



**Draft municipal recycling  
and waste strategy  
(2016 to 2030)**

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## Foreword from Chairman of Environment Committee

We want everyone in Barnet to play their part in keeping our local environment clean and attractive, to protect the environment by reducing waste and giving materials another chance through reuse and recycling. This is a municipal recycling and waste strategy so it covers all waste that the council has a responsibility for dealing with – including waste generated by both residents and businesses.

Recycling is cheaper than sending waste for disposal, and in the current tough financial climate we all need to be recycling as much as we can and make full use of the services that are provided. This is particularly true in Barnet as the current waste to energy facility is over 40 years old and will need significant investment in the next 15 years which will lead to much higher disposal costs.

We all need to work together and rise to the challenge of preventing waste, recycling more and reducing what we dispose of. Our performance has improved as a result of the service changes in October 2013 when we started to provide the mixed recycling bins and the separate food waste service, but we have a challenging target of 50% recycling in 2020, and this strategy covers the period to 2030 by which time the target is likely to have increased. This strategy sets out our way forward when dealing with these challenges; its success is in everyone's interests and I hope all residents, customers and partners will work with us to achieve its aims.



**Councillor Dean Cohen**

**Chairman of Environment Committee**



# Our vision and aims

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. By achieving these aims, we hope to see success through at least a 50 per cent household recycling rate by 2020, and a rate which exceeds 50 per cent by 2030

## Our four aims

**Provide services that help our rapidly growing community to manage its environmental impact.**



**Manage the rising cost of waste collection and disposal by designing services that promote recycling and reuse and are integrated, intuitive and efficient.**



**Encourage all Barnet's residents, businesses and visitors to take responsibility for the waste that they produce, but using enforcement where necessary.**



**Embrace new technologies and ways of working that help us deliver services that respond better to the needs of our community.**



# Introduction

**Barnet is growing.** We live in a vibrant and thriving borough, with a growing population and millions of pounds being invested in housing, offices, schools, hospitals and transport networks. Our growing economy creates opportunity for residents and businesses and makes it more essential than ever that the growing amount of waste and recyclable resources that we produce is managed in an effective and efficient way.

**Waste is the new resource.** Since we first introduced a borough wide recycling service in 2001, the way we think about 'waste' has changed dramatically – from a problem to be managed to a source of valuable materials. New laws require us to increase the quality and quantity of materials recycled, and there is growing interest in finding ways to avoid waste altogether by using resources again and again. We also need to think about ways of reducing the amount of waste we generate in the first place, so we have less to deal with.

**Barnet people understand.** We have made great progress in the way that we manage our waste. The recycling rate for the borough has increased from just 8 per cent in 2001/02 to over 39 per cent in 2014/15. 75 per cent of residents say that they are happy with the doorstep recycling service<sup>1</sup> and new recycling services are being introduced to over 12,000 households in flats.

**But it is not easy.** There are still huge challenges to contend with. The global and national approach to waste management is changing and materials such as food waste and textiles may be banned from landfill. We have made progress towards increasing our recycling rate but we recognise that we could do a lot more. The council will need to invest in new ways of managing waste which could increase the cost of services at the same time that the public sector is under pressure to improve efficiency and reduce expenditure. We need everyone, the council, residents, visitors and businesses, to do their bit to make sure we leave a positive legacy for future generations. The council will have to be more efficient, innovative and committed than ever, and the public will have to play their part.

**So we need to be ambitious.** This strategy sets out how we will approach waste management in the next 15 years and help residents, businesses and visitors reduce the amount of waste sent for disposal. We want to help prevent waste happening in the first place but, when it does, to recycle, compost and reuse as much as possible. This will prevent valuable materials going to landfill or the energy from waste facility to generate energy and will help us reduce our costs. We have set ourselves challenging waste and recycling targets. We plan to increase the household recycling rate and expand our targets to also include other waste streams managed by the council (so our new targets will be for 'municipal' waste). We plan to increase the household recycling rate of 37.95 per cent in 2014/15 to 50 per cent by 2020 and exceed 50 per cent by 2030. It is an ambitious plan, but we believe it can be done.

**What is behind the strategy?** Local government recycling and residual waste collection services will look very different by 2030. We anticipate that public sector agencies will work together more closely by - pooling resources, sharing staff and assets, and developing joint solutions. Waste streams will change, North London Waste Authority will be developing a replacement energy from waste facility, and private waste management firms will become fewer and larger, potentially reducing competitiveness and increasing service costs. We believe that recycling and composting of materials will continue to be much cheaper than sending materials to landfill sites or energy from waste facilities.

This strategy is underpinned by a number of assumptions about what the future will look like. We have summarised them in the appendix of this document, and the data that supports the assumptions will be available in an online data room.

<sup>1</sup> Barnet Council, Residents' Perception Survey, Spring 2015.



# Meeting the challenge: Key areas to address with our strategy

## A short history of recycling in Barnet

Recycling has improved dramatically in Barnet since we began work 15 years ago.

Today, all of our residents living in houses are offered a mixed recycling, food waste, garden waste and residual waste collection and about two thirds of residents in blocks of flats also have a mixed recycling service. We clean up litter and fly-tipping, maintain the green spaces, collect business waste and have a reuse and recycling centre, generating further materials for recycling and disposal.

## Successful roll out of the service

We are still rolling out the mixed recycling service to blocks of flats, and working hard to promote the service to all our residents. We are making good progress and our recycling and residual waste services are our top two performing services for resident satisfaction, both running at about 75 per cent satisfaction<sup>2</sup>. Our residents have high expectations of our collection services - rightly so, and we strive to continue to provide a service that meets and where possible exceeds these expectations.

The people of Barnet are recycling more materials than ever before; our current household recycling rate is 37.95 per cent (in 2014/15), which is the highest it has ever been. But this is not the time to get complacent. Our recycling rate has plateaued and we are not on track to achieve the challenging target in 2020. In 2014/15 we fell short of meeting our recycling target of 41 per cent and of the 33 London Boroughs we ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in terms of our recycling performance. There are many reasons why we need to recycle and compost more materials. There are also a lot of changes happening in Barnet that bring both challenges to the services we provide and opportunities.

<sup>2</sup> Barnet Council, Residents' Perception Survey, 2014

### October 2001

One mixed box kerbside recycling introduced and started being rolled out across the borough, replacing the previous paper only service

First block of flats gets recycling service for paper, cans, foil and glass in separate bins

Household recycling rates **8 per cent**

### March 2005

Compulsory recycling introduced throughout Barnet to houses

National interest in the scheme as household recycling rates increase to **27.47 per cent** in 2005/06

### 2008 to 2009

Two box recycling system introduced

Plastic bottles and cardboard were added to materials collected for recycling

Household recycling rates of **31 per cent** in 2008/09

### October 2013

Upgraded service with more materials collected including household plastic packaging

Food waste collection for houses and small blocks of flats

Leading to **40 per cent** increase in materials recycled

### October 2015

Collection of recycling materials, garden waste, food waste and rubbish from across Barnet

Roll out of recycling service to blocks of flats

Household recycling rate in 2014/15 **37.95 per cent**

## Materials sources of municipal waste (tonnes 2014/15)

	 Mixed recycling	 Food waste	 Garden waste	 Residual waste	 Other <sup>3</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Municipal recycling rates</b>
 Houses	22,648 tonnes	5,751 tonnes	15,073 tonnes	57,240 tonnes	1,448 tonnes	<b>102,161 tonnes</b>	<b>43 per cent</b>
 Flats	1,846 tonnes	-	-	17,926 tonnes	113 tonnes	<b>19,885 tonnes</b>	<b>9 per cent</b>
 Businesses	-	-	-	10,283 tonnes	1 tonnes	<b>10,284 tonnes</b>	<b>0 per cent</b>
 Schools	625 tonnes	80 tonnes	230 tonnes	2,080 tonnes	38 tonnes	<b>3,052 tonnes</b>	<b>31 per cent</b>
 Streets and grounds	270 tonnes	-	619 tonnes	7,548 tonnes	2 tonnes	<b>8,439 tonnes</b>	<b>11 per cent</b>
 Reuse and recycling centre	9,353 tonnes	-	1,788 tonnes	5,488 tonnes	-	<b>16,629 tonnes</b>	<b>67 per cent</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,741 tonnes</b>	<b>5,831 tonnes</b>	<b>17,710 tonnes</b>	<b>100,564 tonnes</b>	<b>1,603 tonnes</b>	<b>160,450 tonnes</b>	<b>36 per cent</b>

Please note that our municipal recycling rate of 36 per cent is slightly lower than our household recycling rate of 37.95 per cent.

<sup>3</sup>Other waste streams include recycling rejected due to contamination, clinical waste and hazardous waste

## What happens to the materials after collection?

 <p><b>Mixed recycling</b></p>	<p>Our mixed recycling is sorted into separate materials at a materials recovery facility in Edmonton before the materials are sent on to be made into new products.</p>
 <p><b>Food waste</b></p>	<p>Our food waste is taken to an anaerobic digestion plant at Dagenham, where the gas captured during processing is used to generate electricity, and the remaining material is use as a fertiliser.</p>
 <p><b>Garden waste</b></p>	<p>Our garden waste is either taken to an in-vessel composting facility at Edmonton or to an outdoor composting facility, where it is processed into a valuable soil conditioner.</p>
 <p><b>Rubbish</b></p>	<p>The rubbish we collect is either landfilled in Buckinghamshire or sent to the energy from waste facility in Edmonton which generates electricity from the waste.</p>
 <p><b>Other<sup>3</sup></b></p>	<p>Various treatment methods are used depending on the type of materials collected.</p>

## Barnet is changing

**Barnet's population is growing.** Barnet is now London's most highly populated borough, with around 367,000 residents living here in 2015. This is expected to grow by over 10 per cent to reach over 406,000 by 2025. It is clear that as the number of people living in Barnet increases so will the volume of recycling and residual waste that needs to be collected by the council. We collected around 146,000 tonnes of recycling and residual waste from Barnet residents in 2014/15, a figure we expect to increase significantly by 2030.

Year	2014/15	2019/20	2025	2030
<b>Houses</b>	105,579	107,556	108,972	109,910
<b>Flats</b>	38,177	48,911	57,313	63,437
<b>Total</b>	143,756	156,467	166,285	173,347

**Household numbers are growing and the make-up is changing.** In 2011, there were 136,600 households in Barnet. Of these, 62 per cent were houses (terraced, semi-detached or detached) and 38 per cent were flats and maisonettes<sup>4</sup>. The number of households in the

borough is set to reach over 170,000 by 2028<sup>5</sup>. We expect 85 per cent of these new households to be in blocks of flats.

Recycling is complicated for flats. Older flats and maisonettes are often in blocks not designed to deal with modern methods of waste collection, separation and disposal. Blocks of flats often have different methods for residents to dispose of residual waste which means it can be difficult to make recycling as easy as residual waste disposal. There are also a large number of private landlords that manage blocks of flats within the borough, which makes setting up recycling services and communicating with these residents more complicated.

Our planners can influence the design of recycling and residual waste arrangements within new developments and can enforce this. We want new buildings to be designed to enable residents to recycle at least 70 per cent of their waste by giving enough space for recycling and food waste to be stored within flats and the external space for recycling and food waste containers.

<sup>4</sup> Barnet Core Strategy 2012

<sup>5</sup> 2013 GLA Barnet Population Projections 2011 – 2041

View of Brent Cross Shopping Centre, image supplied by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners



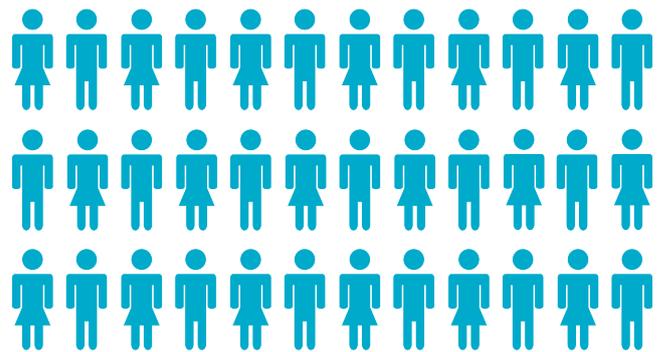
The challenge is to ensure the recycling systems encourage maximum use by residents while allowing our collection systems to operate cost effectively. But with more materials to collect from more properties, we will have to invest - in collection vehicles, containers and sustained communications.

**People are on the move:** Around eight per cent of Barnet's population has moved into the borough each year and the census data shows that a large number of people move within Barnet. This means that people may have experienced different services in other local authority areas and within Barnet e.g. people moving from blocks of flats to houses. These people may not yet understand how to use our recycling and residual waste services correctly or fully. We need to help them get to grips with these services.

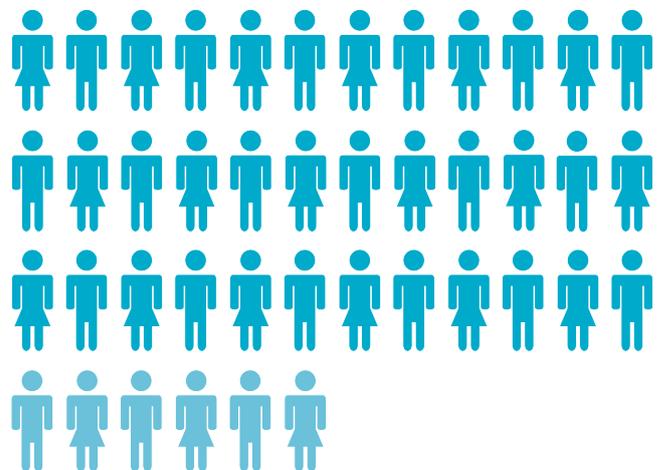
**We are not getting any younger:** By 2028 we expect the proportion of 25 to 34 year olds to decrease and the number of people 65 or older to increase by almost 19,000. We will need to meet the needs of more people whose age or health means they are unable to use our normal services, or need additional services such as clinical waste collections and assisted collections. And we will have to find the best way to communicate with them.

**We have lots of families:** About 40 per cent of Barnet households have dependent children. Families with children generally generate more food waste and when the children are under three years old they also throw away lots of disposable nappies and baby wipes, for which there are limited recycling options available. We have to continue to meet the needs of these families.

**We are highly diverse:** Around 170 different languages<sup>6</sup> are spoken in Barnet, and not everyone speaks English as a first or second language which can



2013 Population: 362,100



Projected 2028 Population: 420,000

<sup>6</sup> Barnet Core Strategy 2012

make communicating recycling and waste information challenging. Our four most common languages are English, Gujarati, Farsi and Somali<sup>7</sup>. Barnet also has the largest Jewish community in the United Kingdom and one of the largest Chinese populations. We have to design collections and communication to meet these needs, for example with additional collections prior to Passover and revised services around Christmas and New Year.

### Our businesses

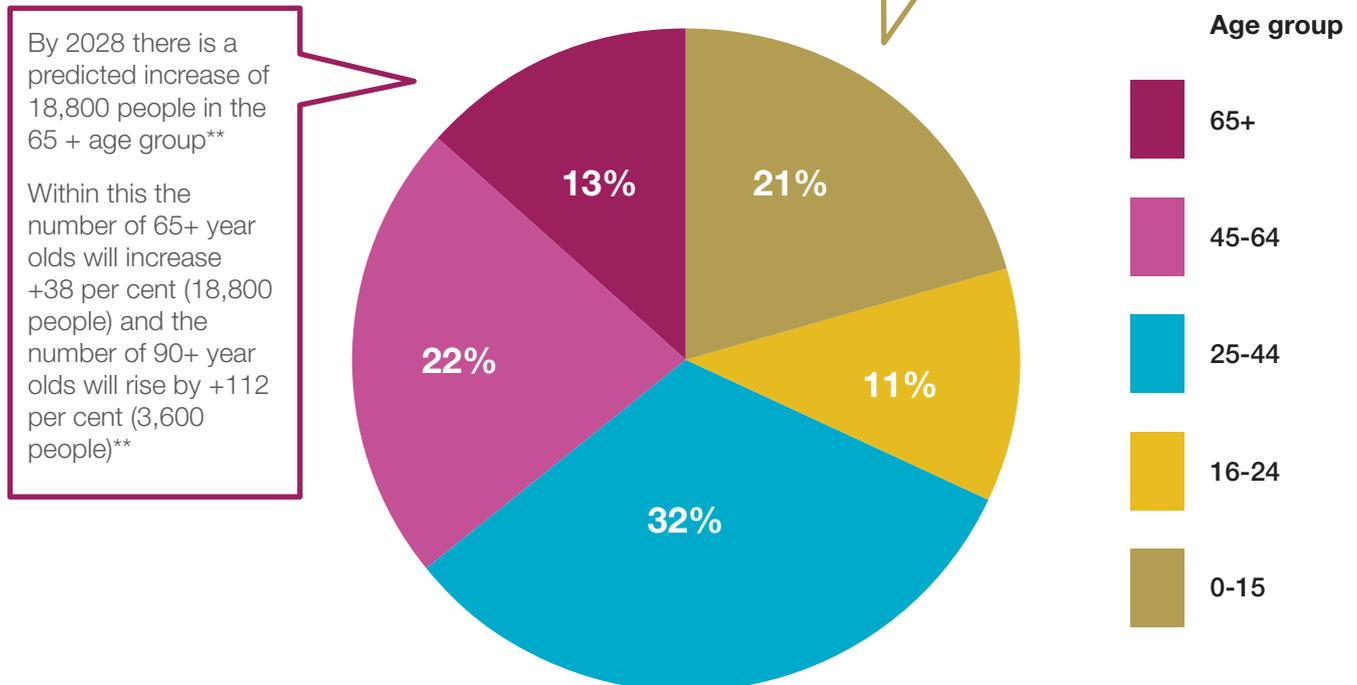
We have a vibrant local economy, with the third highest number of businesses and start-ups in London<sup>8</sup>. Over the lifetime of this strategy we expect that local businesses will increase in size and new businesses will come to the area. As this happens the volume of waste produced by our businesses will increase. The materials thrown away by most businesses are cardboard, paper and food waste, all of which are recyclable or compostable. The council, along with many private companies offer a service collecting waste from businesses in Barnet. As the number of businesses increases this brings likely new customers and income for the council.

When businesses do not use the correct services to dispose of their waste it can cause many issues for the council, our residents and other businesses, including dumping of waste on our streets and housing estates. We will address this illegal dumping through enforcement with fines and prosecutions.

### Budget challenge

Central Government is continuing to cut council budgets across England meaning that the financial pressure on all council services is growing. We will need to find more and greater efficiencies in the services we provide, while meeting the needs of residents and businesses in the borough. With waste and recycling services this offers opportunities. Recycling, reusing and composting waste is not only better for the environment, it is also much cheaper. Sending mixed recycling to be sorted is less than half the price of sending residual waste to the energy from waste facility. This means that increasing recycling, composting and reuse of waste could go some way to helping us continue to deliver services that meet the needs of a growing population.

### Population of Barnet by age (2011 Census)



\*\* Data Source: 2013 GLA Barnet Population Projections 2011 – 2041

<sup>7</sup> Barnet Core Strategy 2012

<sup>8</sup> Developing Barnet's Economic Strategy, Middlesex University London



## Changes to the law, policies, strategies and financial instruments

The way we provide our recycling and residual waste collection services is guided by European, national, regional and local laws, policies and strategies. These have changed over the last 15 years and we expect will continue to change over the next 15 years.

These laws, policies and strategies exist to:

- reduce waste and increase the quality and quantity recycled.

- ensure that waste is managed safely with minimum effect on the environment and human health.
- provide a reliable, efficient and cost effective service.
- provide clear communications, instructions and guidance to residents and businesses.

A summary of the main laws, policies and strategies from Europe, our central and regional governments as well as from Barnet Council is given below. As the UK is part of the EU, our central government is required to reflect EU laws in national law.

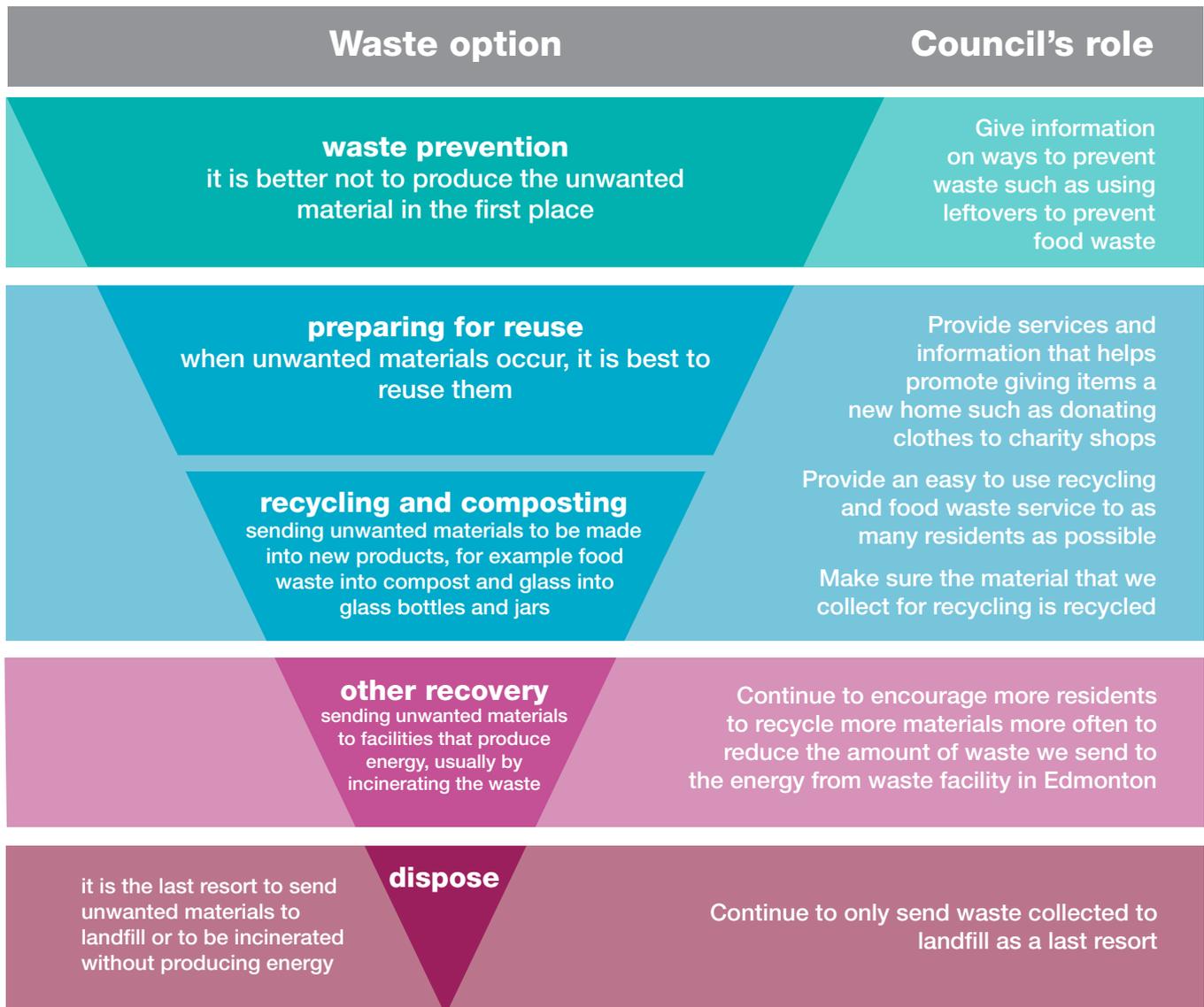
Title	Purpose and main aims
<b>revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD):</b> EU	This is the umbrella EU directive for waste. Key elements include the introduction of the waste hierarchy (see page 16) and the requirement to collect high quality recyclables. The rWFD sets the national recycling target of 50 per cent of household waste by 2020.
<b>The Waste (England &amp; Wales) Regulations 2011, as amended:</b> England and Wales	The Regulations, which were amended in 2012, implement the rWFD and set out broad obligations with regards the waste hierarchy and requirements. The aim is to improve the quantity and quality of recycling across the UK.
<b>The National Review of Waste Policies (2011):</b> England	Within this review the government published plans for a zero waste economy and reiterated the rWFD 50 per cent household waste recycling target by 2020.
<b>The Waste Prevention Programme for England (2013):</b> England	This document sets out the government's view of the key roles and actions which should be taken to move towards a more resource efficient economy - including that local authorities have a role in changing behaviour and providing clear communications. The Programme states that the government will work with others to update tools which help businesses and local authorities maximise the opportunities to prevent waste and increase recycling.

Title	Purpose and main aims
<b>Landfill Tax:</b> England	Landfill tax encourages the diversion of waste from landfill. Any organisation sending waste to landfill has to pay a tax, which will rise to £84.20 per tonne of waste from 1 April 2016, and is likely to increase in line with inflation.
<b>The Environmental Protection Act (1990):</b> England, Wales and Scotland	This act implements the rWFD and provides a core structure for waste management and emissions. It controls the circumstances under which the charges can be made by local authorities for collection of waste. Local authorities can use this act to enforce compulsory recycling and enforce against waste crime.
<b>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011)</b> London	<p>The London Mayor's waste strategy provides the overarching waste management framework for London and the council has to be in general conformity with it. The Mayor's targets are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recycle or compost at least 50 per cent of municipal waste by 2020.</li> <li>• recycle or compost at least 60 per cent of municipal waste by 2031.</li> <li>• reduce the amount of total household waste produced from 970kg per household in 2009/10 to 790kg by 2020/21.</li> </ul>
<b>The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy (2011)</b> London	<p>This strategy is aimed at all of the business waste produced in London, including business waste that is collected by waste collection authorities. The Mayor's key targets for the management of business waste across London are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• achieve 70 per cent reuse, recycling or composting of commercial and industrial waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031.</li> <li>• achieve 95 per cent reuse, recycling or composting of construction, demolition and excavation waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031.</li> </ul>
<b>North London Joint Waste Strategy (2009)</b> North London	Key policies of the Joint Waste Strategy include minimising the amount of municipal wastes arising and maximising recycling and composting rates, as well as providing customer-focused, best value services. The key target, in line with EU and UK policy is to achieve 50 per cent reuse, recycling or composting of household waste by 2020.
<b>The Corporate Plan 2015-2020:</b> Barnet Council	<p>Particularly relevant to this strategy are the following commitments made in the Corporate Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barnet's local environment will be clean and attractive, with well-maintained roads and pavements, flowing traffic, increased recycling and less waste sent to landfill.</li> <li>• we will be a leader in London for recycling.</li> <li>• over 50 per cent of waste collected will be reused, recycled or composted in 2020</li> </ul>
<b>Entrepreneurial Barnet Strategy 2014 – 2020:</b> Barnet Council	<p>The entrepreneurial Barnet strategy highlights the importance of supporting the local economy to grow to improve opportunities, living standards and wellbeing for people in Barnet.</p> <p>Through our waste management services we will help to ensure that Barnet, particularly our markets and town centres, are a pleasant place for businesses, their staff and their customers. We will also help the local business sector to manage waste legally and sustainably.</p>

Title	Purpose and main aims
<b>Barnet's Housing Strategy 2015 to 2025:</b> Barnet Council	Through delivery of the housing strategy the council aims to work with local housing providers to increase the quantity of high quality housing within the borough. It will be important that the council works with local housing providers to ensure that the waste service enhance the quality of the local environment and meet the needs of residents. There is also an opportunity for waste management services to be considered in the design of new properties and refurbishment of existing properties.
<b>Community Participation Strategy</b> Barnet Council	The vision of the Community Participation Strategy is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase the level of community activity across the borough</li> <li>• build stronger partnerships between the community and the Council</li> <li>• coordinate and improve the support the Council gives to communities</li> <li>• help the Council take more account of community activity when making decisions about how to deliver against the Borough's priorities.</li> </ul> This vision will be supported through the way that we consult on, deliver and communicate our waste management services.
<b>Barnet's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 – 2020:</b> Barnet Council	The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out how Barnet Council, along with its partners aims to improve the health and wellbeing of Barnet's residents. There are four main themes within the strategy; Preparing for a health life, wellbeing in the community, how we live and care when needed. Through our waste management services we can help to provide care when it is needed. For example our clinical waste service and assisted collection policy, make sure that people have access to the services they need when they need it.
<b>Borough Cleansing Framework Plan 2016 - 2020:</b> Barnet Council	The framework provides detailed information on how we plan to improve the street scene in Barnet. This plan includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• running campaigns to reduce cigarette litter, chewing gum, fast food litter, dog fouling and fly-tipping</li> <li>• putting in place an Enforcement Strategy</li> <li>• putting in place "time banded" collections for business in Barnet's main retail areas</li> <li>• improving how we respond to complaints and comments</li> </ul>
<b>Other council strategies</b>	The council is currently developing a number of other strategies that will influence and guide the way that we approach waste management and engage with the public. These strategies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the ICT strategy</li> <li>• the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy</li> <li>• the Customer Access Strategy</li> </ul>

## The Waste Hierarchy

'The Waste Hierarchy' forms the basis of much of our legislation and sets out the order in which it is most sustainable to deal with waste. We expect that the 'Waste Hierarchy' will continue to guide legislation and waste related policy throughout the lifetime of this strategy.



**Our recycling targets:** Our current target is to recycle, compost or reuse at least 50 per cent of the household waste that we collect by 2020. This target recycling rate currently relates to 'household waste'. Household waste is defined as materials collected from householders, for example from the waste and recycling collections for flats and houses, bulky waste collections, litter collections, and materials dropped off at public recycling sites. We expect any new recycling targets from the EU will apply to all the waste that a local authority collects which is referred to as 'municipal waste'. We expect that a target for municipal waste will be more challenging than a target for household waste as it will mean increasing recycling of waste from more sources, for example household waste as well as waste from businesses, parks and fly-tips. Some of this waste, such as fly-tipped waste, often cannot be

recycled and we will need to engage with more people and expand the services we provide to make sure that more waste is recycled.

**Changing the rules:** In July 2014 the European Commission published its 'Towards a Circular Economy: a zero waste programme for Europe', along with draft legislation setting out a change to existing waste targets. The programme was criticised for focusing too much on waste management and being potentially undeliverable across all 28 Member States. As a result it was removed from the EU's work programme in August 2014. At the time of removing the programme, the EU promised to introduce more ambitious and broader proposals that address the whole of the circular economy, and not just waste, by the end of 2015. The EU is currently discussing these

proposals and is due to announce a new approach in December 2015. There is uncertainty about what they will propose but there are indications that the following may be considered:

- an emphasis on improving the quality of recyclable material collected.
- commitments on eco-design of products and packaging.
- action focussed on food waste, construction waste and industrial and mining waste.
- recycling targets and landfill reduction targets.

Whatever the new approach turns out to be, we will ensure that the way we deliver our recycling and residual waste services complies with the new requirements.

## How Barnet will rise to the challenge

**Working together.** It is the council's responsibility to ensure that our recycling and waste strategy and the detailed Action Plans associated with it are delivered. But we can only succeed with help and support from a range of people and organisations.

### We all need to do better

- our council services and staff need to do more to support and encourage recycling
- our residents (permanent and temporary) need to use the services we provide
- our businesses need to dispose of their waste correctly
- our visitors need to use the services that we provide, particularly for litter
- our registered social landlords (including Barnet Homes) and private landlords need to work with us to help deliver high quality services to residents



## Who will deliver the strategy and how we will work with them?

Residents, businesses and visitors to Barnet	We will engage residents, businesses and visitors to ensure they understand how and what to recycle and how to reduce the waste they generate. We will extend recycling schemes to make it easier for people to access.
Multiple internal council departments will help deliver the strategy	<p>Recycling and waste officers will work with our:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning team to ensure that the new developments in Barnet provide residents with the facilities they need to fully participate in the recycling and residual waste collections services we provide.</li> <li>• communications team to ensure that our service users are kept informed of any service changes and can input into the development of any new services.</li> <li>• enforcement team to ensure that those who are misusing our services (for example using communal bins on estates incorrectly) or are engaged in fly-tipping, litter or other such acts are stopped, educated and where appropriate penalised.</li> <li>• information management team to ensure that we manage any service requests and complaints effectively, in-line with the corporate complaints process.</li> </ul>
Council staff	<p>All of our staff have a responsibility to promote our recycling and residual waste collection services. We will ensure they understand the services we provide.</p> <p>40 per cent of our staff also live in the borough so experience our services first hand. They can give us valuable insights into how the services work for residents.</p>
Our key service delivery partners; contractors and suppliers	We will work with our key service providers to ensure that we get the best value for money from the services provided and that they give the highest standard of customer care.
Businesses leaders in Barnet	We will work with businesses leaders to understand the waste services required by local businesses and to help promote the council's services to the public.
Barnet Homes and other registered social landlords	We will work with these landlords to ensure that the services provided to their properties meet the needs of the residents. We will also identify how these organisations can assist in communicating the recycling services to their residents and increase the levels and quality of recycling for each of their properties.
Private landlords	
Our elected members	Council officers will work closely with our elected members during the development of this strategy and will continue this close working relationship throughout the delivery of the strategy.

## Stakeholders outside of Barnet that will influence and support the delivery of the strategy

North London Waste Authority (NLWA)  
neighbouring London borough's and other waste disposal authorities

London Waste and Recycling Board

Resource London

Greater London Authority

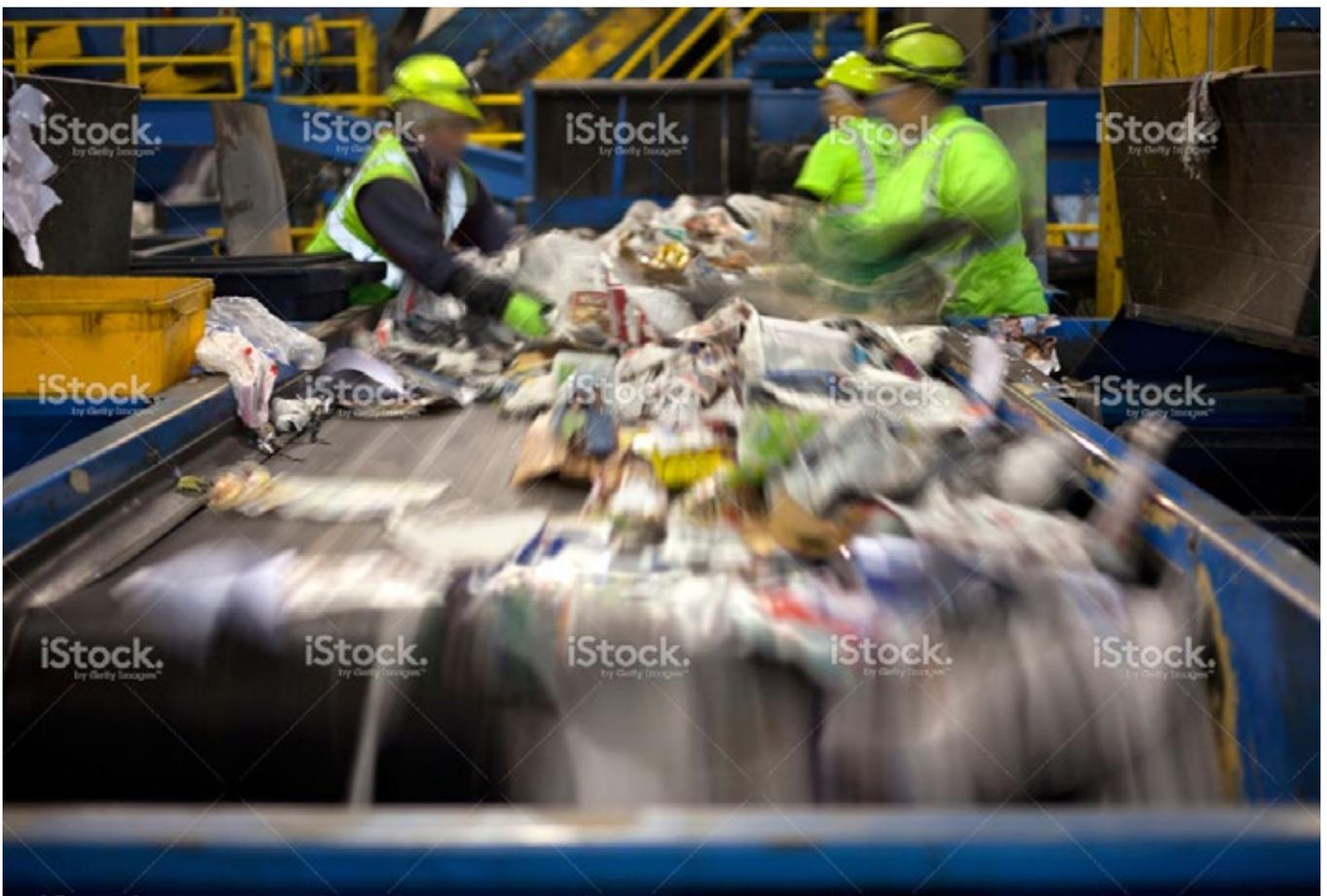
Waste and Resources Action Programme

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs

Environment Agency

Other relevant industry stakeholders

We will engage with these organisations to ensure that the delivery of the strategy takes into consideration the lessons learned from other local authorities, knowledge from experts within the recycling and waste management industry and conforms with the requirements and aspirations of the bodies where possible.



## Council services and how they might change

We have made great progress improving our recycling performance, with more people than ever accessing and using our recycling and residual waste services. In this section we set out current council waste services and how we expect them to change in the future.

### Collection from our residents

#### Collection services for residents living in houses



**Now:** The recycling and residual waste service that we provide to houses is the most important contributor to our overall recycling performance. In 2014/15 over 100,000 tonnes of recycling and residual waste was collected from houses in Barnet.

Our collection service for mixed recycling collects paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars, cartons, food tins and drinks cans, and household plastic packaging. Most houses have a blue wheeled bin for the collection of all their mixed recycling. We gave residents a caddy for their food waste and residents can request a wheeled bin for garden waste. Items that are not collected for recycling through any of these services can go in the black wheeled bin and they are collected as residual waste. A small number of properties do not have space for bins and use sacks for recycling and residual waste instead. All of the collections are given to residents weekly, except garden waste which is collected fortnightly.

Recycling is on the rise, but there is still more to do: Support for recycling is high and growing with 85 per cent of houses now putting out mixed recycling for collection. This is around 11 per cent more than took part in 2012 but only 38 per cent use the food waste collection scheme. Over 50 per cent of what ends up in the black bin residual waste collection could have been recycled or composted. Our households generate a large amount of waste - there is also still a lot of potential to reduce the amount of waste we produce in the first place. Based on evidence from other local authorities we believe residents would be encouraged to separate out over 10,500 tonnes per year of additional material for recycling and composting if we collected residual waste fortnightly from houses. This would save the material being sent to the energy from waste facility and would mean a financial saving of around £440,000 per year.

**Getting it right:** We need to make sure that everyone knows what materials can be recycled. Unfortunately in 2014/15 around 1,400 tonnes of material collected from householders for mixed recycling was too badly contaminated with the wrong materials, including textiles, nappies and polystyrene, to be recycled. Disposing of contaminated recycling costs a lot of money which could have been spent on other services.

**Our plans:** We want to encourage and support residents to reduce waste and recycle more, particularly new residents. We need to understand the barriers to recycling and how we remove them. We will also be learning from authorities such as the London Borough of Bromley and Royal Borough of Kingston upon





Thames which provide a similar range of services to us but achieve significantly higher recycling rates.

### Collection services for residents living in flats



**Now:** Around 44,000 households in Barnet are flats - that is just over 30 per cent of all households – which means it is extremely important that we help residents living in flats to recycle as much as possible.

Flats tend to have lower recycling rates than houses. Older flats in particular are not designed with recycling in mind; it may be difficult to access recycling at the flats or find the space, both inside the flats and in shared areas, to store segregated waste bins. Currently about two-thirds of residents in flats have a mixed recycling service, which collects the same items as the service provided to houses. Groups of wheeled bins are put close to blocks of flats for residents to use. At the moment our flats only contribute one per cent to our total recycling rate, whereas our houses contribute 27 per cent.

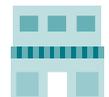
**Our plans:** Getting the recycling bins in place. Our top priority is to ensure that each household in the borough has easy access to the mixed recycling service. We are working closely with managing agents to introduce mixed recycling containers for all flats (where the service is feasible) and expect this to be complete by the end of 2016. We will ensure residents that are new to the scheme, or new to the borough, understand how the mixed recycling service works, and will be working with the people who live in, manage, own and maintain the flats to help spread the message. Once everyone has access to the mixed recycling service we will look at reducing the number of residual waste bins and increasing the number of mixed recycling bins to help support our local 50 per cent+ recycling rate ambition. This includes working to ensure new developments

and newly refurbished properties are designed to support recycling.

We will work to make sure that everyone living in a flat knows what they can recycle to try to stop recycling becoming contaminated with the wrong materials. We will also design the recycling collection points to make it more difficult for irresponsible users to contaminate the bins.

In the longer term we will be looking at opportunities to broaden recycling services to help residents living in flats recycle even more materials. As part of this we will trial a food waste collection service for around 12 blocks of flats in 2016.

### Collection services for residents living in flats above shops



**Now:** Around 5,000 households in the borough are flats above shops. There are several challenges in providing recycling and residual waste services to these properties. Many are located in our high streets where it is important that recycling and residual waste do not block pavements or contribute to overfilled litter bins. To stop residents unfairly covering the cost of the collection and disposal of business waste (which businesses must pay for separately) we need to keep the recycling and residual waste created by our residents and businesses separate.

**Our plans:** Each parade of flats above shops has different requirements for recycling and residual waste services so we will carefully assess the needs of each area when introducing improvements. Learning from authorities such as City of London, Camden and Lambeth we will consider introducing a requirement for residents in flats above shops and businesses on the same street to set out materials for collection within certain time-slots (known as time-banded collections) and an education and enforcement campaign to help keep our streets clear for pedestrians and maintain



Barnet as an attractive place to live, work and visit. We will also consider the use of specific coloured sacks for residents in flats above shops and businesses.

### Serving new properties

**Now:** We expect that by 2018 there will be 34,000 more new properties than there were in 2011. 85 per cent of these properties will be flats, which often have a lower recycling rate than houses as residents can find it harder to recycle.



**Our plans:** It is very important that new developments are designed to support recycling, for example by including space in the kitchen to allow recycling to be easily separated from residual waste. New developments also provide an opportunity for more efficient ways of collecting materials to be introduced and new technologies to be embraced. We will be working with architects and developers to make sure that when properties are built or refurbished, the design supports our ambition to achieve a 50+ per cent recycling rate.



### Maximising use of reuse and recycling centres

**Now:** Reuse and recycling centres in North London play a vital role in helping residents to recycle materials that cannot efficiently be collected from the kerbside and drop off residual waste and recyclable items as they need to. In 2014/15 nearly 17,000 tonnes of waste was managed through the site in Summers Lane with 67 per cent of this being recycled or reused.

In 2015 we transferred the management of our Summers Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre to North London Waste Authority. The aim of the transfer was to help improve and standardise Reuse and Recycling Centre services across north London.

**Our plans:** We will be working closely with North London Waste Authority to support residents to use the network of reuse and recycling centres available across north London. This will include ensuring that sites are as easy as possible to use and maximising reuse and recycling at the sites.

### Our Passover collection service

**Now:** We offer a special waste collection service to help Jewish residents to prepare for Passover. In 2015/16 an extra waste collection service was provided to 340 roads to remove foods traditionally forbidden in Jewish households during the annual festival. Residents living outside these roads can also contact the council to book a collection. Just over 130 tonnes of residual waste was disposed of.



**Our plans.** In the future, we hope to support residents to recycle more by providing this extra collection service via the food waste and mixed recycling service rather than a residual waste collection.

### Clinical waste collection service

**Now:** We currently provide support for around 1,500 households in Barnet that have medical treatment at home and need to dispose of clinical waste. Special rules apply to this waste and we collect it separately from other materials. By 2028 we expect the number of people in the borough aged 65 or older to increase by almost 19,000. With pressure on health services, hospital stays are likely to be reduced with more patients being treated at home. This will lead to an increased demand for clinical waste collections.



**Our plans:** We will need to explore ways to increase service efficiency and reduce costs. This could mean running the service in partnership with other councils, the NHS or another joint service provider.

## Bulky waste collection service



**Now:** Our bulky waste collection service helps residents who are unable to transport bulky items, such as mattresses, televisions and fridges, to the Reuse and Recycling Centre. Residents need to book the service and are charged depending on the type of items they need us to collect. The charge to the customer covers the costs of collection and not disposal, which is covered by residents' council tax.

We ask residents to leave items at the front of their property for collection and we make around 450 collections each year. Once collected, white goods and electrical items are sent for recycling and all other items are sent for disposal. Our preference is that bulky items are where possible reused so we also make residents aware of the Barnet Furniture Centre and other outlets that reuse donated unwanted furniture and white goods.

**Our plans:** We know there are a number of challenges the service needs to overcome:

- many items we collect through this service are still in working order and we want to look for ways for them to be reused. Where items cannot be reused we want to see if there are ways to recycle some of the materials within the items.
- asking residents to leave items at the front of their properties already causes problems for residents living in flats that are not on the ground floor. As the number of flats increases this will become an issue for a more people and we will need to investigate alternative ways this service can be provided in the future.

- we recognise that for some residents the cost of collection is more than they can afford. We will continue to review these charges along with the tonnage collected to try to make sure we provide a cost effective service.

## Hazardous waste collection service



**Now:** We have a contract with the City of London Corporation for the collection of hazardous wastes such as old chemicals and asbestos that cannot be safely managed through the normal residual waste collection service. City of London Corporation will collect hazardous materials directly from residents and also remove hazardous items that have been dumped.

**Our plans:** The amount of waste managed through this service is minimal so our focus will be to make sure our current approach continues to provide a good quality of service, is cost-effective, and meets any new regulatory requirements.

## Collection services for our businesses



**Now:** In 2014/15 over 10,000 tonnes of residual waste was collected by the council from local businesses via the paid for commercial waste service. This amount represents more than 10 per cent of the waste collected by the council in that year.

**Our plans:** A recycling collection service is not currently provided but we recognise the importance of encouraging business to recycle more. We are currently reviewing how we might provide competitively priced



mixed recycling and food waste collection services for those businesses that use our residual waste collection service. By the end of this strategy (2030), we expect that recycling collected from businesses will make up a significant proportion of our municipal recycling rate.

Illegal dumping of waste by businesses and households is an issue that we intend to address more rigorously. Dumping looks unsightly, can be dangerous and means that the local community unfairly ends up paying for collection and disposal of waste that they did not produce. We will undertake a fly-tipping enforcement campaign which will aim to ensure that all local businesses have suitable contracts for the disposal of waste materials and that those caught dumping are punished.

In some areas of the borough it is difficult to distinguish commercial waste from household waste, for example, where flats above shops set out their waste in the same location as the shops. This may be resulting in commercial waste being unintentionally collected with household waste and, causing additional and unnecessary disposal costs for the council. We will investigate how this can be addressed and will consider whether a requirement for businesses to set out materials for collection within certain time-slots (known as time banded collections) might help to address this.

## Collections for our schools

**Now:** The services that we provide to schools are central to engaging children in positive behaviours. While almost all the schools that use our residual waste collection service also use the mixed recycling service, under 10 per cent use the food



waste collection. Currently only around 31 per cent of waste generated by schools is recycled so to reach our 50 per cent target by 2020 this figure must greatly increase.

**Our plans:** We will engage schools by asking them to commit to increase recycling and reducing residual waste, with potential rewards for those that make a positive change. To support schools we will deliver a communications campaign to encourage the use of all recycling services and ensure that the recycling is free from contamination. We will also review how schools are charged for collection services to help motivate them to reduce residual waste and recycle more.

## Street scene services

The vast majority of our residents, businesses and visitors take responsibility for the waste and litter they produce and use the services we provide. Sadly there is a small minority of people that do not. Their actions result in litter, fly-tipping, abandoned and nuisance vehicles and dog mess on our streets and in our parks as well as graffiti and flyposting. All of which, damage the environment that we all live and work in. Our residents have told us that litter / dirt lying around is one of the top ten issues that they are concerned about<sup>9</sup>.



The council is legally responsible for the cleaning and maintaining the streets, parks, gardens and other public places in Barnet and we aim to keep the environment attractive for our residents, businesses and visitors. Saying that, we welcome, encourage and support local community groups and other volunteers to get involved in keeping the borough clean and tidy.

## Street cleaning

**Now:** We have a dedicated team out in all weathers cleaning the streets in Barnet. Our team sweep and litter pick, empty litter and dog waste bins, clear fallen fruit, leaves and dead animals as well as using vehicles and manual sweeping to clean the roads. There are around 70 recycling bins and litter bins mainly in North Finchley and Cricklewood. In 2014/15 we cleared over 5,500 tonnes of waste from our streets but collected less than one tonne for recycling.



**Our plans:** Our biggest challenge for street cleaning is to increase the amount of recycling collected by the service in a cost effective way. As the borough becomes more densely populated, it is likely that our team will collect more waste from the pavements, roads and other public spaces. Increasing the amount of recycling collected from these areas will therefore become even more important.

The recycling litter bins are sadly not used very much and the wrong materials are often put in them. We are looking at these bins and other ways to increase recycling collected by the street cleansing service.

<sup>9</sup>Barnet Council, Residents' Perception Survey, Spring 2015

## On street recycling sites



**Now:** There are currently 21 recycling sites throughout the borough which help residents recycle paper, cans, glass, textiles and waste electronic and electrical equipment. It is likely that the need for this service will reduce as the recycling service is provided to all flats. During 2014/15 the amount of dumping at recycling sites increased substantially compared to previous years resulting in increased costs for collection and disposal of this dumped waste.

**Our plans:** With the increased dumping of waste and recycling services being provided to more and more blocks of flats, we have started to review the bring bank service. As part of this review we will be considering whether some or all recycling sites should be removed or relocated and, if so, how we might best help residents to recycle textiles and waste electronic and electrical items which cannot currently be included with the mixed recyclable materials we collect.

## Fly-tipping



**Now:** It is our responsibility to clear waste that is dumped on public land. All sorts of items get dumped from resident's residual waste in black bags, unwanted furniture and electrical items to builders' waste and sometimes even hazardous materials.

In 2014/15 we collected and disposed of 1,500 tonnes of dumped waste, two tonnes of which was hazardous materials. The cost of disposing of this was covered by local taxpayers (our residents and businesses).

Feedback from residents indicates that there is high concern regarding fly-tipping at blocks of flats. A rough estimate is that each household ends up indirectly paying around £20 per year for waste dumped by businesses and other residents to be removed from blocks of flats, with even more costs incurred for disposing of the items. We believe it is important that everyone takes responsibility for disposing of their waste in the right manner and that residents do not have to have to pick up the costs of businesses and other residents not using the services available to them.

We managed to separate some items, like tyres and electrical items, out for recycling. Unfortunately it is usually very difficult to recycle fly-tipped waste, for example, furniture left out could be damaged by rain and the way we have to collect the items often damages them. We want to increase the amount of material reused and recycled so will look at how we can change the ways that these items are collected and disposed of.

**Our plans:** We think it is unfair that those dumping waste avoid charges and will be developing a communications and enforcement campaign to address fly-tipping. We will follow the lead of authorities such as those in Suffolk which delivered "Operation Tip Off" encouraging people to report fly-tipping with follow up enforcement actions. Operation Tip Off is delivered by the Suffolk Fly-Tipping Action Group; a taskforce that includes all Suffolk local authorities, the Environment Agency and trading standards as well as other interested parties.

## Our open spaces



**Now:** It is important that the parks and green spaces are kept in an attractive condition for our residents and visitors to enjoy. A team do just that and are out in all weathers emptying litter and dog bins and picking up litter. In 2014/15 they removed 485 tonnes of waste. They also cut the grass, shrubs and trees and weed the flower beds. We are proud to say that all the garden waste from these activities is composted.

**Our plans:** At the moment we are seeing how well used a number of recycling litter bins are used in two of the parks. Apart from this trial no other recycling is collected from the parks, which is something we want to change in the future.

As more people move into Barnet more people will want to enjoy our parks and green spaces. This is likely to mean that more waste is collected from the parks, which we will need to make sure our team is able to cope with.



## Our approach to engaging the community

Step by step over the last 15 years the majority of people in Barnet have embraced mixed recycling and a minority have participated in food waste collections. But, there is still a lot to do and a large amount of mixed recycling and food waste still ends up in the residual waste. We also still have problems with litter, dog mess and dumping of a large range of unwanted items and waste on our streets and estates.

We know it will take more than just sending out a service leaflet or a placing an advert in the local newspaper to achieve the aims of this strategy. We will follow national good practice to support our residents, businesses, visitors and staff to act in new ways.

The 6E's framework for behaviour change<sup>10</sup> tells us that in order for us to support people to change how they act we need to 'Explore' the current situation through monitoring the performance of our services and seeking views and feedback from the public; 'Enable' people to do the right thing by making our services easy and straightforward to use; 'Engage' people by communicating in a way that is meaningful to them; 'Encourage' through rewards, recognition and penalties; 'Exemplify' by taking the lead ourselves; and 'Evaluate' the outcomes. Changing behaviour is not easy, and will take time. We will write detailed plans that explain what we will do to create change.

Over the years we have tried many different ways to encourage residents to recycling more and to stop people littering, dumping waste and dog mess. Below are some of the highlights:

<sup>10</sup> MINDSPACE, Influencing behaviour through public policy, discussion document

The 6Es	Examples of what we have done so far
<b>Explore</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>held focus groups with residents in flats to discuss waste and recycling services</li> <li>conducted surveys with residents and staff about how they use the food waste service and what they think of the recycling service</li> <li>looked at the performance of our collection services and the types of materials that residents are throwing away</li> </ul>
<b>Enable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>changed the recycling service for houses from a service where residents have to sort the materials into two boxes, to a service where all materials are mixed and collected using a wheeled bin, making it easier for residents to recycle</li> <li>given residents and students in flats reusable bags to help take mixed recycling from the flat to the recycling bins</li> <li>offered a recycling service to all schools</li> <li>provided a separate food waste recycling collection to all houses</li> <li>trialled different ways of making the food waste service easier to use for residents</li> </ul>
<b>Engage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>launched a 50 per cent recycling by 2016 communications campaign</li> <li>produced an issue of Barnet First magazine dedicated to recycling</li> <li>talked with school children about recycling at the Jewish Family Centre Summer Camp</li> <li>promoted recycling to students with a stall at the annual Middlesex University freshers fair</li> <li>promoted the recycling and food waste collections and answered questions at community festivals</li> <li>shared our street cleaning programme with residents through the council's website</li> <li>supported litter picking events for local communities that want to clean up a chosen area</li> </ul>
<b>Exemplify</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all main council buildings have an internal recycling service</li> <li>recycling is promoted to council staff</li> <li>we have reviewed what happens at other councils</li> </ul>

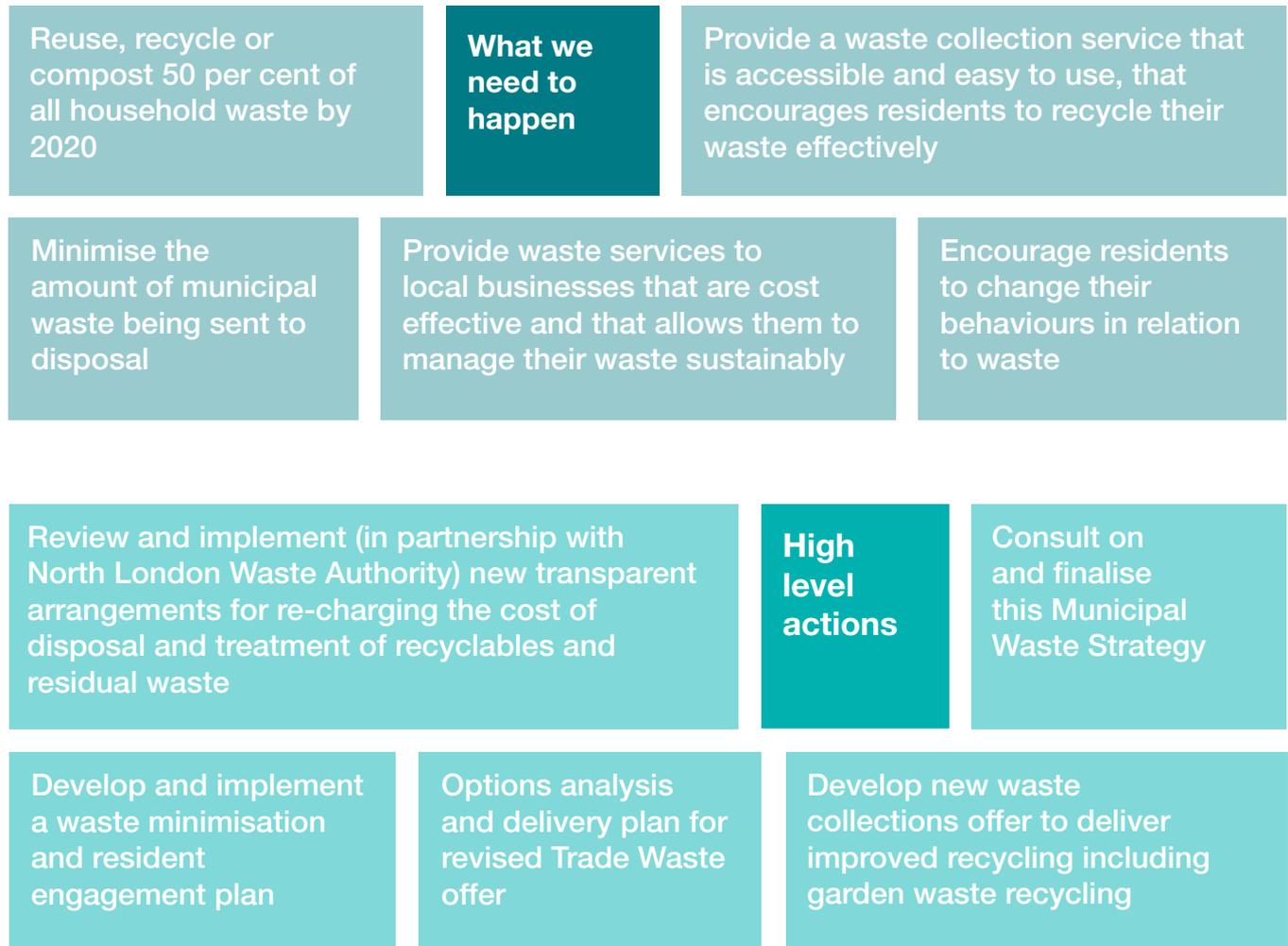
<p><b>Encourage</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• compulsory recycling was introduced in 2005 and remains one of our current policies. When it was first introduced the quantity of materials recycled increased by 28 per cent</li> <li>• carried out a doorstepping campaign linked with the launch of the mixed recycling service and food waste service targeting all properties provided with the collection service for houses</li> <li>• six months after the launch of the new recycling service a 'thank you' leaflet was sent to all the houses on the new service</li> <li>• if education and engagement are unsuccessful we enforce against graffiti, litter and fly-tipping through fines and prosecutions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evaluate</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after the new mixed recycling service was started we spoke to residents to see if they understood the changes and see if they had any problems using the new service</li> <li>• the council surveys residents from across the borough annually and asks them about how all council services are performing</li> <li>• we have looked at the number of residents putting their recycling containers out for collection so we know roughly how many people use the recycling service regularly</li> <li>• we have looked at the composition of waste materials in the household waste stream, to understand what materials that can be recycled are being recycled, and how much of this material is not being recycled by residents</li> </ul>



# The roadmap to 2030

There is a lot to do to make sure we deliver the aims of this strategy and meet our recycling target of 50 per cent by 2020. We will develop detailed Action Plans to support the delivery of the strategy. We have agreed with our members<sup>11</sup> what we need to do at a high level (see below) and our Action Plans will set out how we will do this. We will produce these Action Plans following the public consultation on this draft strategy.

<sup>11</sup> Environment Committee Commissioning Plan 2015 - 2020



## What is next?

We would like to hear your views on this draft strategy. You can provide your views on this strategy or the assumptions that underpin it. You can let us know what you think by going to <https://engage.barnet.gov.uk/> and taking part in our online survey. If you cannot access the internet then paper surveys are available for you to pick up at your local library.

The consultation will run from 18 January 2016 and 13 March 2016. Councillors on the Environment Committee will consider the feedback that we receive on the strategy in May 2016 with a final strategy being produced in May 2016. Detailed Action Plans for each service will be developed to support the delivery of the strategy along with relevant equalities impact assessments which will consider the protected characteristic.



# Glossary

Within this strategy we have used a number of terms to describe our approach to waste and recycling.

Term	Meaning
<b>Bulky waste service</b>	Our bulky waste collection service helps residents who are unable to transport bulky items, such as mattresses, televisions and fridges, to the reuse and recycling centre.
<b>Clinical waste service</b>	We provide a service for households in Barnet that have medical treatment at home and need to dispose of items such as dressings and syringes. Special rules apply to how this waste is collected and disposed of.
<b>Collection services</b>	We have used this as a general term to refer to all of the services that we provide to collect waste and recycling.
<b>Collections for flats</b>	Where there are six or more flats in one location, we provide communal waste and mixed recycling containers.
<b>Collections for houses</b>	Individual houses and groups of five flats or fewer are provided with the collection service for houses. Each household can use individual containers for their residual waste, mixed recycling, food and garden waste (in comparison to the communal containers that are provided for flats).
<b>Commercial waste</b>	Waste or recycling that is produced by businesses. The council offers a chargeable collection service for this waste.
<b>Contamination</b>	Materials that are put into the mixed recycling, food waste or garden waste containers that cannot be recycled through that collection service.
<b>Disposal</b>	Residual waste disposal is when waste is sent to a landfill site or energy from waste facility.
<b>Energy from waste facility</b>	Residual waste is sent to a specialised facility where it is burnt within boilers to generate electricity.
<b>EU directive</b>	A type of law which is issued by the European Union (EU). All EU countries then have to put this into their own legal system.
<b>Fly-tipping</b>	Fly-tipping is the unauthorised dumping of waste on a site that does not have a licence to accept waste (for example a road or pavement). Fly-tipping is illegal; people caught fly-tipping can be fined or prosecuted.
<b>Hazardous waste collection service</b>	A special collection service for hazardous wastes such as old chemicals and asbestos that cannot be safely managed through the normal residual waste collection service.

Term	Meaning
<b>Household waste</b>	Household waste is any waste or recycling that is produced by householders. It includes materials from the waste and recycling collections for flats and houses, bulky waste collections, Passover service, clinical waste, litter collections, street sweepings, materials dropped off at public recycling sites, and materials taken to Summers Lane Reuse and Recycling Centre.
<b>Household recycling rate</b>	The percentage of household waste (as described above) that gets recycled
<b>Mixed recycling service</b>	The recycling service provided to flats and houses. The recyclable materials (paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars, cartons, food tins and drinks cans, and household plastic packaging) are collected mixed together and taken to a materials recovery facility for sorting. The sorted materials are then sent on to be made into new products.
<b>Municipal waste</b>	All the waste and recycling that the council collects. Municipal waste includes household waste as well as waste and recycling collected from parks, businesses, schools and clearance of fly-tips.
<b>Municipal recycling rate</b>	Percentage of municipal waste (as described above) that gets recycled
<b>North London Waste Authority</b>	North London Waste Authority arranges the transport and disposal of waste collected by Barnet and six other London boroughs. It also manages a network of reuse and recycling centres and supports the boroughs to promote recycling to the public.
<b>Recycling services</b>	All of the services that we provide to help residents to recycle. This includes the mixed recycling service for houses and flats, food waste collections, garden waste collections and public recycling sites.
<b>Residual waste service</b>	Our residual waste service collects waste that is not separated out for recycling or composting, for example black bag waste. This waste is either landfilled in Buckinghamshire or sent to the energy from waste facility in Edmonton which generates electricity from the waste.
<b>Reuse</b>	Items such as furniture, clothes and shoes can often be used a number of times.
<b>Waste</b>	All types of materials that we handle including residual waste, mixed recycling, food waste, garden waste and bulky waste.
<b>White goods</b>	A general term used to refer to household appliances such as washing machines, fridges, dishwashers and tumble driers.

# Appendix

This appendix summarises the assumptions that we have made in developing this strategy.

## Legislation and targets

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.

As outlined in the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and the London Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy and 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.

Future targets will be based on municipal waste, not just household waste, as is common practice within many EU countries.

The 50 per cent national household waste recycling target in 2020 will increase in future years.

England could follow other parts of the UK in banning certain materials from landfill sites by 2030.

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

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.

As targets become harder to deliver groups of councils and other relevant bodies may act together to standardise communications campaigns – possibly London wide

Evidence from other local authorities has demonstrated that significant behaviour change and financial savings can be achieved by changing the capacity for residual waste. Within blocks of flats closing the residual waste chutes can have a similar effect.

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.

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

A depot for vehicles will exist within the borough along with capability for bulking mixed recycling, food waste and residual waste for onward transport.

North London Waste Authority will build a replacement energy from waste plant before 2030 and until then the existing energy from waste plant at Edmonton will be used. The new facility may mean that disposal costs increase leading to a need to reassess the costs of different waste services in Barnet.

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.

By 2030 Barnet Council will be making more use of digital channels to engage with residents, businesses and the wider public.

## Market dynamics

By 2030 recycling and composting of waste from local businesses will make a significant contribution to the municipal recycling rate.

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.

Prices for materials collected for recycling will continue to fluctuate meaning markets for the materials collected need to be carefully considered.

Grant Thornton predicts there will be further consolidation within the waste industry<sup>12</sup> 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.

## Economic and financial outlook

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.

North London Waste Authority costs will be paid for through a menu pricing arrangement by 2021.

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.

Financial efficiencies are required by Barnet Council from 2015 to 2020.

By 2020 further efficiencies will be required to meet Member and resident expectations.

For some services it costs more to separately collect items for reuse and recycling compared to collecting all waste together.

It costs more to send waste for disposal than it does to send it for recycling or composting.

## Local demographics

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.

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.

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.

Resident behaviour and changes in the use of technology will result in paper tonnage continuing to decrease and cardboard tonnage continuing to increase.

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.

<sup>12</sup> Grant Thornton – Market consolidation drives rising levels of M&A as waste sector evolves 3 June 2015  
Grant Thornton – An ever changing landscape – waste and environmental services in the UK, June 2015

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