstep or near-entry multi-material recycling collection from 6,000 to 15,000. Estimated increase in recycling rate is 2.5% (2,000 tonnes) per annum.	Providing an equitable service: To provide a multi-material recycling service to all residents in the borough which is equitable regardless of the type of household in which they live.
Provision of wheeled bins for recycling	2008/9	£2m Capital		This funding would provide wheeled bins for 80,000 households to present dry multi-material recycling, as an improvement to the borough-wide multi-material service improvement (as above). Estimated increase in recycling rate is 1-2% (800-1,600 tonnes) per annum.	Health & Safety: Wheeled bins for collection of recycling is safer for operatives and reduces manual handling. Customer Satisfaction: Improve the image of the recycling service which can suffer from untidy or overflowing green boxes. Resident demand for larger containers for recycling is strong. Performance: Provision of larger containers for recycling will encourage higher levels of participation and capture rate of recyclables.