

AGENDA ITEM: 7

Pages 33 – 48

Meeting	Budget and Performance Overview & Scrutiny Committee
Date	6 December 2011
Subject	Waste and Recycling Performance – Update
Report of	Interim Director of Environment, Planning and Regeneration
Summary	Barnet's performance in terms of the amount of household waste sent for disposal and the percentage of household waste recycled, composted or reused remains static. Improvements in performance are required to reduce the increasing costs of disposing of residual waste. In the light of the North London Waste Authority procurement, the Council will need to decide on its approach to future arrangements by April 2012.
Officer Contributors	Lynn Bishop, Assistant Director, Environment, Planning and Regeneration Nicola Cross, Environmental Services Manager – Waste Strategy Michael Lai, Group Manager, Waste & Sustainability Team
Status (public or exempt)	Public
Wards affected	All
Enclosures	Appendix 1 – Barnet's Waste and Recycling Performance Appendix 2 – London Boroughs Waste Performance in 2010/11 Appendix 3 – Service arrangements for top performing London Boroughs in 2010/11
For decision by	Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Function of	Scrutiny
Reason for urgency / exemption from call-in	Not applicable

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1. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.1 That the Committee note the update on waste and recycling performance provided in this report.**
- 1.2 That the Committee note the ongoing work of the council and IMPOWER on the 'Improving Recycling' project and that the project report will be presented to the Committee on completion.**

2. RELEVANT PREVIOUS DECISIONS

- 2.1 Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 1 September 2010, Decision Item 7 – the Committee considered a report on Reducing Waste and Increasing Recycling Rates in Barnet.
- 2.2 Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 22 February 2011, decision Item 8 – the Committee requested that an in-depth report on Waste and Recycling be reported with Quarter 4 data.
- 2.3 Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 21 June 2011, Decision Item 8 – the Committee considered a report on Waste and Recycling Performance
- 2.4 Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 22 September 2011, Decision Items 7 and 13 – the Committee requested an update on performance reporting relation to Waste and Recycling.

3. CORPORATE PRIORITIES AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 The Corporate Plan 2011/13 includes the strategic objective of decreasing overall levels of household waste whilst increasing the proportion of waste being recycled. The Corporate Plan includes the intention to implement a Sustainability and Waste Minimisation Strategy and, as part of the One Barnet programme, to conduct a review of street scene services (waste collection, grounds maintenance etc) to assess whether there are better ways in which these services can be delivered.
- 3.2 The Corporate Plan 2011/13 includes performance targets to reduce the amount of waste sent for disposal to 710 kilograms of residual average household waste per household, and to recycle, compost or reuse 34% of household waste by 31 March 2012.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- 4.1 The Council pays for the disposal of waste through a levy payment to the North London Waste Authority (NLWA). Should the Council fail to reduce waste and increase recycling the risks are:
 - paying a significantly increased levy to the NLWA;
 - potential loss of income from the sale of recyclable materials should recycling opportunities not be maximised; and
 - to the Council's reputation relating to performance.
- 4.2 It is proposed that as part of the ongoing NLWA procurement of future waste services there would be a move to "menu pricing", whereby constituent boroughs' payments are

made directly in line with the quantity and type of waste they generate for treatment and disposal. The most expensive option will be to send waste for disposal.

5. EQUALITIES AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

- 5.1 The waste management and street cleansing services are used by all residents of Barnet. Provision is made to enable all residents to use the services. Special collections of refuse are offered during Pesach. All waste recycling services are promoted to residents through a range of means.
- 5.2 A composition analysis of waste carried out in 2009/10 suggested that in larger housing types, residents recycle an average amount of waste, but produce significantly more waste overall. The analysis showed that there is the potential for residents to recycle or compost 74% of their total household waste using the recycling services currently being provided, compared with an actual performance of 32.77% in 2010/11.

6. USE OF RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS (Finance, Procurement, Performance & Value for Money, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

- 6.1 The levy paid by the Council to the NLWA for the disposal of waste includes the cost of Landfill Tax, which is currently £56 per tonne and is set to rise by £8 per tonne per year until at least 2014/15. The levy payment to NLWA is £8.3M for 2011/12. Provisional figures from NLWA indicate that the cost of Barnet's levy payments will rise to £10.5M by 2013/14 and £10.9M by 2014/15. Figures are based on current collection arrangements staying the same, with the same level of resident participation in recycling services as at present, plus projected increases in charges such as the Landfill Tax.
- 6.2 The cost of the Recycling Services Contract with May Gurney (for recycling from houses, flats, schools, recycling bring banks and the Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre) is £4.0M per year (2011/12), excluding material income received by the Council. A savings target of £171k for 2011/12 has been allocated to this service. The cost of the refuse and green garden/kitchen waste collection services is £5.557M (2011/12). Increases in recycling will lead to increased income from the sale of materials, for which Barnet receives a 50% share. Increases in the amount of refuse collected will lead to increased disposal costs.

7. LEGAL ISSUES

- 7.1 None at this stage.

8. CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS

- 8.1 The scope of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees are contained within Part 2, Article 6 of the Council's Constitution.
- 8.2 The terms of reference of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees are included in the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules within Part 4 of the Council's Constitution.
- 8.3 The Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee has within its terms of reference responsibility for scrutinising "the overall performance, effectiveness and value for money of Council services."

9. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

9.1 Update on the resolutions agreed at the Committee meeting of 21 June 2011.

9.1.1 The Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting of 21 June agreed that six recommendations be made to the Cabinet Member for Environment and the Interim Director of Environment, Planning and Regeneration. The responses previously provided are set out below for Members' reference, with any further updates in italics:

(i) That the Waste Management Strategy be reviewed;

The Council's Waste Strategy and Waste Prevention Strategy are now being reviewed. A finalised combined strategy (the 'Waste Strategy') will be prepared for implementation by the end of March 2012. Scrutiny's observations will be welcomed during the drafting of this strategy.

(ii) That the current recycling boxes are not of a suitable size to encourage people to maximise the volume of waste sent for recycling and should be reviewed to ensure that they are appropriate for the material being collected;

Residents of houses and smaller blocks of flats have been provided with a blue and black recycling box for the collection of a wide range of materials. The main material that may present problems in relation to the size of the recycling boxes is cardboard. The Council provides additional boxes on request to residents at no cost. Residents may also recycle additional materials by placing them in a plastic bag on top of their recycling boxes, and additional cardboard can be collected in bundles next to the recycling boxes. The current recycling boxes are the maximum size that they can be in order to undertake kerbside collections safely. A review of future service provision is currently being carried out, and the size and type of containers provided to residents is to be considered as part of this review.

(iii) A cost/benefit analysis be undertaken regarding information stickers on bins and recycling containers, and potential increases in recycling rates;

Recent budget reductions have decreased the funds available for recycling communications including the use of information stickers. An analysis of the costs/benefits of information stickers on bins and recycling containers will be carried out and the outcomes presented to the Cabinet Member for Environment for consideration.

The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) is a key source of information, research and case studies on local authority recycling services and their promotion. WRAP has been contacted to request information on the cost benefits of information stickers, but they do not have any information or case study research specifically on sticker campaigns.

(iv) A cost/benefit analysis be undertaken into the potential increased income that might be received by the Council from the sale of recyclable material for every 1% increase in the recycling rate;

An analysis of the costs/benefits of every 1% increase in the recycling rate has been carried out.

If the increased material tonnage is collected via the existing kerbside dry recycling scheme, using current data the Council would receive an additional income of

approximately £78k per annum. This is based on the following assumptions – there are no additional collection costs and there is no overall increase in total household waste. In addition, there would be a decrease in the levy payable to NLWA (as we would not need to dispose of this waste) of approximately £93k per annum. However, NLWA currently charges on a two year time lag so these savings would not be realised for two years.

If the increased material tonnage is collected via the existing organic service no income would be received, and there would currently be no savings from the levy. This is because the current levy is based on the average cost of processing residual waste, organics and dry comingled recycling. In the future the levy may potentially change to “menu pricing” whereby the actual cost for each tonne of waste is paid, in which case savings would be made as it is cheaper to process organic waste than to dispose of it.

(v) That Committee endorses the retention of weekly refuse and recycling collections; and

A review of future service provision is currently being carried out, and the frequency of collections is to be considered as part of this review.

(vi) That Environment and Operations introduce a compulsory recycling scheme for the remaining 186 non-participating flat developments in the Borough.

The council’s existing compulsory recycling policy relates to houses, but not to flats. This is because it would not be possible to identify any individual property as not participating in recycling services. A compulsory recycling policy cannot be applied to the managing agents of the non-participating flat developments in the borough, because this would not be supported by existing legislation, as we need to prove that a particular household has put recyclables in the refuse bin, rather than the recycling bins. Where communal facilities are provided it is very difficult to prove who has put what into which bin.

The Council’s requirements for new flat developments are set out in a guidance note for developers and architects, and compliance is monitored through the planning process. Therefore recycling facilities are provided for all new-build flats, and the majority of existing flats. Where existing flats do not have facilities to recycle, officers will continue to promote the service, liaise with managing agents, and encourage residents who are interested in recycling to lobby their managing agents to cooperate with the council.

In the last year officers have reviewed the Council Tax list to identify non-participating flats, and have been working to set up recycling facilities at these sites. Of the 186 sites identified:

- 22 now have recycling facilities
- 12 have been forwarded to recycling contractors May Gurney to progress
- 57 are not suitable for facilities (eg. due to insufficient space) or have declined
- 95 are being followed up to identify contact details for the managing agents

On 21 November 2011 the updated position on the 186 sites was as follows:

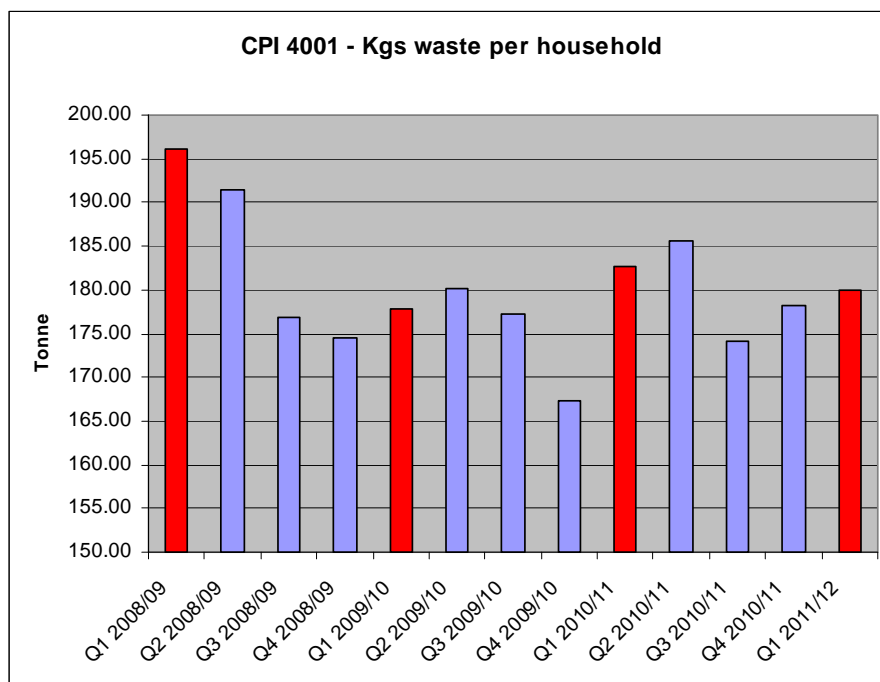
- *36 now have recycling facilities*
- *49 have been forwarded to recycling contractors May Gurney to progress*
- *57 are not suitable for facilities (eg. due to insufficient space) or have declined*
- *44 are being followed up to identify contact details for the managing agents*

9.2 National and regional targets

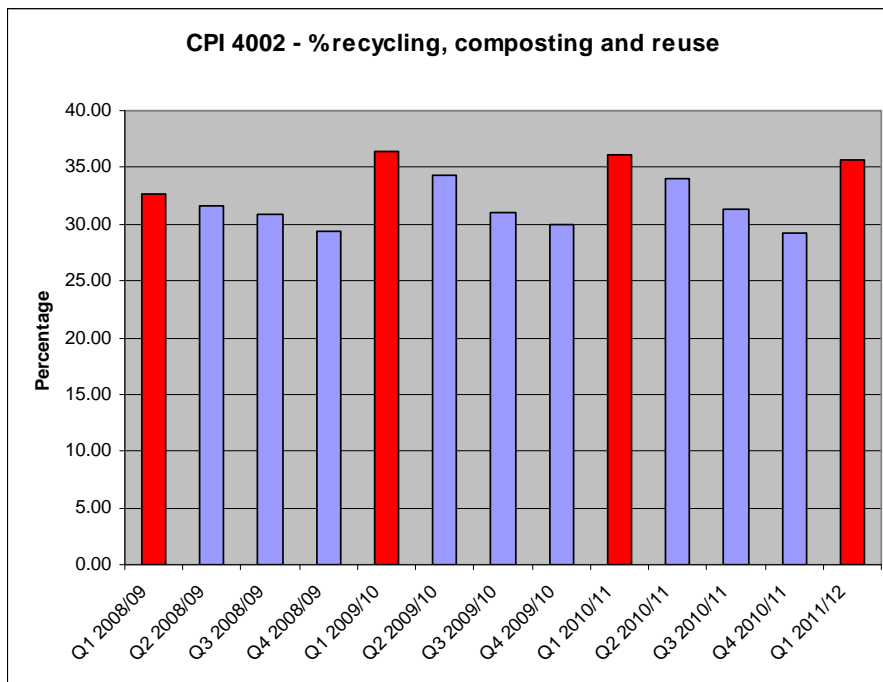
- 9.2.1 The previous Government's Waste Strategy for England (2007) set a target of 50% recycling, reuse and composting of household waste by 2020 for all local authorities.
- 9.2.2 The Government's Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 reiterated the target of 50% recycling, reuse and composting of household waste by 2020.
- 9.2.3 The draft London Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy proposes a target of a 60% recycling rate by 2031. The strategy is due to be published in late November.

9.3 Update on Barnet's current performance

- 9.3.1 As set out in the previous report for the Committee meeting of 21 June 2011, the two key measures for waste performance are the kilograms of "residual" household waste sent for disposal (formerly NI 191), and the percentage of household waste recycled, composted or reused rather than disposed of as residual waste (formerly NI 192). A summary of Barnet's waste and recycling performance as provided in the previous report is included in Appendix 1, along with updated graphs that now include 2010/11 data.
- 9.3.2 The data for the above indicators includes third party tonnage data which is provided to the Council by the NLWA. This data is only available on a quarterly basis. The data is also only available a quarter in arrears, because there is a detailed auditing process that must be carried out.
- 9.3.3 The graph below shows the kilograms of household waste sent for disposal per household in Barnet for the last thirteen quarters (CPI 4001), with quarter 1 data of the last four years highlighted. The data for CPI 4001 and 4002 are provided to Council Directors Group for review. As can be seen there have been significant variations, with performance in Q1 in 2011/12 (179.92kgs) lower than performance in Q1 of 2010/11, but higher than Q1 in 2009/10.



9.3.4 The graph below shows the percentage of household waste recycled, composted or reused in Barnet for the last thirteen quarters (CPI 4002), with quarter 1 data of the last four years highlighted. Q1 performance in 2011/12 (35.69%) is slightly lower than Q1 performance in 2010/11 (36.03%), and the actual tonnage collected for recycling is lower in Q1 of 2011/12 (13,826 tonnes), compared with Q1 of 2010/11 (14,162 tonnes). Some of the decrease in tonnage could be attributable to the cessation of the neighbourhood skip service since April 2011 and the general lightweighting of product packaging by supermarkets. The target for Q1 of 2011/12 is 36.73% and this has not been achieved.



9.3.5 Overall it can be seen that performance has generally remained between 29% and 35% over the past three years. The Council’s targets for 2011/12 are 710 kilograms for NI 191, and 34% for NI 192, and these are unlikely to be reached. The evidence overall suggests that Barnet will continue to make only incremental increases each year with its current approach. A significant change is required if the Council is to make progress towards the national recycling target of 50% in 2020, and even more challenging targets beyond this.

9.3.6 The key impact of not meeting these targets is financial, given the continuing high cost of waste disposal. For each additional tonne of material recycled, Barnet receives 50% of the material income which is approximately £33.11 per tonne. Barnet pays North London Waste Authority (NLWA) for the disposal of household waste, for 2011/12 Barnet paid £8.3M. If waste was diverted from disposal to recycling or composting we would need to pay less to NLWA.

9.3.7 We are currently considering future ways of providing the waste services that have the potential to change this performance. This work will take into account other authorities' experiences. The findings from a visit to the London Borough of Harrow by Cllr Dean Cohen and officers are set out in section 9.6. This work will also take into account the outcomes of a project to improve recycling, working with the Impower consultancy. Details of the project are set out in section 9.7. A decision on our future waste collection arrangements is required to inform the NLWA’s procurement of future waste treatment and disposal facilities and services, and the deadline for this decision is April 2012.

9.4 Comparison with top performing London Boroughs

- 9.4.1 Information on the waste performance for each of the London boroughs was provided previously for 2009/10. This information has been updated for 2010/11 and is set out in Appendix 2. The table includes a combined overall ranking based on the kilograms of waste sent for disposal and the percentage of waste recycled, composted or reused by each borough.
- 9.4.2 The top five performing councils in terms of their overall ranking in 2010/11 were Kingston, Bexley, City of London, Ealing, and Harrow. The waste service arrangements (collection type, container and collection frequency for each of these councils are set out in Appendix 3).
- 9.4.3 Three councils had a weekly “kerbside sort” recycling box collection from houses (as is the case in Barnet), one had a fortnightly “comingled” recycling bin collection, and one had a comingled recycling sack collection at least once weekly. Flats had a weekly recycling collection using either sacks or bins.
- 9.4.4 All collect kitchen waste weekly, three provide kitchen waste caddies for collections of kitchen waste and two collect kitchen waste together with garden waste. One collects garden waste fortnightly
- 9.4.5 Three of the five have fortnightly refuse collections.

9.5 Actions already undertaken/being undertaken

- 9.5.1 A number of activities have been carried out in Barnet to improve performance, as follows:
- Nine new Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) recycling banks were set up across the borough in September 2011.
 - Improved coverage of recycling services for flats – as set out in paragraph 9.1.1, progress is being made on engaging with flats which have never contacted the Council, to offer free recycling facilities. Work is ongoing to provide these sites with recycling facilities through negotiations with their managing agents.
 - Participation in the Council’s compulsory recycling policy continues to be monitored by the recycling contractor May Gurney on a rolling basis. Twenty recycling collection rounds have been monitored since April 2010.
 - The use of biodegradable bags (with the seedling logo) for food waste in the green bins has been promoted to residents through an article in Barnet First, promotion at supermarkets and on the Council website.
 - All residents that are new to Barnet receive a guide to recycling and waste prevention with their initial Council Tax mailing.
 - The Council and its recycling contractor May Gurney are supporting the Barnet Furniture Centre, which diverts reusable furniture from landfill and provides it at low cost to residents on low incomes. Good quality furniture collected at the Summers Lane, Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre is made available to the Barnet Furniture Centre.

9.6 Information from visit to London Borough of Harrow

9.6.1 A visit to the London Borough of Harrow took place on 24 October 2011. Councillor Dean Cohen, officers and a consultant from IMPOWER attended a meeting with Harrow's Head of Climate Change and Head of Public Realm.

9.6.2 From July 2006 Harrow introduced a number of changes, which are summarised below:

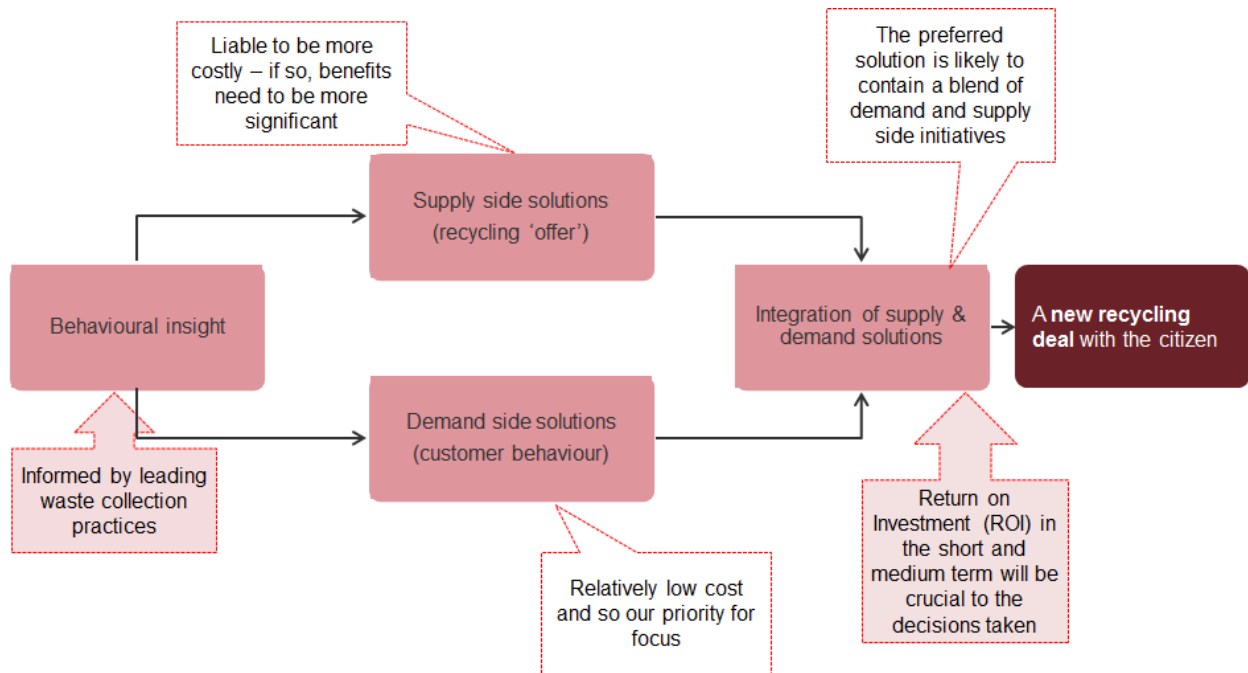
- Refuse collections changed from weekly to fortnightly, using 240 litre bins
- Recycling collections for houses then changed from a fortnightly recycling box collection to a fortnightly comingled 240 litre wheeled bin collection in 2007, as Harrow found that a fortnightly recycling box collection did not offer sufficient capacity. Funding for the recycling wheeled bins was provided through government funding, and the number of recycling collection vehicles needed was reduced from 12 to 6
- Garden and food waste is collected mixed together from houses, the service changed from fortnightly to weekly, and 240 litre bins and internal kitchen caddies were provided to residents
- As a result a three bin system was implemented for houses, each using the same type of collection vehicle, so this reduced the number of spare vehicles required to cover breakdowns etc. Residents can change their bins to a smaller 140 litre bin, but a £15 administration and delivery fee is charged
- A compulsory recycling policy was introduced for garden waste, paper, cans, glass and plastic bottles. This policy applies to houses but not flats
- Bins contaminated with the wrong items in them are not collected, and excess side waste such as black bags is not collected. In the early stages of the new service the rate of contamination of non-recyclable waste in the recycling containers was close to 50%, and it is now at a level that Harrow considers to be acceptable. Harrow use in-cab technology to allow information on contaminated bins to be passed to their customer care unit instantly. The council charges residents £50 to return to collect bins that have been contaminated, having found that notices and warnings were not effective
- Customer satisfaction dipped by approximately 10% during the above changes, but is now 12% higher than in 2006
- Flats continue to have a weekly refuse and recycling collection. Two thirds of flats do not yet have recycling facilities.

9.6.3 Harrow officers stated that before the changes, their recycling rate was 25%, and it is now 49.95%. They noted that the changes were implemented at the start of a new administration and that Members were convinced of the benefits of the changes and were willing to stand by them. They believe that their three bin system is simple, and that the bins provide sufficient capacity for refuse and recycling given that these are collected on a fortnightly basis. They said that in order to make the residual waste bin last for two weeks, residents have to recycle. Income from the sale of recyclates has fallen following the change from boxes to bins, but there is currently a small income from the sale of the mixed recyclables that they collect, and there are significant savings with the collection vehicle fleet. At the start of the scheme resident complaints about fortnightly refuse collections usually focused on hygiene, but the change to weekly food and garden waste collections has mitigated this. Harrow stated that the overall savings made as a result of all of the above changes was £11m over 10 years.

9.6.4 Appendix 3 provides a list of the other top performing boroughs in London and the various different service arrangements, collection containers and collection frequencies in place in these boroughs.

9.7 Improving Recycling Project

9.7.1 It is recognised that in order to improve recycling and waste performance, the Council needs to look at both the services that it offers, and residents' attitudes to recycling and waste. The Council is now working on a project with IMPOWER, who are one of the Council's delivery partners for the One Barnet programme, to develop a range of opportunities to improve performance and reduce costs, taking into account evidence and analysis of both resident attitudes ("demand-side" insight), and service delivery ("supply side") opportunities. A diagram showing the project structure is set out below:



9.7.2 The project will be delivered over a two month period, from 10 October 2011 to 9 December 2011. The key elements of the project will be:

- Production of a baseline assessment for waste and recycling in Barnet, including costs
- Interviews with stakeholders
- Discussion Groups – six discussion groups to be held with residents who are grouped into different “value modes” groups. These groups will consider a variety of issues and options for improvements in recycling to enable the Council to understand differences in attitudes to different opportunities, and how residents may need to be communicated with differentially
- Assessment of opportunities – consideration of a range of service options in the light of residents' attitudes, the likely impacts on the Council's performance, and the costs of implementation
- Summary of findings, evidence and recommendations by Impower

9.7.3 The stakeholders invited for interview include; the Leader of the Council, a number of Cabinet Members, representatives of the Labour and Liberal Democrat groups, the Chairman of the Budget and Performance Overview and Scrutiny Committee, the Chief Executive, Council Directors, and the Chief Executive of Barnet Homes. Stakeholders will be asked for their views on waste and recycling performance, the importance of this issue, their ambition for improvements, barriers, and specific views on the range of

9.7.4 It is proposed that a report on the Improving Recycling project led by Impower is provided to the Committee following the completion of the project.

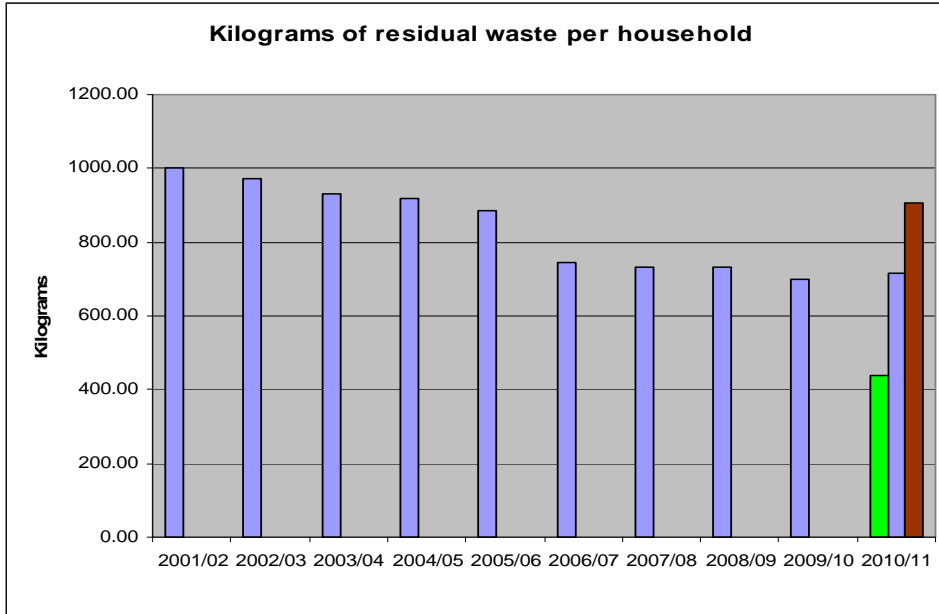
10. LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

10.1 None.

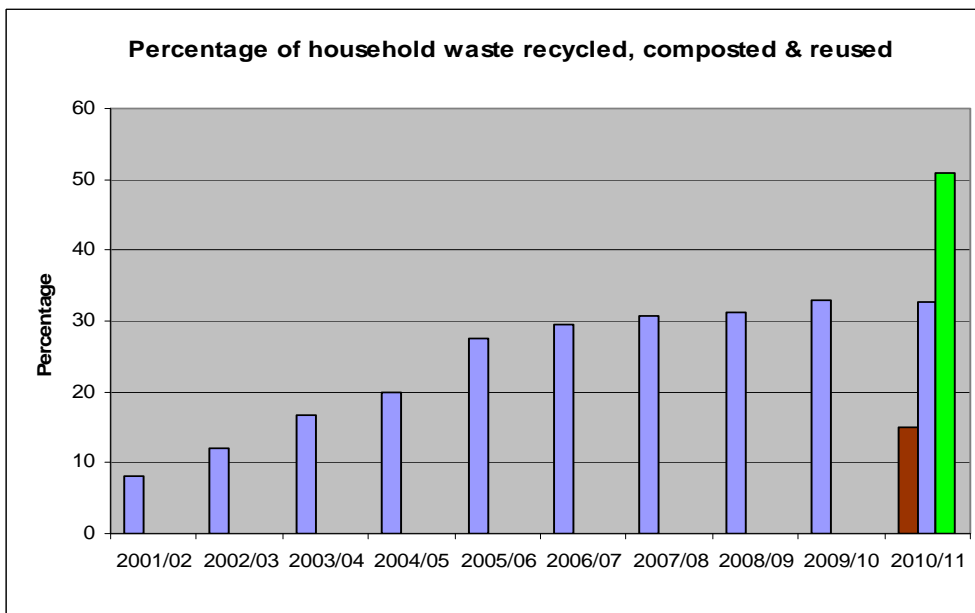
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Appendix 1 – Barnet’s Waste and Recycling Performance

The graph below shows the kilograms of residual household waste sent for disposal per household (NI 191) in Barnet for the past 10 years. The decline in waste sent for disposal between 2001 and 2006 is largely attributable to the introduction of collections of green garden and kitchen waste for composting. However, the level of household waste sent for disposal in Barnet remains high, and in 2010/11 Barnet was ranked 27th best out of 33 London boroughs. For comparison purposes the brown bar represents the worst performing London borough, and the green bar the best, in 2010/11.



The graph below shows the percentage of household waste recycled, composted or reused (NI 192) in Barnet for the past 10 years. Performance improved substantially over the last 10 years, following the introduction of the kerbside multi-materials recycling service (October 2001), compulsory recycling (March 2005) and the green garden and kitchen waste service (rolled out between September 2002 and January 2006). However performance has plateaued at around 33%, despite the waste composition analysis referred to at section 5.2 showing that with the existing council service provision there is the potential for residents to recycle or compost 74% of their total household waste. In 2010/11 Barnet was ranked 15th best out of 33 London boroughs (down from 14th in 2009/10). For comparison purposes the brown bar represents the worst performing borough, and the green bar the best in 2010/11.



Appendix 2 – London Boroughs Waste Performance in 2010/11

Authority	NI 191 Total Residual Household Waste per Household (kg/household)	NI 191 Ranking	NI 192 Percentage HH waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting	NI 192 Ranking	Combined score	Overall ranking
Barking and Dagenham LB	848.57	32	28.23%	22	54	28
Barnet LB	716.82	27	32.77%	15	42	24
Bexley LB	504.51	10	50.97%	1	11	2
Brent LB	643.64	25	33.41%	14	39	21
Bromley LB	523.71	13	44.28%	4	17	6
Camden LB	487.55	9	32.23%	17	26	12
City of London	532.59	4	39.03%	8	12	3
Croydon LB	606.27	19	33.47%	13	32	16
Ealing LB	500.01	7	40.35%	7	14	4
Enfield LB	626.51	23	32.36%	16	39	21
Greenwich LB	599.97	20	36.54%	10	30	14
Hackney LB	563.83	17	24.96%	30	47	26
Hammersmith and Fulham LB	504.56	11	27.55%	25	36	17
Haringey LB	606.83	22	27.67%	23	45	25
Harrow LB	507.88	12	49.95%	2	14	4
Havering LB	727.07	28	30.88%	19	47	26
Hillingdon LB	566.71	18	43.16%	6	24	10
Hounslow LB	635.21	24	34.75%	12	36	17
Islington LB	452.81	2	30.41%	20	22	9
Lambeth LB	457.52	3	28.31%	21	24	10
Lewisham LB	761.99	31	18.10%	32	63	32
Merton LB	559.51	16	36.45%	11	27	13
Newham LB	906.31	33	14.92%	33	66	33
Redbridge LB	739.39	30	27.52%	24	54	28
Richmond upon Thames LB	533.16	15	43.36%	5	20	8
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea	437.86	1	31.89%	18	19	7
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames	483.25	6	47.40%	3	9	1
Southwark LB	648.84	26	25.14%	29	55	30
Sutton LB	605.19	21	37.55%	9	30	14
Tower Hamlets LB	460.14	5	24.56%	31	36	17
Waltham Forest LB	737.00	29	27.33%	26	55	30
Wandsworth LB	526.89	14	26.74%	27	41	23
Westminster City Council	503.26	8	25.27%	28	36	17

Appendix 3 – Service arrangements for top performing London Boroughs in 2010/11

Borough	Overall Rank	Dry Recycling	Organics	Refuse	Notes	Operations
Kingston	1 47.40% 483.25kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly – kerbside sort box collection (houses) Weekly – wheeled bin (flats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly - garden waste sacks or bin Weekly kitchen waste caddies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly –wheeled bin 	Charge for garden waste sacks or bins	Kitchen waste collected with recycling collections.
Bexley	2 50.97% 504.51kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly - kerbside sort 3-box collection (houses) Weekly – wheeled bin (flats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly - garden and kitchen wheeled bin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly - wheeled bin 	Top performer in London on % recycled, composted or reused	Two recycling vehicles for glass/ plastic bottles /cans, and paper/ cardboard. Weekly refuse collection where food collection is not provided (mostly flats).
City of London	3 39.03% 532.59kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least weekly – comingled sacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least weekly – kitchen waste caddy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least weekly - sacks 	Do not collect garden waste	
Ealing	4 40.35% 500.01kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly – kerbside sort box collection (houses), separate sack collection of mixed plastics Weekly – sack collection (flats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly – garden waste sacks Weekly – kitchen waste caddy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly – sacks (majority) or bins (limited area) 		Kitchen waste collected with recycling collections. Mixed plastics collected with garden waste collections (using split bodied vehicle).
Harrow	4 49.95% 507.88kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly – comingled bin collection (houses) Weekly - wheeled bin (flats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly - garden and kitchen wheeled bin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortnightly - wheeled bin 	Compulsory recycling and organics	
Barnet	24 32.77% 716.82kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly – kerbside sort box collection (houses) Weekly – wheeled bin (flats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly - garden and kitchen wheeled bin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly - wheeled bin 	Compulsory recycling	

