

	<h2>Environment Committee</h2> <h3>11 January 2016</h3>
<p style="text-align: right;">Title</p>	<p>Draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy 2016 to 2030</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Report of</p>	<p>Commissioning Director - Environment</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Wards</p>	<p>All</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Status</p>	<p>Public</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Urgent</p>	<p>No</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Key</p>	<p>No</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Enclosures</p>	<p>Appendix 1 – Draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy 2016 to 2030 Appendix 2 – Summary strategy document Appendix 3 – Comparator London Boroughs Waste Collection Performance for the past five years and Services provided in 2014/15 Appendix 4 – Performance for London boroughs split out by material type in 2013/14</p>
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<h2>Summary</h2>
<p>The report sets out the development of a municipal recycling and waste strategy for Barnet. This strategy will help to deliver the Environment Committee’s Commissioning Plan 2015/16 to 2019/20. The draft strategy has been developed from a series of assumptions that are supported by evidence. It is proposed that consultation on the draft strategy and the assumptions that underpin the strategy takes place between 18 January 2016 and 13 March 2016. The results of the consultation will inform the development of the final waste strategy and the accompanying Action Plan, which will be brought to a future meeting of the Environment Committee.</p>

<h2>Recommendations</h2>
<p>1. That the Environment Committee note and consider the development of the draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy 2016 to 2030.</p>

2. That the Environment Committee agree the consultation on the draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy.
3. That the Environment Committee note that the results of that consultation be reported to a future meeting of the Environment Committee along with the final Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy for approval.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 Waste strategies exist at national, regional (London) and sub-regional (North London) level but Barnet Council does not currently have its own municipal recycling and waste strategy. It is considered to be an appropriate time to be planning ahead for the recycling and waste services as Barnet's recycling rate in 2014/15 was 37.95% and there is a 50% recycling target in 2020. It is envisaged that future targets will be even more challenging whilst local authority budgets are planned to reduce over the medium term. Barnet is anticipating significant household growth so demand on services will continue to rise and this strategy will help to deliver the Environment Committee's Commissioning Plan 2015/16 to 2019/20 which includes the targets in 2019/20 of:
- 50% of household waste to be sent for reuse, recycling and composting
 - 502 kilograms of household residual waste per household
 - 502 kilograms of household recycling per household.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Environment Committee is being asked to agree to the consultation on the draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy so that a wide range of views can be sought on the strategy and the associated underpinning assumptions. The views obtained will inform the development of the final strategy and the associated Action Plan.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 The development of a four year waste strategy from 2016 to 2020 was considered but it is not recommended as it is felt that a longer term approach needs to be taken with the services, particularly as Barnet has significant household growth projections. It is therefore recommended that the strategy is for fourteen years, from 2016 to 2030.
- 3.2 The development of a household only waste strategy was also considered but this is not recommended as it is felt that a holistic approach should be taken with all the waste services that the council provides. In the long term it is predicted that targets will be based on all council waste services (municipal waste), and financial savings will need to be delivered through a "whole system" approach. A municipal waste strategy will therefore be developed

which will include all the services that generate waste that the council is responsible for such as waste and recycling collected from households, litter bins, street sweepings, fly tips and commercial waste collected by the council.

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 If the recommendations are agreed then consultation on the draft strategy will take place as set out at paragraph 6.6. The results of the consultation will then be collated and a finalised recycling and waste strategy including a detailed Action Plan will be submitted to a future meeting of the Environment Committee for agreement. Paragraph 5.3 sets out a provisional road map to 2030. Implementation of the strategy will then commence, with three phases – 2016 to 2020, 2020 to 2025 and 2025 to 2030.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAFT RECYCLING AND WASTE STRATEGY

- 5.1 The full draft municipal recycling and waste strategy is attached at Appendix 1. The summary document, that will be the focus of the consultation, is attached at Appendix 2. The photographs that will be in the final strategy will be Barnet specific.

- 5.2 The vision for the strategy is “We want everyone in Barnet to play their part in keeping our local environment clean and attractive, and protecting our wider environment by reducing waste and giving materials another chance through reuse and recycling”.

5.3 Assumptions that form the building blocks of the Draft Strategy

- 5.3.1 Municipal waste is controlled and affected by many different influences. It was felt that the most logical way of developing the waste strategy was to construct a series of assumptions under the headings of: legislation and targets, residents, local facilities and technology, market dynamics, economic and financial outlook, local demographics and the built environment, and these would be the foundation on which to develop the waste strategy.

- 5.3.2 Through workshops and meetings a range of draft assumptions were proposed, which are set out below. Officers, external partners and sector specialists then provided evidence or challenged the assumptions. Evidence has been gathered from a wide range of publicly available sources such as: Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP), North London Waste Authority, London Mayor/Greater London Authority, English, Welsh and Scottish Government, news websites, Chartered Institute of Wastes Management, Census, independent organisations, Europe and business confederations.

- 5.3.3 A final set of assumptions has been produced and evidence has been collated for these which will be available to view as part of the consultation on the draft strategy in a data area. The list of Final Assumptions is at paragraph 5.3.4 and it can be seen that no evidence could be found for some assumptions, in at least one case this was because policy had changed, and for others the evidence gathered led to the assumption being changed. The assumption list

is not exhaustive and it may be that additional assumptions/evidence may arise out of the consultation, for example assumptions related to fly tipping and waste prevention.

5.3.4 Legislation and Targets

No.	Original Draft Assumption	Final Assumption
P1	Government will have addressed the inconsistencies between the relative policy agendas of DEFRA and DCLG so that Local Authorities can introduce variable collection schemes to support sustainable waste management initiatives and deliver efficient services.	No evidence. Assumption deleted.
P2	Members will continue to value waste and recycling services and see their delivery as a key benchmark of the Council's success.	Members will continue to value waste and recycling services and see their delivery as a key benchmark of the council's success. This is evidenced through local manifestos and our Corporate Plan.
P3	In 2020 there is a 50% recycling, composting and reuse target for household waste, and a 50% recycling, composting and reuse target for municipal waste.	As outlined in the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and the London Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy in 2020 there is a 50 per cent recycling, composting and reuse target for household waste, and a 50 per cent recycling, composting and reuse target for municipal waste.
P4	Future targets will be based on Municipal Waste, not just household waste, as is common practice within many EU countries.	Future targets will be based on municipal waste, not just household waste, as is common practice within many EU countries.
P5	By 2030 there will be a 70% recycling, composting and reuse target for municipal waste.	The 50 per cent national household waste recycling target in 2020 will increase in future years.
P6	There could be landfill bans on waste streams by 2030.	England could follow other parts of the UK in banning certain materials from landfill sites by 2030.
P7	Government policy will change to allow local authorities to introduce "Pay by throw" systems by 2030 – waste is a utility and is no longer paid through the Council Tax system.	No evidence. Assumption deleted.
P8	The waste hierarchy will continue to exist in its current format.	The waste hierarchy, where the priorities in order are: prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery and finally disposal, will continue to exist in its current format, informing policy.

Residents

No.	Original Draft Assumption	Final Assumption
R1	Service expectation will remain high.	Our residents' expectation of services will remain high. This will mean that as budgets reduce the delivery of services against residents' expectations will become increasingly challenging.
R2	As targets become harder to deliver – groups of Councils act together to standardise communications campaigns – possibly London wide.	As targets become harder to deliver groups of councils and other relevant bodies may act together to standardise communications campaigns – possibly London wide.
R3	Government will carry out a communications campaign to explain to members of the public how pay by throw schemes operate.	No evidence. Assumption deleted.
R4	Evidence from neighbouring authorities has demonstrated that significant behaviour change will be influenced by changing the capacity of residual collections, either through the introduction of smaller bins or moving to alternate week collections.	To achieve our objectives we believe that behaviour change will be required. Evidence from other local authorities has demonstrated that significant behaviour change and financial savings can be achieved by changing the capacity for residual waste, either through the introduction of smaller residual waste bins or moving to alternate week collections. Within blocks of flats closing the residual waste chutes can have a similar effect.
R5	Well designed enforcement campaigns, including the introduction of compulsory recycling initiatives can be used as a useful tool to influence behaviour.	Evidence from other authorities shows that well designed education campaigns backed up by enforcement campaigns (including compulsory recycling initiatives and campaigns aimed at reducing fly-tipping and littering) are useful tools to influence behaviour.
R6	Volunteering will have a role to play but the Council will still be expected to complete the work.	While volunteering will remain a useful way for the public to support services, the council has a legal duty to provide some services and will remain the main provider of recycling and residual waste services.

Local facilities and technology

No.	Original Draft Assumption	Final Assumption
T1	A Barnet Council depot will exist for waste and recycling, and there will be a bulking facility for dry recycling and food waste as well as transfer	A depot for vehicles will exist within the borough along with capability for bulking mixed recycling, food waste and residual waste for onward

	station capacity for residual waste.	transport.
T2	NLWA will build a replacement energy from waste plant before 2030 and until then the existing waste to energy plant at Edmonton will be used.	The long serving Edmonton energy from waste plant will be decommissioned by 2030. Either a new replacement facility will be built or the existing facility will undergo a significant upgrade or an alternative disposal route will be found. The result of these scenarios is likely to be an increase in waste disposal costs.
T3	Materials Recovery Facility technology will continue to improve to give higher quality material available for local markets.	Technology for sorting recyclable materials at material recovery facilities will continue to improve to give higher quality material available for markets. It will be increasingly important that materials delivered to facilities are free from non-recyclable materials.
T4	In 2030 we will still be collecting materials with large heavy goods vehicles and staff – but all the vehicles will be electric.	No evidence. Assumption deleted.
T5	By 2030 most people, residents and traders, will be more digitally engaged.	By 2030 Barnet Council will be making more use of digital channels to engage with residents, businesses and the wider public.

Market Dynamics

No.	Original Draft Assumption	Final Assumption
MD1	Commercial waste will make an equal contribution to the recycling rate as household waste.	By 2030 recycling and composting of waste from local businesses will make a significant contribution to the municipal recycling rate.
MD2	There will be more harmonised collections with neighbouring authorities such as having the same containers, collecting the same materials, and potentially sharing the same services.	By 2030 collections with neighbouring local authorities will be more harmonised for example with authorities having the same containers, collecting the same materials, and potentially sharing the same collection vehicles and contractors.
MD3	Material prices will continue to fluctuate against raw material costs.	Prices for materials collected for recycling will continue to fluctuate meaning markets for the materials collected need to be carefully considered.
MD4	By 2030 there will be a higher pass mark for materials reprocessing quality.	No evidence. Assumption deleted.
MD5	There will be further consolidation within the waste industry – collection	Grant Thornton predict there will be further consolidation within the

	and disposal.	waste industry ¹ meaning that there will be fewer but larger private waste firms offering collection and disposal services. This reduction in competition could make any future waste contracts more expensive and reduce differences in costs between different providers.
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Economic and Financial Outlook

No.	Original Draft Assumption	Final Assumption
EO1	The European Union has backed up recycling targets with a penalty system that is supported by fines (similar to the Landfill Tax system). Central Government has said it will passport these penalties to failing Councils.	The European Union has backed up recycling targets with a penalty system that is supported by fines (similar to the Landfill Tax system). Central Government has the ability to passport these penalties to failing councils.
EO2	The whole systems costs of each of the waste services such as residual house collections, garden house collections, residual flat collections, fly tips, bring banks, hazardous waste, and street cleansing are known in 2015 and tracked throughout the 14 year strategy period.	The whole systems costs of each of the waste services such as residual house collections, garden house collections, residual flat collections, fly tips, bring banks, hazardous waste, and street cleansing are known in 2015.
EO3	North London Waste Authority costs will be paid for through a menu pricing arrangement from 1 April 2016.	North London Waste Authority costs will be paid for through a menu pricing arrangement by 2021.
EO4	Waste disposal costs will increase, as the long serving Edmonton Waste to Energy plant will be decommissioned.	The long serving Edmonton energy from waste plant will be decommissioned by 2030. Either a new replacement facility will be built or the existing facility will undergo a significant upgrade or an alternative disposal route will be found. The result of these scenarios is likely to be an increase in waste disposal costs.
EO5	Financial efficiencies are required by Barnet Council from 2015 to 2020.	Financial efficiencies are required by Barnet Council from 2015 to 2020.
EO6	By 2030 further efficiencies will be required to meet Member and	By 2020 further efficiencies will be required to meet Member and

¹ Grant Thornton – Market consolidation drives rising levels of M&A as waste sector evolves 3 June 2015

	residents expectations.	resident expectations.
EO7	In relation to non house waste collections it costs more to separately collect items for recycling, and items for residual waste, compared to collecting all waste together.	For some services it costs more to separately collect items for reuse and recycling compared to collecting all waste together.
EO8	It costs more to send waste for disposal than it does to send it for recycling or composting.	It costs more to send waste for disposal than it does to send it for recycling or composting.

Local Demographics

No.	Original Draft Assumption	Final Assumption
D1	Over the next 15 years there will be significant household growth in Barnet, which will lead to an increase in total tonnage collected.	Over the next 15 years there will be significant household growth in Barnet, which will lead to an increase in total tonnages of waste collected.
D2	The smaller the household the more waste generated per head.	The smaller the number of people per household the more waste is generated per person. An increase in the number of flats in Barnet is likely to mean fewer people per household and more waste generated per resident.
D3	Waste production is linked to the economy, when disposable income grows waste production increases, therefore there is likely to be a small growth in individual household waste as the economy grows.	Waste production is linked to the economy. When disposable income grows waste production increases. Therefore there is likely to be growth in household waste as the economy grows.
D4	Resident behaviour and changes in the use of technology will result in paper tonnage continuing to decrease, cardboard tonnage continuing to increase, overall the amount of food waste will continue to be about the same, and the amount of waste electrical and electronic equipment will continue to increase.	Resident behaviour and changes in the use of technology will result in paper tonnage continuing to decrease and cardboard tonnage continuing to increase.
D5	Long term changes in waste composition are unknown but light weighting of packaging will continue.	Long term changes in waste composition are unknown but light weighting of packaging is likely to continue, which will present a challenge to the council in meeting recycling targets.
D6	Barnet has a population churn of 8% on a yearly basis in 2015, and it will continue to 2030.	Barnet has a population inflow of around 8 per cent on a yearly basis. This has significant performance and cost implications in relation to engaging and communicating with new residents and means there could be benefits achieved from delivering services

		or communications jointly with other authorities.
D7	It should be the norm to recycle as much as you can, and these good habits should be picked up by new incoming residents.	No evidence. Assumption deleted.

The Built Environment

No.	Original Draft Assumption	Final Assumption
BE1	<p>By 2030 over 36% of households will be in flatted developments. Planners and managing agents have a role to play. Different approaches need to be taken for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing flats – these should make a contribution to the recycling rate – fixed limits to waste presentation New flats – designed to deliver a 70% recycling rate 	<p>By 2030 over 36 per cent of households will be in blocks of flats. Planners and managing agents have a role to play in supporting waste services. Different approaches need to be taken for existing flats which should make a contribution to the recycling rate via fixed limits to different types of waste that can be presented and new flats which should be designed to deliver a 70 per cent recycling rate.</p>

5.4 Provisional Road Map to 2030

5.4.1 Four priorities have been identified for the municipal recycling and waste strategy. Some of the main actions that we plan to carry out on the path to 2030 are set out below, along with an indication of the time period in which they will be carried out. These will be incorporated into the Action Plan that will accompany the final waste strategy.

2016-2020-	2020-	2025-	Priority: Provide services that help our rapidly growing community to manage its environmental impact
x	x		Expand the mixed recycling service to all flats, where possible and trial food waste collections from flats with roll out of food waste collections to flats if trials are successful
x			Explore how to reuse and recycle our bulky waste, items fly-tipped and litter from streets and parks
x			Review the potential for offering a mixed recycling and food waste collection service for businesses and increase the number of schools using the food waste collection service
x			Explore the possibility of providing a mixed recycling and food waste collection service for Passover collection instead of the waste collection.

2016-2020-	2020-	2025-	Priority: Encourage all Barnet's residents, businesses and visitors to take responsibility for the waste that they produce

x	x	x	Run campaigns to reduce waste and increase the amount of mixed recycling and food waste collected from our residents, schools and businesses as well as from our streets and parks. This will include addressing contamination of recycling with non-recyclable materials and developing appropriate policies.
x	x	x	Design and run an Education and Enforcement Strategy to address issues such as incorrect use of specified bins, fly-tipping, incorrect disposal of business waste, contamination of the recycling bins and littering including consideration of time-banded collections.
x			Review how we can encourage schools and businesses to reuse and recycle more through using different charges for the different collections provided.
x	x	x	Work with schools and the wider community to get them involved in helping to achieve our recycling targets.
x			Review the potential to encourage more people to recycle more materials.

2016-	2020-	2025-	Priority: Embrace new technologies and ways of working that help us deliver services that respond better to the needs of our community
x	x	x	Review delivery of all services regularly taking into account new technologies, legislation and policy changes, service costs and quality of service to residents and updating related policies and procedures.
x	x	x	Regularly review guidance for architects and developers in light of good practice and new technologies to encourage reuse and recycling in new and refurbished commercial and residential buildings.
x			Manage the move to the new depot facility (Abbots Road).
x	x	x	Work with North London Waste Authority (NLWA) to maximise opportunities for Barnet from developments to treatment and disposal technologies, for example the addition of new materials to collection schemes as sorting technologies develop and improved environmental performance from the upgrading / replacement of the energy from waste facility.
x	x	x	Undertake public consultation to gain views and guide implementation of any major service changes planned.

2016-	2020-	2025-	Priority: Manage the rising cost of waste collection and disposal and budget reductions by designing services that are integrated, intuitive and efficient
x			Implement outcomes of bring bank review.
x	x		Review how to reduce service costs to meet budget requirements and increase recycling and food waste captured.
x	x	x	Review joint working with other councils and private and public bodies for delivery of services, such as joint delivery of clinical waste collections and communications.

6. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

6.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

6.1.1 The Corporate Plan 2015-2020 is based on the core principles of fairness, responsibility and opportunity to make sure Barnet is a place:

- Of opportunity, where people can further their quality of life

- Where people are helped to help themselves, recognising that prevention is better than cure
- Where responsibility is shared, fairly
- Where services are delivered efficiently to get value for money for the taxpayer.

6.1.2 The Corporate Plan 2015-2020 includes the following aims:

- We will be a Leader in London for recycling
- Over 50% of waste collected will be reused, recycled or composted in 2020.

6.1.3 At this stage in the development of the municipal recycling and waste strategy there are no implications relating to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and its stated priorities.

6.1.4 At this stage in the development of the municipal recycling and waste strategy there are no implications relating to the future health and wellbeing needs of the local population as identified in Barnet's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

6.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

6.2.1 Finance and Value for Money – The 2015/16 budget for the current services that deal with municipal waste is around £11.6 million, with a further £10.736 million projected to be spent on waste treatment and disposal in 2015/16 through the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) levy. The NLWA levy costs are projected to increase significantly in future years.

6.1.1 At the meeting of the Environment Committee on 10 November 2015 the following savings were agreed and referred to December 2016 Policy and Resources Committee for approval. They are all or in part linked to the recycling and municipal waste strategy.

Description	Savings year (£000s)			
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Transfer of Summers Lane CARC to NLWA	80	0	0	0
Alternative Delivery Models for all of Street Scene	0	250	450	0
Street Cleansing	150	600	0	0
Street Scene - Income generation from non-statutory services	50	200	300	1000
Demand management via enforcement and education	0	25	25	0
Street Scene - improve service efficiencies to reduce growth demand	360	75	0	0
North London Waste Authority	1900	500	100	100
Revised waste offer to increase recycling	31	50	200	200

- 6.1.2 The final strategy and accompanying Action Plan will include initiatives to address the agreed savings and will model the financial impact of these initiatives. One of the aims of the draft strategy is to “manage the rising cost of waste collection and disposal and budget reductions by designing services that are integrated, intuitive and efficient”.
- 6.1.3 Procurement, Staffing, and Property – at this stage in the development of the strategy there are no implications.
- 6.1.4 IT – one of the aims of the draft strategy is to “embrace new technology and ways of working that help us deliver services that respond better to the needs of our community”. The Action Plan will need to take into account new and existing information technology and how this can be used to improve participation in the recycling services.
- 6.1.5 Sustainability – two of the aims of the draft strategy are clearly linked to sustainability, which are; “provide services that help our rapidly growing community to manage its environmental impact” and “encourage all Barnet’s residents, businesses and visitors to take responsibility for the waste that they produce”. The overall vision of the draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy is to protect our wider environment by reducing waste and increasing reuse and recycling, and we want everyone to play their part.

6.2 Legal and Constitutional References

- 6.2.1 There is no statutory duty for the council to produce a waste strategy. Section 32 of the Waste and Emissions Act 2003 has a requirement for the North London Waste Authority and its constituent councils to produce a joint waste strategy. This joint waste strategy was produced and agreed in February 2009.
- 6.2.2 The Council’s Constitution (Clause 15A, Responsibility for Functions, Annex A) sets out the terms of reference of the Environment Committee. This includes specific responsibilities for: (1) commissioning refuse and recycling, waste minimisation and street cleaning, and (5) to approve any non-statutory plan or strategy within the remit of the Committee that is not reserved to Full Council or Policy and Resources Committee.
- 6.2.3 This matter is not reserved to Full Council or to the Policy and Resources Committee as the Constitution specifically allocates matters of this type to the Environment Committee.

6.3 Risk Management

- 6.3.1 The fourteen year strategy is based on a series of assumptions which have been tested and are supported by evidence that will be publicly available as part of the consultation. There is a risk with this method that the assumptions and accompanying data will be scrutinised and challenged. However it is felt that this evidence based approach will generate a sound basis on which to make decisions for the future.
- 6.3.2 The draft strategy is built upon a series of assumptions. There is a risk that a current substantial assumption has been overlooked, this has been mitigated

by a range of internal staff and external experts being involved in the development and evidence gathering for the assumptions, so this risk is considered to be low. There is a risk that an assumption materialises during the life of the strategy that has a significant impact on the strategy or the implementation of the strategy. This risk will be reduced by carrying out regular reviews of the strategy and accompanying Action Plan.

6.4 Equalities and Diversity

6.4.1 The Corporate Plan 2015-2020 sets the Strategic Equalities Objective, which is: that citizens will be treated equally, with understanding and respect, and will have equal access to quality services which provide value to the tax payer. Changes to policies and services are analysed in order to assess the potential equalities impacts and risks and identify any mitigating action possible before final decisions are made.

6.4.2 The current draft strategy has been reviewed against the protective characteristics groups under the 2010 Equality Act namely age, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnerships religion and belief, sexual orientation and transgender. At this time the high level nature of the draft strategy and the use of a wide range of assumptions including those on population and demographic changes mean that no specific impacts can be identified. During the development of the Action Plan consideration will be given to the impacts on residents, traders and other service users, and detail on this work will be provided alongside the final strategy at the meeting of the Environment Committee in May 2016. In particular the equalities impact analysis will address the protected characteristics groupings.

6.5 Consultation and Engagement

6.5.1 Consultation on the draft recycling and waste strategy will take place over an eight week period between 18 January 2016 and 13 March 2016. The focus of the consultation will be the summary document that is attached at Appendix 2. During the consultation period all the evidence that supports the assumptions set out at paragraph 5.3 will be available to view on Barnet Council's Open Data Portal. A questionnaire will be used to gain feedback on the strategy and the underpinning assumptions. The consultation will be publically available and will be on Engage Barnet. The council will also seek the views of neighbouring boroughs and other external stakeholders such as North London Waste Authority and the Greater London Authority.

6.6 Insight

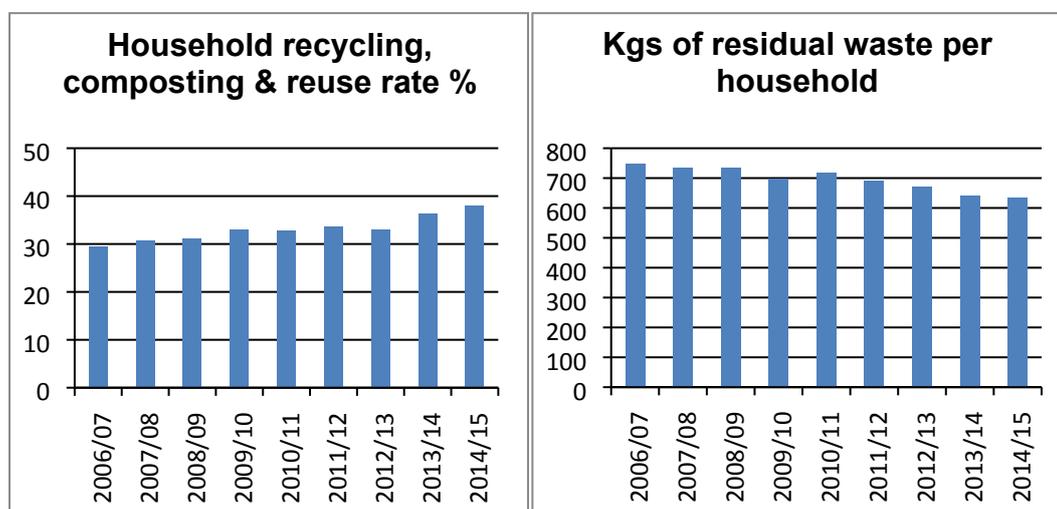
6.7.1 The draft waste strategy is founded on a series of assumptions, for which evidence has been gathered, including from Insight. During the consultation period all the evidence that supports the assumptions set out at paragraph 5.3 will be available to view on Barnet Council's Open Data Portal.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 Barnet's Recycling and Waste performance to date

7.1.1 The graphs below show Barnet's recycling, composting and reuse rate for the past nine years, as well as the kilograms of residual waste collected per

household. Significant changes were made to the household recycling services in October 2013 with the introduction of the comingled dry recycling service, the separate collection of food waste weekly and fortnightly garden waste collections.



7.1.2 Attached at Appendix 3 are graphs showing how Barnet's performance for percentage of household waste recycled, composted and reused, and the kilograms of residual waste collected per household compares to other London boroughs that are considered to be statistically similar to Barnet, for the past five years, along with the services that were provided in 2014/15.

7.1.3 Attached at Appendix 4 are graphs showing Barnet's performance for dry recycling, food waste, garden waste and mixed organics compared to other London boroughs in 2013/14. During 2013/14 Barnet made changes to the recycling services, so for reference the projected performance if the new services had been in place for the entire year is marked in orange, and Barnet's actual performance in 2013/14 is marked in red.

7.2 Links to Barnet Council's Strategies

7.2.1 There are a number of existing Barnet strategies that the waste strategy has links with, and there are also a number of strategies in development. This includes; the Barnet Housing Strategy 2015 to 2025 which has links to the waste services that will need to be provided in the future, Entrepreneurial Barnet Strategy which has links with commercial waste, the Community Participation Strategy, the Customer Access Strategy, the draft ICT Strategy, the Health and Well-being Strategy, the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, the development of the Enforcement Strategy and the development of the Street Cleansing Framework Plan.

7.3 Relevant previous decisions

7.3.1 Waste Action Plan, Environment Committee 10 November 2015, which was that the Environment Committee noted the actions out lined and approved the proposed implementation of the plan which covered the interim period until the development of the municipal waste and recycling strategy.

<http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=695&MId=8334&Ver=4>

7.3.2 The Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport authorised sign-up to the North London Joint Waste Strategy on 29 August 2008, Delegated Powers decision no. 626.

<http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=3073>