

Consultation on Lambeth's Waste Strategy

Consultation Report
Date: August 2023

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Executive Summary

The London Borough of Lambeth (“the council”) is in the process of developing a new strategy, which will establish the strategic direction that the council will take in managing its waste and recycling services over the coming decade. In developing its strategy, the council has engaged with Lambeth residents from a diverse range of backgrounds across the borough. The engagement sought to understand residents' opinions on the council's proposals to improve the borough's recycling and waste services and to increase its recycling performance.

Engagement activities and a consultation survey titled ‘*Consultation on Waste Strategy proposals for fortnightly collections on non-recyclable waste*’ were conducted from Tuesday 30th May to Friday 30th June 2023. The survey was made available on the council’s website, with paper copies also being offered to ensure that people without access to the internet were not excluded. In addition, there were seven drop-in sessions and events across the borough. In all, a total of 7,103 responses were received. These consisted of 7,087 online responses and 16 paper responses. In addition, 182 residents were engaged with across the seven events and drop-in sessions.

Summary of Results

The survey incorporated a number of multiple-choice questions covering a range of topics, plus open-text questions and was tailored to the type of property residents lived in. This allowed respondents to express their opinions about the council’s proposals and their approach to improving the borough’s waste services and performance.

Fortnightly Collection of Black Bins from Kerbside Properties

Overall, 9% of respondents that live in a kerbside property stated that they did not have any concerns about the proposed changes. However, the top three concerns among respondents that live in a kerbside property were that residents would not have enough space in their bin (68%), followed by smell (53%) and vermin (47%). Residents raised concerns about how the scheme would work for:

- Households with children under the age of two, who typically generate additional non-recyclable waste through the use of single-use nappies.
- Residents that produce excess medical waste.
- Large families, houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) or houses converted into flats that share a bin, all of which may produce excess waste due to the large number of people sharing a bin.

Some respondents suggested that if fortnightly collections are introduced, the council should consider providing these types of households with larger bins, separate collections (i.e. for nappies or medical waste) or more frequent collections.

Recycling Collections

The survey found that 29% of respondents incorrectly place foil in their recycling bin or sack when this should be taken to the recycling centre or placed in their black bin. Some residents (16%) also incorrectly place plastic film (including food wrappers) in their recycling bin or sack when these items cannot currently be recycled in Lambeth. It was also found that 21% of respondents in kerbside properties with their own bin, as well as kerbside properties with shared bins, stated that they put their food waste in their black bin. Furthermore, the survey found that over half of the respondents

that live in a flat and share bulk bins or live in a flat above a shop would be 'very interested' or 'slightly interested' in a food waste recycling service.

Encouraging Residents to Reduce Their Waste and Promote Reuse:

Overall, residents were in agreement with the majority of the council's proposed waste reduction and reuse initiatives. Residents most strongly agreed with encouraging local businesses and cafes to create refill water points with 45% of respondents strongly agreeing and 31% agreeing. The proposal for the council to promote the use of the council's bulky waste service was also popular amongst residents, with 39% of respondents strongly agreeing and 38% agreeing. The most common response to the open-ended question which asked residents for further suggestions was that the council should provide a free bulky waste service, charge less for the service or charge less to those residents that may not be able to afford the bulky waste service, for example, those on benefits.

Respondents also suggested that the council should consider: making it easier to use the Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs); improving education and increasing awareness; lobbying against supermarkets to reduce plastic packaging; fining residents and landlords that do not recycle correctly; and working with local businesses.

The Local Environment

Overall, residents were in agreement with the majority of the council's proposed street cleansing initiatives. These include initiatives such as fining people for littering and fly-tipping, installing on-street recycling bins, supporting the community through the Neighbourhood Champions Programme and holding events and roadshows to raise awareness of the issues caused by littering and fly-tipping. Residents most strongly agreed with fining people for fly-tipping, with 90% of respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing. The initiatives to fine people for dropping litter and installing on-street recycling bins to capture recyclable material were also popular amongst respondents.

Respondents also suggested that the council should consider: installing CCTV to prosecute offenders; improving education and increasing awareness of the issues caused by littering and fly-tipping; installing more bins and emptying them more frequently; making it easier to use the RRC and the bulky waste service; and encouraging people to report a fly-tip online.

Reuse and Recycling Centre (RRC)

The survey found that only 43% of respondents were aware of the RRC on Vale Street and 57% were aware of the RRC on Smugglers Way.

Respondents suggested that the council should consider: making the RRCs easier to use without a car; removing the booking system; publicising what can be taken to the RRCs; opening more RRCs including local drop-off points for residents without cars; and opening the RRCs for longer.

Bulky Waste Service

The survey found that 51% of respondents have used the council's bulky waste service before, while 35% stated that they have heard of the bulky waste service but have never used it, and 14% stated that they have never heard of the service before. Nearly half of the respondents (47%) said that the most common issue which prevents them from using the bulky waste service more frequently is that it is too expensive.

Respondents suggested that the council should consider: reducing the cost of the bulky waste service; promoting and raising awareness of the bulky waste service; introducing mobile drop-off

points for bulky waste items on particular days; and offering residents a collection slot so they know when to place their items out for collection.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The London Borough of Lambeth (“the council”) is in the process of developing a new waste strategy, which will establish the strategic direction that the council will take in managing its waste and recycling services over the coming decade.

By being the first London council to declare a climate emergency in 2019, Lambeth placed itself at the forefront of the capital’s efforts to reduce its impact on the environment. The council’s waste and recycling activities are a key part of this, representing an area in which all of Lambeth’s citizens, businesses and visitors have a part to play. The council’s Lambeth 2030 Vision is for a zero-waste borough with reducing, reusing and recycling prioritised.

1.2 LB Lambeth’s Proposals

A key proposal would see non-recyclable waste for on-street properties (generally houses with wheelie bins or houses that have been converted into flats and share a wheeled bin) collected every two weeks, instead of every week. The recycling services would remain unchanged with dry mixed recycling and food waste continuing to be collected weekly.

In addition to this proposal, the consultation was used as an opportunity to gather wider information about how services could be improved to inform the update of the council’s wider strategy document.

2 The Consultation

2.1 Consultation Objectives

The consultation informed residents who would be affected by these changes, of the initiative the council was proposing in order to increase the borough’s recycling performance. It sought to gather information on residents’ acceptance of the proposals, any barriers which prevent residents from recycling more and how the council’s recycling and waste services could be improved. The consultation was primarily delivered electronically, however the option to complete a paper version was available to residents who did not have access to the internet.

The online consultation was split into five sections.

- The **first section** asked residents a set of questions about their recycling and waste collection service. There are five different types of services residents could receive depending on the type of property they live in. The survey was therefore designed to ask residents a slightly different set of questions depending on their type of property and bin collection service:
 - Section 1.1 was completed by residents that live in a kerbside property with wheelie bins or sacks used exclusively by their household. Residents will either have their recycling and waste collected in a bin or use sacks provided by the council.
 - Section 1.1.1 was therefore completed by residents that use a wheelie bin; and
 - Section 1.1.2 was completed by residents that use sacks.
 - Section 1.2 was completed by residents that live in a kerbside property where they share a wheelie bin with other households. This included residents that live in a house in multiple occupation (HMO) or a house converted into flats where occupiers share a bin.

- Section 1.3 was completed by residents that live in a property where they share large bulk bins with other households.
- Section 1.4 was completed by residents that live in a flat above a shop.
- The **second section** focused on what the council could do to encourage residents to reuse and reduce the waste they produce.
- The **third section** focused on street cleansing and the local environment.
- The **fourth section** focused on the Recycling and Reuse Centres (RRCs) in Lambeth and the bulky waste collection service.
- The **fifth section** sought to understand the demographics and characteristics of the respondents to ensure a diverse range of Lambeth's population was captured.

2.2 Who We Consulted

A total of 7,103 responses were received this was made up of 7,087 online responses and 16 paper responses.¹ In addition, 182 residents were engaged with across the seven events or drop-in sessions.

As explained in Section 2.1, the survey also sought to understand the opinions across a range of different types of properties, which can influence how residents' recycling and waste is collected in Lambeth. Overall, 93% of respondents stated they live in a kerbside property (this is made up of 67% that have their own bins or sacks and 26% that share a bin with other households), 6% stated they live in a flat with communal bins, <1% stated they live in a flat above a shop and 1% stated 'other'.

Compared to the population of Lambeth, 8% of all residents that live in a kerbside property (this includes properties with their own bin or sacks and those that share a bin), 3% of residents that live in a flat above a shop and <1% of residents that live in a flat/ an estate responded to the consultation.

A detailed breakdown of the respondents current type of accommodation and bin collection service can be found in Appendix C.1 (Figure A- 5).

This was not a statutory consultation, however, in order to ensure a diverse range of responses from a range of backgrounds were gathered, the council undertook an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA). The EQIA highlighted that the following groups may be negatively impacted by any changes to the recycling and waste collections, and hence the engagement activity focused on engaging with these groups (see Table 2-1).

¹ Different London Boroughs and Local Authorities receive a different number of responses to their recycling and waste consultations. For example, Hackney received 11,000 responses on their fortnightly waste collections consultation, while Redbridge received 1,116 responses on their waste and recycling survey. There are no minimum requirements for the number of residents Local Authorities are required to engage with in the development of their recycling and waste strategy.

Table 2-1. Groups Highlighted by the EQIA Which Could Be Negatively Impacted by Any Changes to the Recycling and Waste Services

Group	Further Information	The Percentage that Responded to the Consultation
Large families and households	6.8% of Lambeth residents (9,223 households) have 5 or more members, and larger households tend to generate more waste.	10% of the 9,223 large families and households responded to the survey.
People with disabilities	5.4% of Lambeth residents (17,092) are classed as people with disabilities or as having a long-term limiting illness. It is unknown what proportion live in kerbside properties and could be impacted by the proposals for fortnightly collections. Residents in this group may be generating excess waste which is not recyclable, such as medical waste or incontinence products.	5% of the 17,092 people with disabilities responded to the survey.
Pregnant women and families with babies and small children	Parents using disposable nappies and maternity pads may generate excess waste.	Data is not available on the number of pregnant women or families with babies and small children. However, 13% of respondents stated that they have one or more children aged two or under living in their household.
Black, Asian and Multi-Ethnic Groups	There may be potential language barriers and cultural differences, which could result in barriers to participating in the recycling and waste services.	0.5% of the 142,872 residents that identify as Black, Asian Mixed or other responded to the survey. However, responses were received from a diverse range of people (see Section 3.2.2)
English language proficiency	If English is not a resident's first language there may be potential barriers to them accessing information on the recycling and waste services.	0.1% of 260,983 residents that do not speak English as their main language responded to the consultation. This group made up 5% of all responses to the survey.

To engage with these groups, Lambeth council and Eunomia reached out to a number of community organisations and charities (including Lambeth Forum Network, Disability Advice Service Lambeth (DASL), Integrate Agency CIC and Age UK) to arrange a one-on-one call or workshop with the residents they frequently engage with to discuss the proposals outlined by the consultation. However, while not able to engage directly, some of these organisations were able to pass on the consultation information to their members. Some organisations stated that they were unable to engage at this stage as many of the residents they work with are experiencing more pressing concerns as a result of the cost-of-living crisis.

2.3 When We Consulted

Engagement activities and a consultation survey titled 'Consultation on Waste Strategy proposals for fortnightly collections on non-recyclable waste' was conducted from Tuesday 30th May to Friday 30th June 2023.

2.4 How We Consulted

The survey was made available on the council's website, with paper copies also being offered to ensure that people without access to the internet were not excluded. All paper surveys received by Eunomia were included in the analysis. The survey was promoted by the council via a letter to every affected resident, on its website, social media, in physical locations throughout the borough, and at seven local events and drop-in sessions.

2.4.1 Press Activity

An article promoting the consultation and the drop-in events was published via the council's news platform 'Love Lambeth'. The article is available [here](#).

2.4.2 Digital Activity

The consultation was promoted through the council's social media pages, including Twitter (@lambeth_council) and Facebook (@Lambethcouncil). Digital advertising of the consultation was also used to ensure it reached a substantial audience. The digital posts were seen over a million times by residents in Lambeth.

2.4.3 Print Activity

Paper copies of the consultation were available at local events and could be requested through the Environmental Services Team and posted to the resident by Eunomia. Residents were provided with a return address, envelope and stamp for them to return the survey once completed.

A letter advertising the consultation was also sent out to all residents in Lambeth part-way through the consultation period.

2.4.4 Event Activity

Total number of outreach events and drop-in sessions: Seven

Between Eunomia and Lambeth council Officers, the team attended seven drop-in sessions and events across the borough. This included four drop-in sessions and three events. A summary of the events and drop-in sessions attended and the number of residents, officers and the Eunomia team engaged with can be found in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Summary of the Drop-in Sessions and Events Attended by Lambeth Council Officers and the Eunomia Team.

Drop-in Session/ Event	Date	Number of Residents Engaged With
West Norwood FEAST	Sunday 4 th June 2023	35
Streatham Library Drop-in Session	Wednesday 7 th June 2023	13
Lambeth Country Show	Saturday 10 th and Sunday 11 th June 2023	53
Clapham Library Drop-in Session	Thursday 15 th June 2023	19
Brixton Library Drop-in Session	Monday 19 th June 2023	17
Tate South Lambeth Library Drop-in Session	Thursday 22 nd June 2023	20
Lambeth Environmental Services Forum	Thursday 27 th June 2023	25
Total		182

These events and drop-in sessions were advertised on the council’s website where residents were encouraged to attend if they had any questions or concerns. Furthermore, the council advertised the drop-in sessions at the libraries in a letter which was sent out to all affected residents in Lambeth advising them of the consultation.

Residents were encouraged to complete the online survey, with members of the team from Eunomia and Lambeth council available to answer any questions. All points raised were recorded by a member of the team.

3 Responses from Members of the Public

3.1 Summary of Results

This section of the report includes an analysis of the survey results and discussions held with residents that attended the events and drop-in sessions and is structured as follows:

- Recycling and waste collections (see Section 3.1.1).
- Reducing waste and promoting reuse (see Section 3.1.2).
- Street cleansing and the local environment (see Section 3.1.3).
- The Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs) (see Section 3.1.4).
- The bulky waste service (see Section 3.1.5).

3.1.1 Recycling and Waste Collections

3.1.1.1 Fortnightly Bin Collections

A key proposal in the consultation was changing the collection frequency of non-recyclable waste from weekly to fortnightly for those residents living in kerbside properties who had their own bin. Relevant respondents were therefore asked about their concerns regarding the introduction of fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections.² Figure 3-1 summarises residents’ concerns, in which:

- 68% of respondents stated that they will not have enough room in their black bin.
- 53% of respondents would also be concerned by smell.
- 47% of respondents would be concerned by vermin.

² Please note that prior to 7th of June, respondents could select all that apply for this question. It was then changed so that they could select up to two answers only as it appeared that respondents were selecting most of the options.

- 44% of respondents would be concerned by the impact it could have on the local street scene.
- 34% of respondents would be concerned about other people using their bins.
- 9% of respondents stated that they did not have any concerns about the proposed changes.

Furthermore, it should be noted that at some drop-in sessions and events council officers received a more positive response to the proposal for fortnightly collections. For example, at Norwood Feast, nearly half of the residents that council officers spoke to were in favour of the proposal, while a quarter were against the proposal and remaining either felt neutral towards the proposals or did not comment.

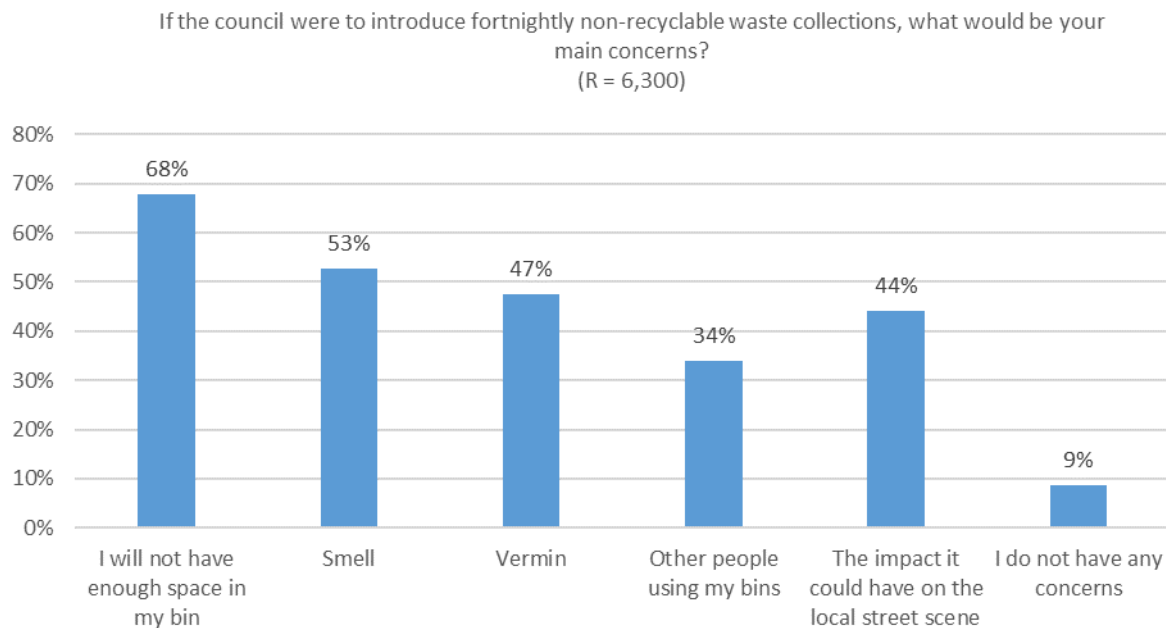
Of the respondents who live in kerbside properties with their own bin and stated that they 'do not have any concerns' regarding the council introducing fortnightly collections:

- A larger proportion (46%) compared to the overall response to the survey (36%) said that they have lived in Lambeth for 21+ years.
- A larger proportion (93%) compared to the overall response to the survey (87%) said that they have no children aged two or under
- On average, these respondents were older, with 22% of respondents aged 55-64 compared to the overall proportion of 15%; 16% being aged 65-74 compared to the overall proportion of 9%; and 8% being aged 75-84 compared to the overall proportion of 3%.
- A larger proportion (88%) compared to the overall response to the survey (75%) stated that they do not consider themselves to have a long-term disability.
- A larger proportion (96%) compared to the overall response to the survey (83%) stated that their ethnic group is white.

Of the respondents who live in kerbside properties with a shared bin and stated that they 'do not have any concerns' regarding the council introducing fortnightly collections:

- Fewer respondents (25%) said they have lived in Lambeth for 21+ years compared to the overall response to the survey (36%).
- A higher proportion of these respondents live with fewer people in the household, with 35% stating one person lives in the household compared to the overall response to the survey of 14%, 48% stated that two people live in the household compared to overall response to the survey of 31%.
- A larger proportion (96%) compared to the overall response to the survey (87%) stated that they have no children ages two or under.
- A larger proportion of the respondents were aged 25-34 (31%) compared to the overall response to the survey (16%).
- A larger proportion (86%) compared to the overall response to the survey (75%) stated that they do not consider themselves to have a long-term disability.
- A larger proportion (98%) compared to the overall response to the survey (83%) stated that their ethnic group is white.

Figure 3-1. Respondents Concerns Regarding the Introduction of Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Waste Collections for Kerbside Properties (Includes Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bin and Kerbside Properties with a Shared Bin).



Further analysis was conducted on the question above for kerbside properties with their own bins in which it was found that a higher percentage of the 18-24 age group (88%) stated that they will not have enough space in their bin. Whereas, lower than average percentages of older age groups stated they would not have enough space in their bin, with 57%, 46%, 42% and 14% of the age groups 55-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ stating this response respectively. These results are summarised in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 1). There was no significant difference in results to this question depending on whether English was respondents first language – this analysis can be viewed in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 2). When comparing results between ethnicities, the only notable difference in responses was of those who stated their ethnicity was white, where 12% stated that they did not have any concerns, whereas between 1-4% with Black, Asian, Mixed or other backgrounds chose this response. These results are summarised in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 3).

For kerbside properties with a shared bin, an increased amount of younger people also stated that they would not have space in their bin compared to older respondents (summarised in Appendix C.1.7, Table A- 4). The results for kerbside properties with a shared bin also followed the same trend as kerbside properties with their own bin when looking at response trends with English as respondents' main language and when comparing responses from different ethnicities. These results are summarised in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 5 and Table A- 6).

Respondents who stated that they were concerned they will not have enough space in their bin for fortnightly collections, were then asked what they consider to be the main reason they would run out of capacity. Of the respondents with their own bins, the majority (55%) stated that the main reason they would run out of space in their black bin was for 'other' reasons than those outlined in the survey. The options outlined in the survey included whether the respondent lives in a property with too many people, has children in nappies, has a lot of pet waste, or has bulky medical waste. Appendix C.1.1 (Figure A- 16) summarises why residents that have their own bins think they will not have enough space in their black bin to have it collected every fortnight.

Further analysis of the free text found that the most commonly mentioned issue was that their bin was already full (see Table 3-1 for an analysis of the responses to 'other'). Other common issues included nappies, neighbours misusing their bins, households with children producing excess waste and pet waste. Some of these issues raised, such as nappy waste, were options for respondents to choose from in the survey. However, respondents likely chose 'other' to expand on why they would not have enough space in their black bin for it to be collected fortnightly.

Table 3-1. Analysis of 'Other' Responses to the Question 'Why do you think you will not have enough room in your bin' – Kerbside Properties with Their Own Black Bin and Those That Share a Black Bin

Statement	Number of Respondents			Respondent Comments
	Total	Properties With Their Own Bins	Properties That Share a Bin	
Bin is already full	193	71	122	<p><i>"My bins are already full with weekly collections"</i></p> <p><i>"My bin is already full even though I recycle everything the council currently recycles"</i></p> <p><i>"We have regular family guests staying to study, or visit, and the standard black bin is already full after 7 days"</i></p> <p><i>"My bin is already full in one week . In 2 weeks it would be overflowing and foxes and other animals would come and make a mess"</i></p>
Nappies	96	73	23	<p><i>"Children in nappies and 5 people at the property"</i></p> <p><i>"We have children with nappies, we get a lot of deliveries and many packages still come with non recyclable packaging."</i></p>
Neighbours misusing over overflowing bins	82	41	41	<p><i>"Neighbours misuse the bins"</i></p> <p><i>"Neighbours are a bigger household producing more waste. Bins are already quite small. They will not have enough capacity for two weeks worth of waste."</i></p> <p><i>"Neighbours who do not recycle already had issues with them using my black bin for food waste etc when there bin is full can imagine this will get worse"</i></p>

Statement	Number of Respondents			Respondent Comments
	Total	Properties With Their Own Bins	Properties That Share a Bin	
Children	81	60	21	<p><i>"When all the children come home or we are clearing things out, we would run out of room in the bin"</i></p> <p><i>"2 adults and 2 children create a lot of waste unfortunately"</i></p> <p><i>"Too many people and young children in my property and also my children's extra needs cause more waste"</i></p> <p><i>"I only have three people living in the household but I am a childminder from home so I have a lot of extra waste above the number of people living in the household"</i></p> <p><i>"We live in a 6 person household with three children under 5"</i></p>
Pet waste	54	47	7	<p><i>"Pet waste every week but also we have a small bin"</i></p> <p><i>"I have pets and even though I recycle everything I can, I still have a full black bin each week"</i></p>
A larger black bin should be provided	35	24	11	<p><i>"The bin is too small for a house of 5+ people, if we had our old larger bin it may be possible but worried about vermin and smell still as bins by front door"</i></p> <p><i>"Bin is too small. Other properties have a larger bin than we do which would help"</i></p> <p><i>"The bin is already completely full every week- and there is no space for a larger bin at the front of the house"</i></p> <p><i>"I would need a larger bin. My bin is full each week already"</i></p>
Too many people living in the property	46	24	22	<p><i>"We have a lot of waste. We have a big family living together."</i></p> <p><i>"I ticked that too many people living in the property initially and I think that's not necessarily true. I think it's because we are three people sharing a house rather than a family, so we each produce our own rubbish for the black bin rather than it being one family who produces rubbish which I think would be less."</i></p>

Statement	Number of Respondents			Respondent Comments
	Total	Properties With Their Own Bins	Properties That Share a Bin	
Already recycle everything	26	23	3	<p><i>"We recycle everything we can, but there is still enough non-recyclable waste to fill the bin"</i></p> <p><i>"We recycle everything we can but bi weekly collection wouldn't give us enough room and we have nowhere to store any overspill"</i></p> <p><i>"The council introduced smaller black bins to encourage recycling a few years ago. We already recycle everything we can and are careful about the packaging of items we buy. Even so, the black bin is often full or nearly full after a week. Until retailers and delivery companies use recycling packaging (or no packaging) more often and consistently this feels like residents getting squeezed between firmer council regulations on one side, but slack regulations from government on retailers and delivery companies on the other"</i></p>
Medical waste	17	16	1	<p><i>"Elderly mother with medical issues so a lot of waste plus a lot of visitor's waste"</i></p> <p><i>"Our bins are full every week, we have pet & medical waste as well as items that cannot be recycled"</i></p>
Adult incontinence products	11	9	2	<p><i>"My mother is elderly and incontinent and uses incontinence pads daily sometimes 4-5 times a day"</i></p>

Of the respondents that share a bin with other households, the survey found that the main reason for not having enough space in their bin was that ‘too many people live in the property’. This was stated by 55% of respondents. This was supported by residents at the drop-in sessions and events, with one resident that lives in an HMO stating that they *“live in a property with eight other people who do not put the right things in the right container”*.

For a breakdown of the reasons why residents with their own bin and those that share a bin with other households feel that they will not have enough space in their bin for fortnightly collections, see Appendix C.1.1 (Figure A- 16) and Appendix C.1.3 (Figure A- 39) respectively.

Cross-analysis of respondents that stated they live in a kerbside property with their own bins, found that the majority of respondents (64%) who stated that their black bin was ‘completely full’ also stated that their green wheelie bin was ‘completely full’ or ‘so full the lid cannot be closed’ when they put it out for collection. On the other hand, of these respondents with a ‘completely full’ black bin, 35% stated that their green wheelie bin was between ‘three-quarters full’ and ‘virtually empty’. This highlights how there may be room for residents to increase the amount they recycle and reduce their non-recyclable waste capacity through increased communication and continued support from the council. However, the council may need to review the current capacity of residents recycling bins and if there is the capacity to divert recyclable material from residents black bins to their recycling containers. See Appendix C.1.1 for a detailed breakdown of the fullness of residents black bins (Figure A- 7) and recycling bins (Figure A- 8).

Further analysis was conducted on all the respondents who stated that they would not have enough space in their bin if fortnightly collections of non-recyclable waste were introduced. Table 3-2 shows the **percentage of respondents who stated that they would not have enough space in their bin, compared to the number of children in their household**. Of the respondents who have no children, 64% stated that they would not have enough space in their bin if the change to fortnightly collections was made. However, this increases to almost 80% for respondents who have one or two children aged two or under and this further increases to 85% for respondents with five or more children. A smaller sample size was available to determine the results for those with more than two children and therefore further analysis should be conducted on larger families. Respondents to the survey stated:

“Nappies need more frequent collection”

“Nappies and pet waste outside houses for a fortnight in the summer will smell and be unhygienic”

“Yes – big concern with a child in nappies, the smell will be horrendous. Very bad idea for a family Road like those in Hyde Farm... I urge you to reconsider this proposal. Or at least have a nappy collection weekly.”

This was supported by residents that attended the events and drop-in sessions, with one resident at the Brixton Library drop-in session who stated:

“There are 12 people living in a property that has been converted into 4 flats. They only have two rubbish bins currently. It would not work if collections change to fortnightly. There are also families with small children which produce nappies in the building which fill up the bins quickly”.

This highlights that the majority of people with children aged two or under are concerned about not having enough space in their black bin for non-recyclable waste. In the event that fortnightly collections are introduced, the council may need to consider solutions for households with children

aged two or under – this may include options such as offering larger bins, a separate nappy collection or more frequent collections to households with children aged two or under.

Table 3-2. Percentage of Respondents With Stated Number of Children Who Said They Will Not Have Enough Space in Their Bin

Number of Children Aged 2 or Under in a Household	Percentage of Respondents Who Stated That They Will Not Have Enough Space in Their Bin for Fortnightly Collections
0	64%
1	77%
2	79%
3	64%
4	69%
5+	85%

A similar analysis was conducted which looks at the **percentage of respondents who stated they will not have enough space in their bin, compared to the number of people in the household**. As shown in Table 3-3, 49% of respondents with one person in their household would be concerned, whereas 80% of people with five people in their household would be concerned. This increase to 97% for people with 10+ people in their household.

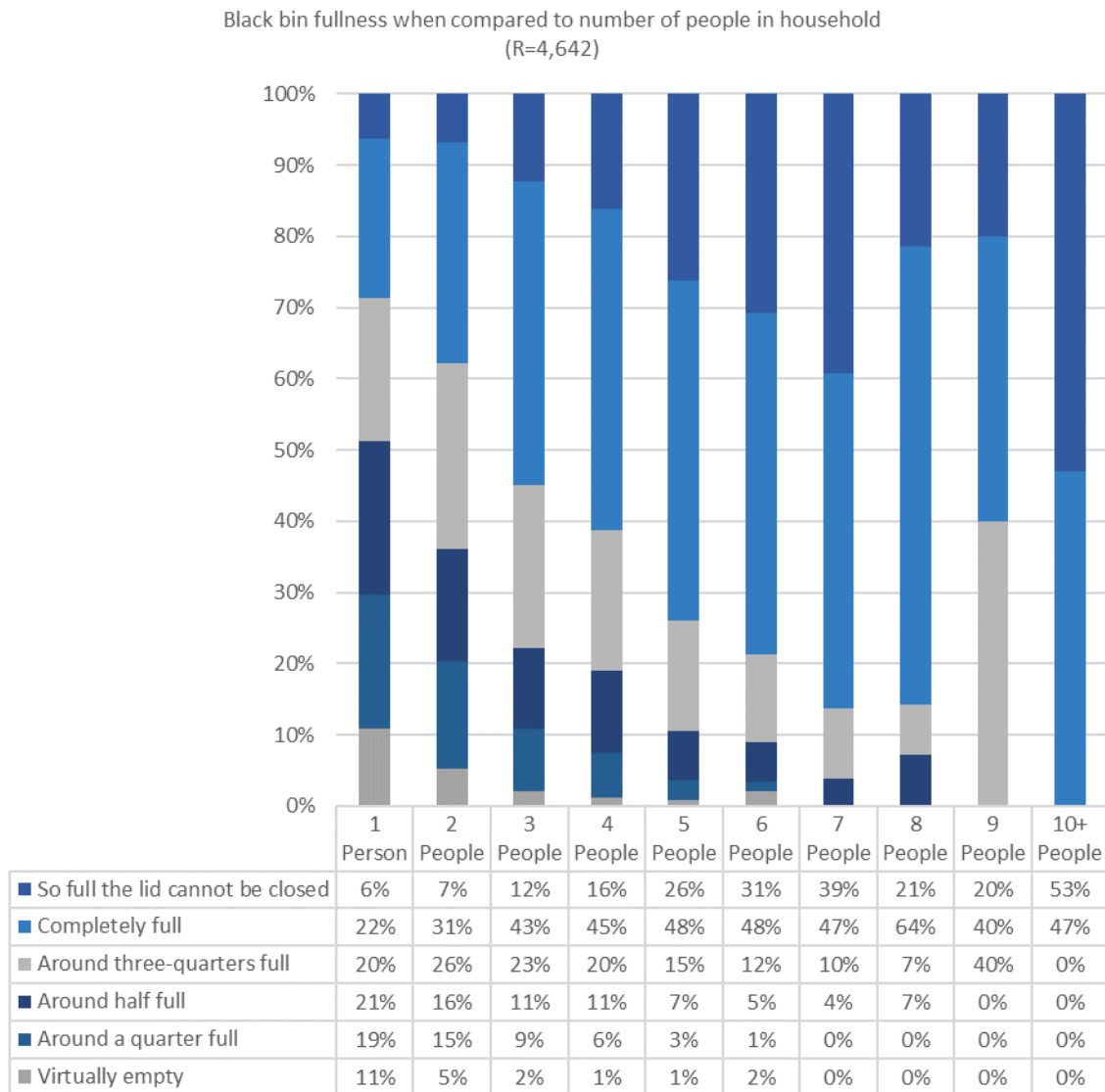
Table 3-3. Percentage of Respondents With Stated Number Of People in Their Household Who Said They Will Not Have Enough Space in Their Bin

Number of People in Household	Percentage of Respondents Who Stated That They Will Not Have Enough Space in Their Bin
1	49%
2	58%
3	70%
4	71%
5	80%
6	84%
7	85%
8	75%
9	81%
10+	97%

Figure 3-2 also highlights how respondents reported that with more people in a household, the black wheelie bin is on average fuller. This may lead to the council needing to consider providing larger bins to households or more frequent collection to households with more occupiers if the change to fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections is introduced. An example of such a policy can be seen to be implemented by the London Borough of Redbridge whereby larger bins can be provided to households should they have five or more permanent people living in the household, or if the household has more than two children in nappies (amongst other criteria)³.

³ 'Bin Sizes', London Borough of Redbridge, accessed 6 July 2023, <https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/new-wheelie-bin-rubbish-collection/bin-sizes/>

Figure 3-2. The Fullness of Respondents Black Bin Compared to the Number of People in Their Household



Of the people who stated that they have a disability, 62% stated that they would not have enough room in their bin. This highlights how the majority of people with a disability are concerned about their black bin getting full of non-recyclable medical waste if the move to fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections is made. One respondent to the survey stated:

“My wife has a disability, bulky medical waste means the non-recyclable bin is full every week and would definitely overflow if a fortnightly collection”

However, this proportion is equal to the percentage of total respondents who are also concerned about not having enough space in their black bin (64%). There may be certain cases where people who have a disability may require more room in their bin and this should be considered by the council in the development of the recycling and waste strategy, and any future service changes made.

Finally, residents were asked if they had any further concerns not mentioned or felt there were ways that the council could support residents if fortnightly collections were introduced for kerbside properties. As shown in Table 3-4, the main concern highlighted by residents living in kerbside

properties with their own black bin and those that share a black bin, was whether fortnightly collections would attract vermin. Residents also expressed concerns that the council is reducing the service residents receive at a time when council tax is increasing. The council should consider, and where possible mitigate, these concerns in the development of its recycling and waste strategy and in the event that fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections are introduced.

Table 3-4. Analysis of open-ended question 'Do you have any other concerns not mentioned above or ways the council could support residents if fortnightly collections of non-recyclable waste are introduced?' – Kerbside Properties with Their Own Black Bin and Those That Share a Black Bin

Statement	Number of Respondents	Respondent Comments
Vermin (incl. foxes, rats and mice)	903	<p><i>"Vermin, smell, lack of space, other people using the bin"</i></p> <p><i>"Danger to young children from over spilling bins and associated vermin."</i></p> <p><i>"You will encourage rats and it will mean rubbish is dumped on the streets."</i></p> <p><i>"Foxes and vermin would be attracted to bins if they are left for longer."</i></p> <p><i>"The smell would be terrible and attract foxes."</i></p>
Reducing the service residents receive when council Tax is increasing	321	<p><i>"It is wholly unacceptable the we pay increasing council tax year on year and we are going to be further penalised with Fortnightly collection."</i></p> <p><i>"I do not support fortnightly collection of non recyclable waste as council has more than increased the council tax and should not use this to cut down costs."</i></p> <p><i>"Will we pay less council tax"</i></p>
Issues with neighbours i.e., neighbours or other residents putting rubbish in their black/green bin	211	<p><i>"People putting their rubbish in my bins"</i></p> <p><i>"Other people putting stuff in our bin"</i></p> <p><i>"Fly-tipping from neighbours"</i></p>
The council should provide larger black bins	86	<p><i>"a larger black bin would suffice if we move to fortnightly"</i></p> <p><i>"Larger bins would need to be provided, although there is limited space to store these by the property."</i></p> <p><i>"Slightly larger bins may help with the fortnightly collection."</i></p>

Missed collections	37	<p><i>“Weekly collection keeps everything tidy and I am worried about standards dropping especially if one fortnightly collection is missed”</i></p> <p><i>“I am worried about missed collections – a missed collection will mean a month’s worth of refuse left uncollected.”</i></p> <p><i>“Binmen do not reliably empty bins each week and complaints procedure for rectifying this doesn’t work well enough. If they missed collections on a fortnightly basis that would be a disaster.”</i></p>
Refuse collection crew possibly losing their job	14	<p><i>“Also I am concerned about your workforce – are you cutting jobs?”</i></p> <p><i>“Loss of jobs. How many are going to be redeployed on the same wages.”</i></p>

3.1.1.1.1 Drop-in Sessions and Event Themes

Table 3-5 details the number of people against, in favour and neutral regarding the council’s proposal to introduce fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections resulting from the discussions that took place at these drop-in sessions.

Table 3-5. Number of residents at drop-in events and sessions which were against, in favour or neutral regarding the council’s proposal to move to fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections.

Drop-in Session/ Event	Opinion on the proposal
West Norwood FEAST	Against: 9 In favour: 15 Neutral: 11
Streatham Library Drop-in Session	Against: 3 In favour: 1 Neutral: 9
Lambeth Country Show	Against: 6 In favour: 19 Neutral: 28
Clapham Library Drop-in Session	In favour: 1 Neutral: 18
Brixton Library Drop-in Session	Against: 2 In favour: 2 Neutral: 13
Tate South Lambeth Library Drop-in Session	Against: 1 In favour: 4 Neutral: 15

It is worth noting that a further engagement exercise was undertaken at the Lambeth Environmental Services Forum. At the time of writing this report, information regarding the perceptions of the attendees to the proposals was not available. As such, this information is not included in Table 3-5.

The key themes from the sessions outlined above can be summarised, in which it was found that across all sessions residents had concerns regarding how other people (neighbours etc.) would

behave if the proposals in the consultation were introduced. Many residents stated that they would be happy with the move to fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections, however, they would be worried about issues such as a diminished street scene due to neighbours putting bags of rubbish out on the street and bins overflowing. Another key theme which arose from these engagement sessions was that residents would like the Council to consider providing larger bins (for both non-recyclable waste and recycling) for households with specific needs such as those with medical conditions and those with children. Residents would also like the Council to consider providing larger bins for properties that have been turned into flats.

It was also highlighted multiple times across these sessions that residents were not happy with the way that bins are left on the street after their waste has been collected – stating that there are often abandoned bins left on the street as the crews do not put bins back within the property boundary after they have been emptied.

3.1.1.2 Recycling Collections

Residents were asked how important it is to them that the people of Lambeth recycle more.

- 66% of respondents stated that this is very important to them.
- 23% stated that this is fairly important to them.
- 7% stated that this is neither important nor unimportant.

This highlights how the majority of respondents believe that increasing the recycling performance in Lambeth is important. The responses are summarised in Appendix C1.6 (Figure A- 57).

Respondents were then asked what the main barriers were to increasing the amount they recycle. Of the respondents who live in a kerbside property with their own bins, 75% of respondents stated that they already recycle everything possible, 8% stated that they do not have enough recycling bins to recycle everything and 7% were not sure what could be recycled. Kerbside properties with sacks also had similar concerns to those with bins, with 70% of respondents stating that they recycle everything possible. A further 11% of respondents with sacks stated that there is not enough space to store recycling separately in their household. Of the respondents who have kerbside properties with shared bins, 69% stated that they recycle everything possible, 13% stated that others do not use the bins correctly and 12% stated that there is not enough space in their house or flat to store everything.

Of the respondents with shared bulk bins, 34% of respondents stated that there are not enough recycling bins to recycle everything, 32% stated that their household recycles everything possible, and 31% stated that other residents do not use the bins correctly. This highlights the concerns that people have with residents and neighbours not using their bins correctly. This concern was also highlighted during the community engagement sessions.

It was noted multiple times during the community engagement, especially at Brixton Library, that residents were *“worried about neighbours not following the rules”*. It was also noted that *“Neighbours don’t use any of the bin(s) except black so it will get a lot worse if the frequency is reduced”* as well as another respondent stating that *“Passers-by abuse other people’s bins – using them to put their rubbish in when their own bins are full”*.

Respondents with shared bulk bins also highlighted barriers such as the bin store not being accessible due to fly-tipping, not having enough space to store everything in their flat, as well as not liking entering the bin store due to poor cleanliness or vermin.

Of the respondents in flats above shops, 53% stated that they recycle everything possible, 19% stated that space to store recycling separately in their flat, 16% stated that they do not have enough sacks, while 13% stated that they do not receive the council's recycling sacks.

A detailed breakdown of the responses can be viewed by housing and bin type in Appendix C.1. Further analysis was conducted to identify any differences in responses from those with a large household (5 or more people), with a disability and those with children. No notable differences in responses were found.

Respondents were also asked about where they place commonly recyclable materials when they are discarded. The majority of respondents correctly recycle these materials with more than 97% of respondents correctly placing paper and card, plastic, glass and cans in their recycling bin or sack – this information is summarised in Appendix C.1.6 (Figure A- 58). However, it was found that 29% of respondents incorrectly place foil in their recycling bin or sack when these should be taken to the recycling centre or discarded in their black bin. Some residents (16%) also incorrectly place plastic film (including food wrappers) in their recycling bin when these items cannot currently be recycled in Lambeth. It was also found that only 82% of respondents place food and drink cartons in their recycling bin or sack. This information is summarised in Appendix C.1.6 (Figure A- 60 and Figure A- 61).

It was also found that 21% of respondents in kerbside properties with their own bin as well as kerbside properties with shared bins, stated that they put their food waste in their black bin. Food waste should be placed in food waste caddies which are available to these properties. This will help to increase the recycling rate in the borough as well as reduce the amount of non-recyclable waste that is placed in black bins. Should the council introduce fortnightly non-recyclable waste collections, this will be an important message to convey to residents.

Residents were also asked where they discard of additional materials such as textiles, electricals and batteries. This information is presented in Appendix C.1.

3.1.1.3 Food Waste Collections

Respondents who are offered the food waste collection service were asked to what extent they currently recycle leftover food waste; this information is summarised in Appendix C.1.6 (Figure A- 59). Of the responses, 62% of respondents state that they recycle all of their food waste every week. It was also found that 16% of respondents very rarely or never recycle their food waste. This highlights an area which could improve through resident education and the council's support to increase recycling rates. A further 4% of respondents do not recycle their food waste as they have lost or broken their caddy. This needs to be addressed by the council to further increase the recycling rate and decrease the amount of non-recyclable waste.

Respondents were also asked what would make it easier for them to recycle food waste, with 55% of all respondents who are offered the service stating an outdoor caddy which is secure and fox proof. A further 19% of respondents stated more reliable food collections, 11% stated more information on what can be recycled in the food waste caddy and 6% stated more information on why they should recycle their food waste. 37% of respondents selected 'other' as a response to this question, the majority of these responses were residents stating that they already recycle all of their food waste. Additional responses are shown below:

“Food bag and recycle bag should be given to houses”

“Bigger indoor and outdoor caddy. The outdoor caddy definitely needs to be more secure. I currently put bricks on it and occasionally the foxes still manage to break it open”

“Compostable liners for food bins to help keep them clean”

“A bigger bin. We only have 2 for 6 flats”

The food waste collection service is being trialled with flats that share bulk bins. Of the 81% of respondents that share bulk bins and do not currently receive the service, 44% were very interested, 23% were slightly interested and 33% were not interested (see Appendix C.1.4, Figure A- 49).

Flats above shops do not currently receive the food waste collection service, however, 48% of respondents stated that they were very interested in receiving the service, 28% were slightly interested and 24% were not interested (see Appendix C.1.5, Figure A- 54). This indicates there is an appetite for residents who live in flats above shops to receive this service, which would help the council with their recycling ambitions should the service be introduced and well utilised by residents.

3.1.1.4 Garden Waste Collections

Of all respondents, 39% are subscribed to the garden waste service, 48% are not subscribed and 13% do not have a garden. Of the respondents who use the garden waste service, Figure 3-3 summarises how often they use the service.

Figure 3-3. Use of the Garden Waste Collection Service for Kerbside Properties with their Own Bins/Sacks and Kerbside Properties with Shared Bins

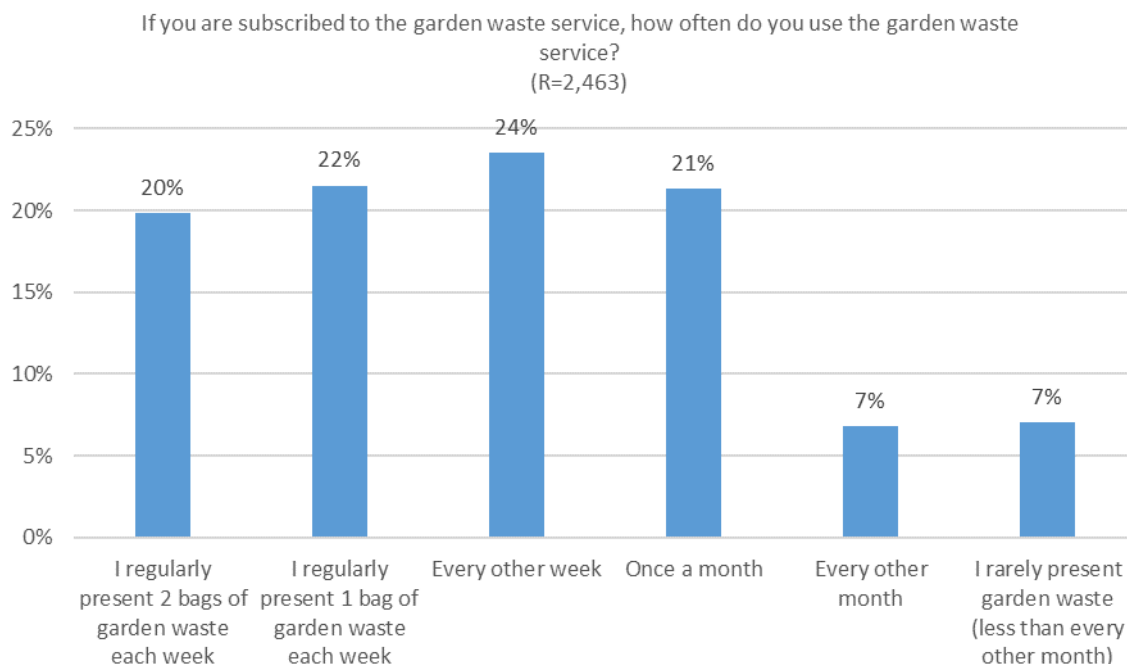
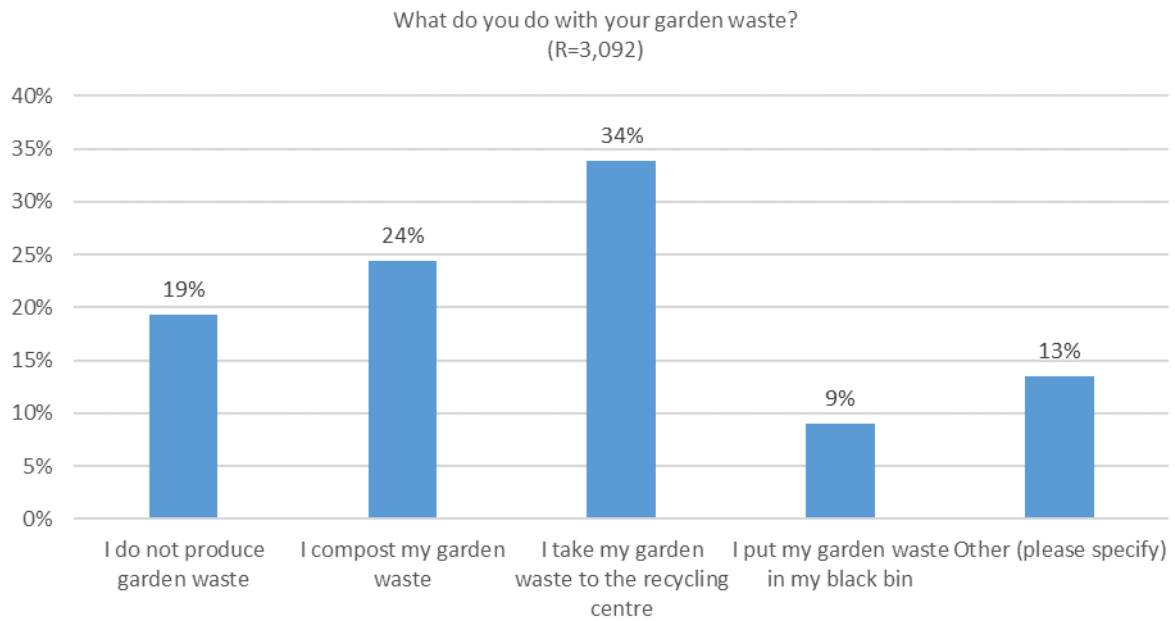


Figure 3-4 shows how the respondents that do not use the garden waste service dispose of their garden waste. The analysis shows that 34% take their garden waste to the recycling centre, followed by 24% that compost their garden waste. 19% of respondents do not produce garden waste. Only 9% dispose of their garden waste in their black bin.

Figure 3-4. How Respondents Dispose of Their Garden Waste if They Are Not Subscribed to the Garden Waste Service



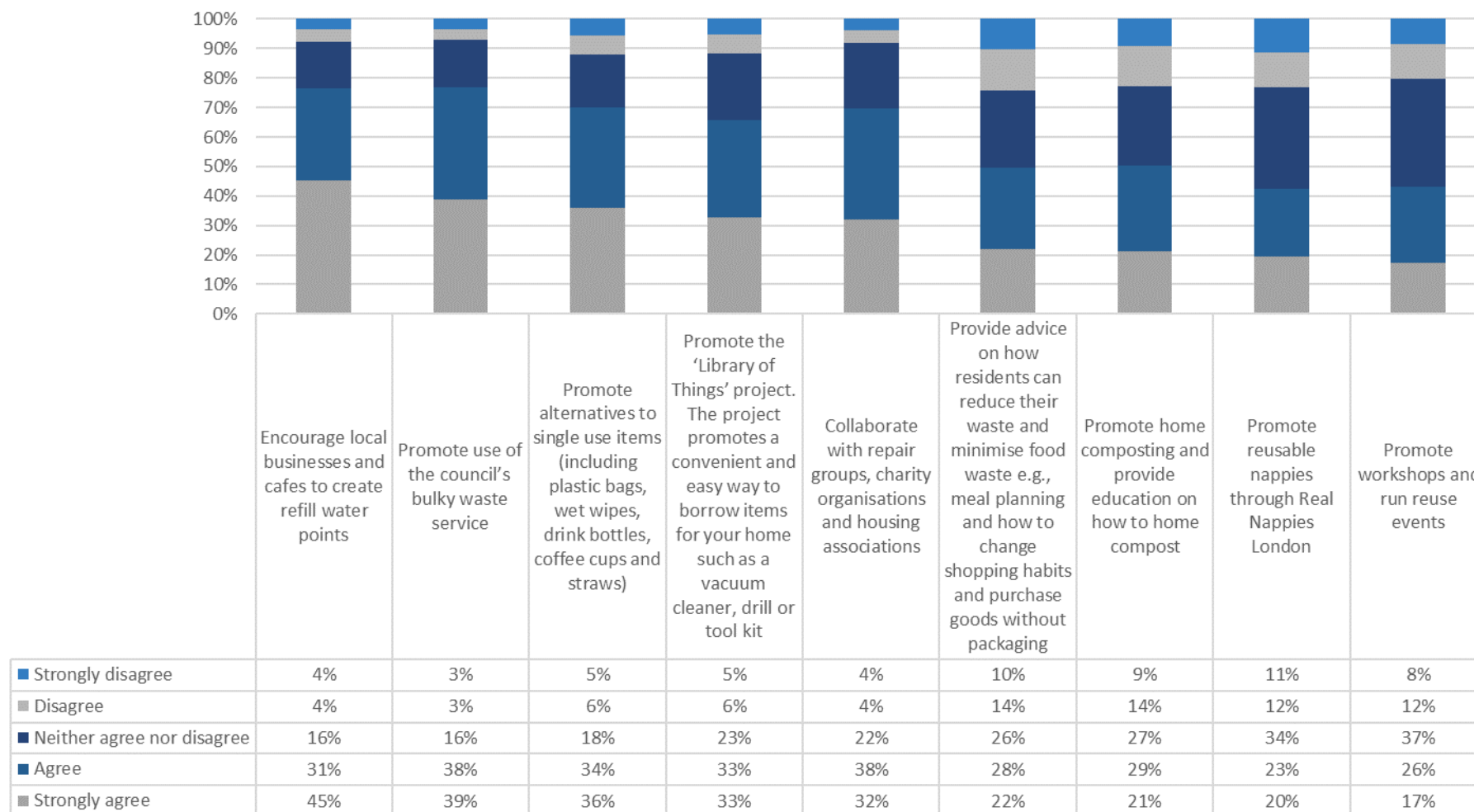
3.1.2 Reduce and Reuse

Residents were asked to state the extent to which they agree or disagree with initiatives proposed by the council to encourage residents to reduce their waste and promote reuse where possible. As shown in Figure 3-5, residents most strongly agreed with encouraging local businesses and cafes to create refill water points with 45% of respondents strongly agreeing and 31% agreeing. The proposal for the council to promote the use of the council’s bulky waste service was also popular among residents (39% strongly agreed and 38% agreed).

In addition, a popular proposal was for the council to promote alternatives to single-use items (36% strongly agreed and 34% agreed) and for the council to promote the ‘Library of Things’ (33% strongly agreed and 33% agreed).

Figure 3-5. Response to the Council's Waste Reduction Proposals

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following actions as an effective way for the council to reduce waste?
(R=6,458)



Overall, residents were in agreement with the majority of the council’s proposed waste reduction and reuse initiatives. The initiatives which residents least agreed with were promoting reusable nappies through Real Nappies London (23% disagreed, however a relatively large proportion (34%) remained neutral) and proving advice on how residents can reduce their waste and minimise food waste (24% disagreed). In addition, as shown in Table 3-5 and explored further below, some concerns were raised as to the cost of implementing these proposals.

Residents were then asked if there are any other ways the council could help residents reduce their waste and encourage reuse. The most common solution highlighted by residents was for the council to make the bulky waste service easier and cheaper for residents to use, this was mentioned in 298 responses. A respondent to the survey stated the council should *“Charge less for the bulky waste service to support those without access to a vehicle”*.

While some residents said that the council should reduce the cost of the bulky waste service or make it free to everyone, some residents said that the service should be free or cheaper *“for anyone who does not own a car”* or for those on benefits. Another common solution was for the council to consider making the RRCs easier to access by removing the online booking system and by collecting a wider range of materials for recycling. One respondent to the survey said, *“Get rid of the current restrictions on the use of the recycling centre. The booking system is hopeless and unnecessary in a post-Covid lockdown environment”*.

Some concerns were raised as to whether the council should be spending money on initiatives to reduce waste and encourage reuse, with one respondent to the survey stating, *“None of above, is waste of money”*. Some respondents added that the funding should be used to help fund the collection service or other areas within the council’s remit. An example of some of the responses received through the survey can be found below:

“Actually collect rubbish and not waste money on pretending that you do”

“These all sound like good ideas. However, I would be reluctant for the council to spend too much money in this area, to the detriment of areas such as social housing and schools”

An overview of the common suggestions for the council to consider including as part of the recycling and waste strategy can be found in Table 3-5.

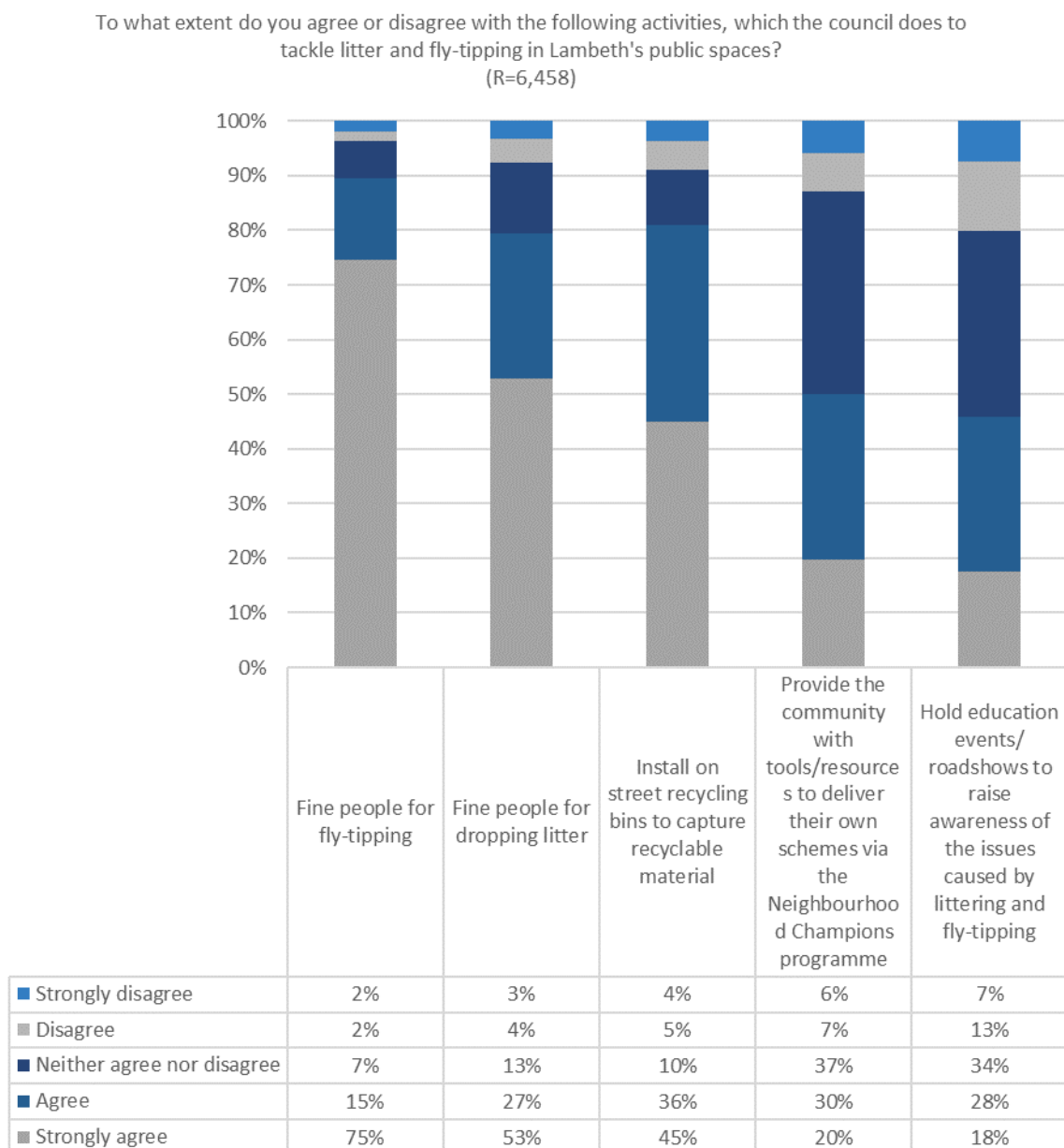
Table 3-6. Improvements Suggested by Respondents to Help Residents Reduce Their Waste and Encourage Reuse

Statement	Number of Comments
Reduce the cost or make the bulky waste service free	298
Make it easier to use the RRC	147
Raise awareness through education and campaigns	110
Lobby supermarkets to reduce the amount of packaging they use	93
The council should not spend money (or spend less money) on reduce or reuse initiatives and that this funding could be better used elsewhere in the council.	93
Fine residents and landlords for improper use of recycling	36
Work with local businesses (e., takeaway shops) to help them to reduce the packaging	17

3.1.3 Your Local Environment

Residents were asked to state the extent to which they agree or disagree with the street cleansing initiatives proposed by the council. As shown in Figure 3-6, residents most strongly agreed with fining people for fly-tipping, with 90% of respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing. The initiatives to fine people for dropping litter and to install on-street recycling bins to capture recyclable material were also popular amongst respondents.

Figure 3-6. Response to the council's Street Cleansing Proposals



Overall, residents were in agreement with the majority of the council's proposed street cleansing initiatives.

Residents were then asked if there are any other ways the council could introduce to reduce littering and fly-tipping in Lambeth. The most common solution highlighted by residents was for the council to install CCTV in order to catch fly-tipping offenders, this was mentioned in 544 responses. One respondent said the "council need to install more CCTV in known hot spots for fly-tipping". Some

respondents added that CCTV footage could be used as evidence for the council to prosecute offenders.

Furthermore, residents suggested that the council undertake education and awareness-raising campaigns to raise awareness of the issues caused by littering and fly-tipping and what residents should do with their litter (i.e., what bin to place their rubbish in) and promote the correct way to dispose of bulky items. One respondent to the survey stated there should be *“Better liaison/ education with problem areas i.e., estates where rubbish is routinely dumped or bins are overflowing such as the one at the end of Lowden Road”*. Some residents also suggested that the council target education and awareness-raising campaigns at schools. For example, a respondent to the survey stated, *“Education in schools is vital”*.

An overview of the common suggestions for the council to consider including as part of the recycling and waste strategy can be found in Table 3-6.

Table 3-7. Improvements Suggested by Respondents to Reduce Littering and Fly-tipping.

Statement	Number of Comments
Install CCTV and prosecute offenders	544
Educate people (i.e., at schools) and raise awareness	355
Install more bins and empty them more frequently	168
Make it easier to use the bulky waste service	168
Encourage people to report a fly-tip online and emphasise that it is anonymous	150
Make it easier to use the RRC	128

3.1.4 The Reuse and Recycling Centres

As shown in Figure 3-7 just over half of the respondents (57%) were aware of the RRC on Smugglers Way, and only 43% were aware of the RRC on Vale Street. Furthermore, 55% of respondents had never used the RRC on Vale Street, with 30% using the centre less than once every other month. Whilst for the RRC on Smugglers Way, 47% had never used the centre, with 37% using the centre less than once every other month (see Figure 3-8).

Figure 3-7. Respondents' Awareness of the Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs)

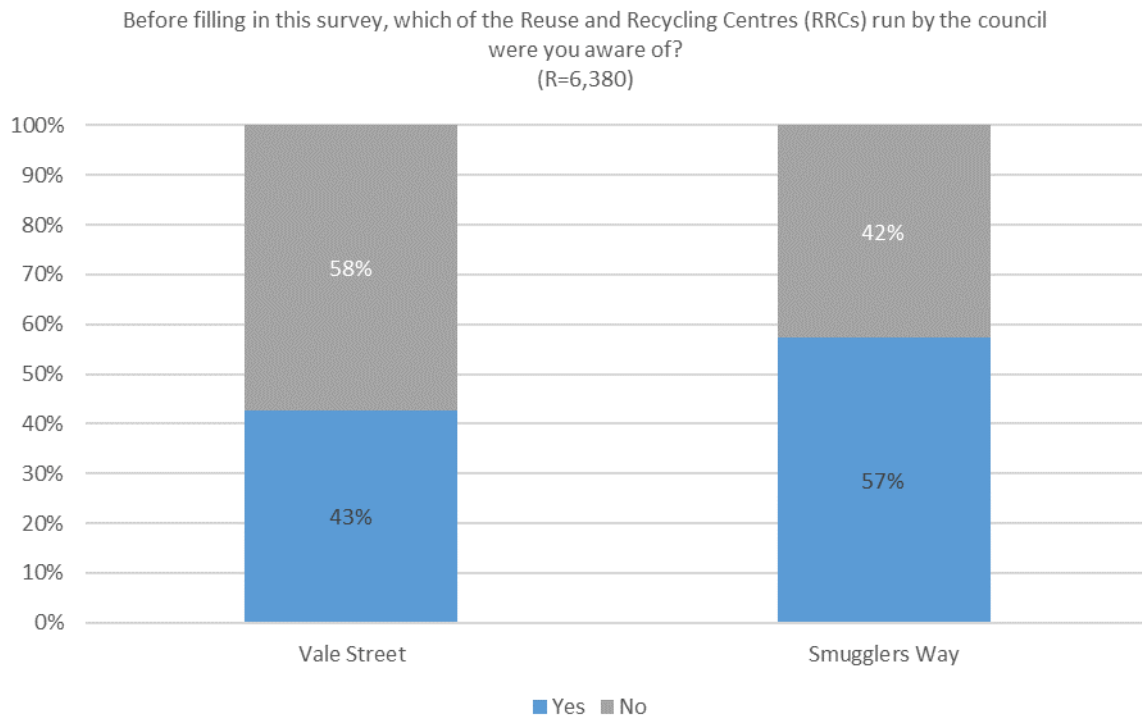
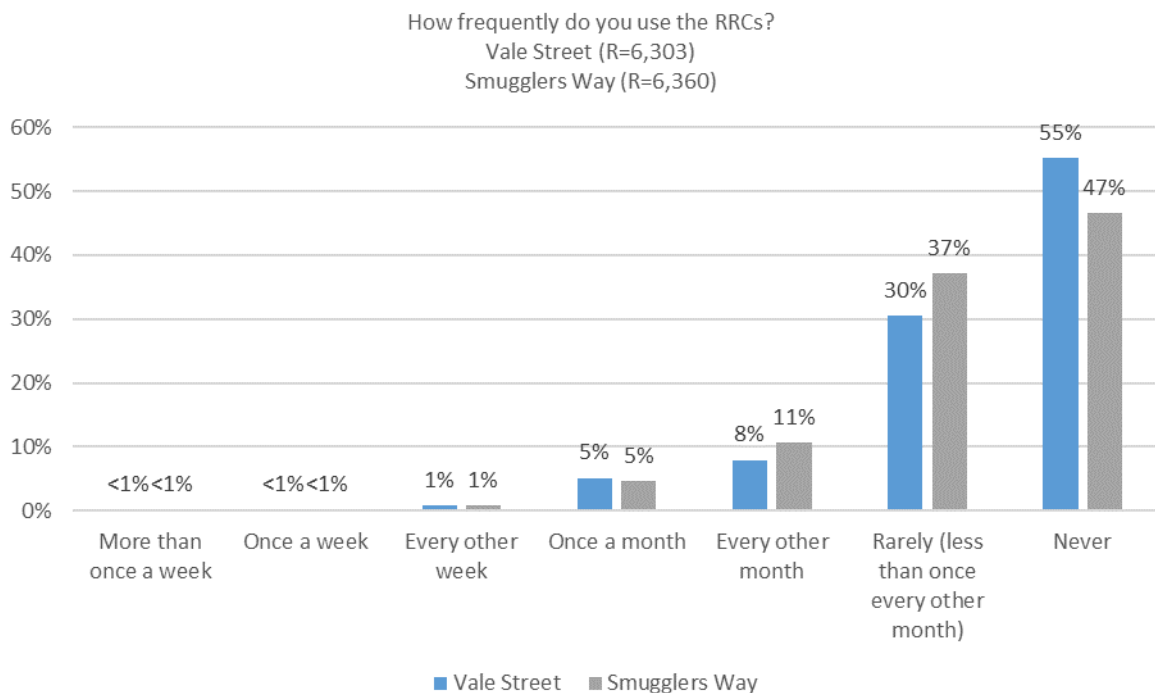


Figure 3-8. Frequency Respondents Use the RRCs in Lambeth.



Respondents were then asked how the council could improve the RRCs in Lambeth to encourage reuse and recycling. As shown in Table 3-7, the most common issue residents stated they experience with using the RRCs in Lambeth was that they are difficult to access if the household does not have a car, and this can disproportionately affect lower-income households that also struggle to afford the bulky waste collection service. This was highlighted by a resident that attended the drop-in session

at Clapham Library and by 645 residents responding to the survey. One respondent to the survey stated:

“People without personal transport cannot take large items or volumes of small items of waste and recycling material very far from their homes”

Some respondents suggested introducing local drop-off points with one respondent to the survey stating that the council should have *“more local centres which are easy to get to on public transport. It's not environmentally acceptable to have to drive just to take a few items and those who live in small flats often don't have the space to collect up stuff until they have a full car load to take [to the RRC]”*. Other respondents stated that as they cannot access the RRCs without a car, it would be beneficial if the council offered a free bulky waste collection service and/or allowed pedestrians and cyclists access. For example, respondents to the survey stated:

“Organise free collections. I do not have a car and I cannot use the RRC”

“Allow pedestrian access, encourage cycle access and cargo bike access”

In addition, residents highlighted that the booking process can act as a barrier to using the RRC, with a large proportion suggesting that the booking system should be removed to make it easier for residents to access the RRCs. For example, respondents to the survey stated:

“RRC still requires a booking slot which is a deterrent”

“Having to book in advance is a pain. It isn't always possible to pre-plan when you are going to have time to make the trip - I much prefer being able to visit as and when I like”

“Reduce the new red tape to use. It was a nightmare trying to use Smugglers Way because it wouldn't recognise my phone number”

“Have the centres be open more and get rid of the unnecessary booking system. I feel Lambeth should be encouraging the use of these centres not discouraging them as seemed to be happening when I last used Vale Road”

An overview of the suggestions for how the council could increase reuse and recycling at the RRCs in Lambeth can be found in Table 3-7. These suggestions could be considered by the council in the development of the recycling and waste strategy.

Table 3-8. Improvements Suggested by Respondents to Increase Reuse and Recycling at the RRCs in Lambeth

Statement	Number of Comments
The RRC is difficult to access without a car	645
Remove the booking process	431
Publicise the RRCs and what can be taken	152
Open more RRCs and open them for longer	96

3.1.5 The council's Bulky Waste Service

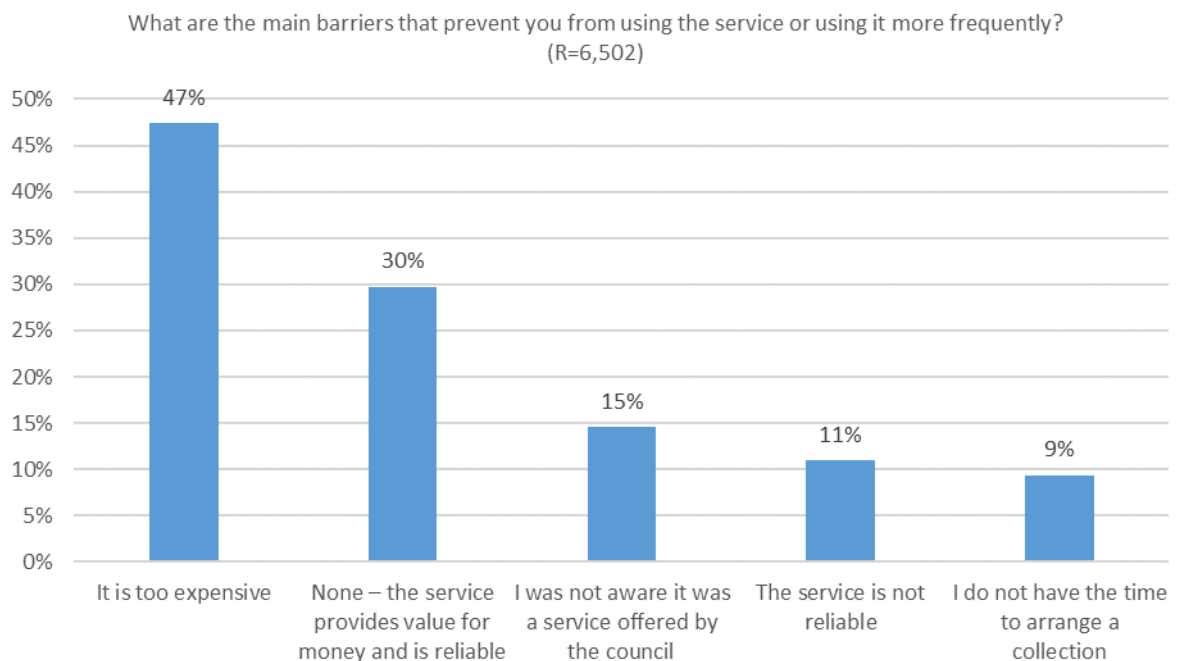
As shown in Figure 3-9, 51% of respondents have used the council's bulky waste service before, while 35% stated that they have heard of the bulky waste service but have never used it, and 14% stated that they have never heard of the service before.

Figure 3-9. Respondents Awareness of the Bulky Waste Service



As shown in Figure 3-10, the most common issue residents stated they experience which prevents them from using the bulky waste service more frequently is that it is too expensive (47%). This, however, was followed by a relatively large proportion of residents (30%) that said they do not have any issues with using the bulky waste service.

Figure 3-10. Barriers Which Prevent Respondents from Using the Bulky Waste Service More Frequently



Respondents raised concerns that the cost of the bulky waste service leads to an increase in fly-tipping and residents dumping bulky items as they are unable to take them to the RRC and cannot afford the cost of the bulky waste service. One respondent to the survey stated:

“Residents should be able to use the service free of charge or at a discount which means that dumping items is not worthwhile”

Respondents, therefore, suggested that in order to reduce fly-tipping that the council should consider: reducing the cost of the bulky waste service; introducing a range of prices depending on the item residents wish to dispose of (for example, cheaper collections for smaller items); or making the service free to use. For example, respondents to the survey stated:

“It may be too expensive for some people. Perhaps there could be particular days or circumstances in which it is free”

“The prices should scale more. It's ok for actual big items like bedframes etc., but £20 is a lot for what could be a single smallish item (like a microwave?)”

Furthermore, respondents suggested that the council should raise awareness of the bulky waste service through leaflets, social media, posters and email reminders. For example, respondents to the survey stated:

“Leaflet drop, make people aware it exists”

“Promote it - I heard it years ago but not sure how it works at moment”

Respondents to the survey and a resident at the Clapham Library drop-in session also suggested that the council should consider mobile drop-off points for bulky items, whereby residents take their bulky items to more local or convenient drop-off points on particular days. For example, respondents to the survey stated:

“Place containers on the street at regular intervals where residents can easily dispose of their bulky waste. This is common in other European countries e.g., Sweden”

“Perhaps have a circuit of streets whereby you have a day every six months where a designated road or corner is a go-to place for people to drop-off altogether”

An overview of the suggestions on how else the council can improve the bulky waste service can be found in Table 3-8. The council could consider these suggestions in the development of its recycling and waste strategy.

Table 3-9. Improvements Suggested by Respondents to Encourage Residents to Use the Bulky Waste Service.

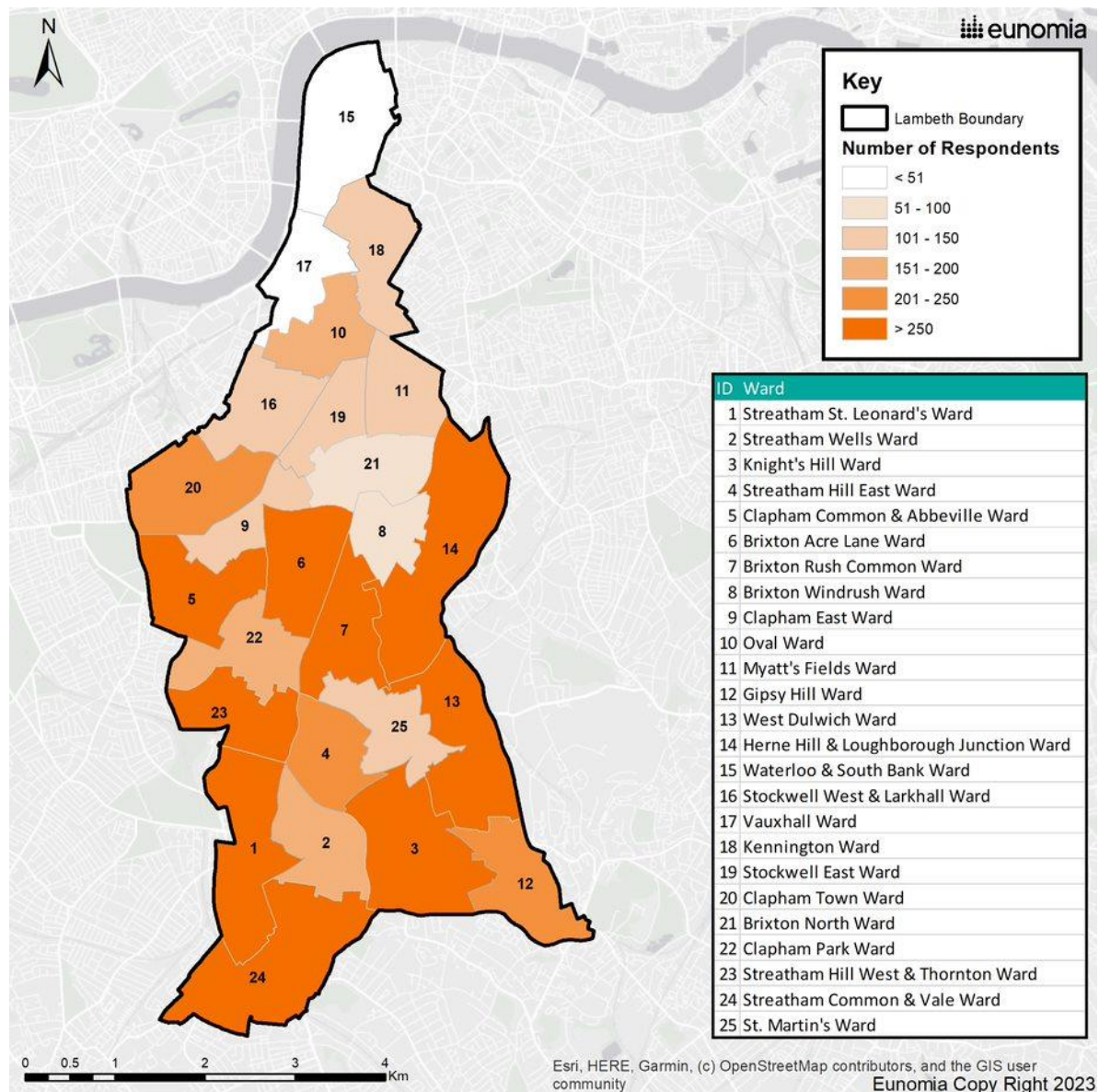
Statement	Number of Comments
Promote the service	140
Offer collection slots	18
Community drop off points/ days	10

3.2 Summary of Postcode Analysis and Demographics

3.2.1 Postcode Analysis

The respondents postcodes were used to locate which ward each respondent lived in. Figure 3-11 shows that responses to the survey were received across every ward in the borough.

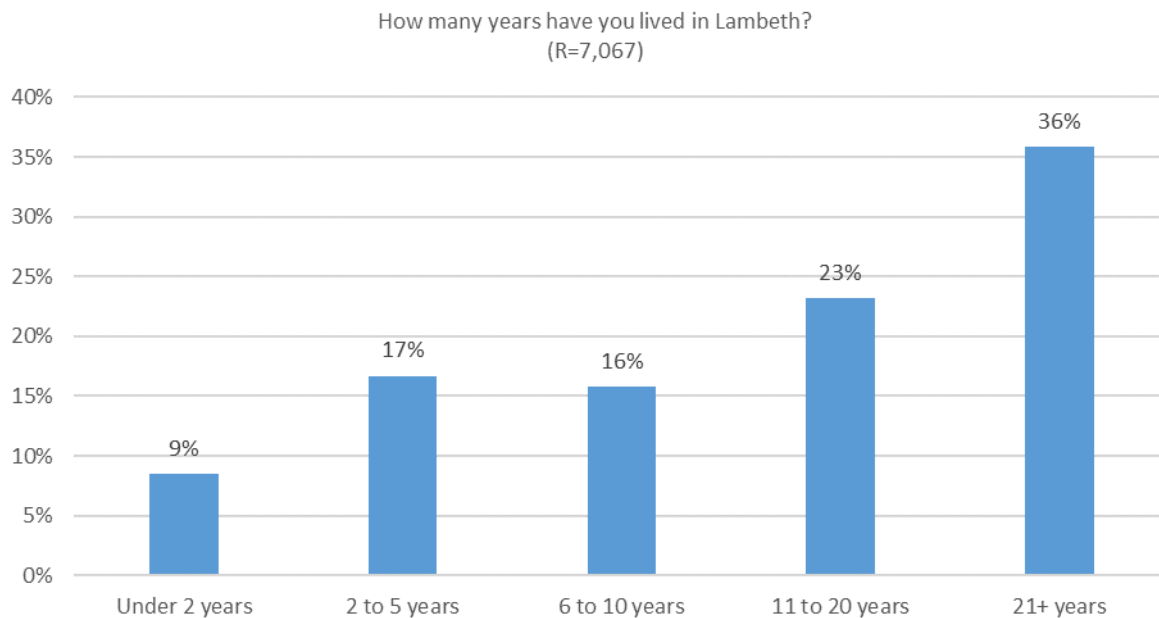
Figure 3-11. Map Showing the Number of Responses to the Survey by Ward



3.2.2 Demographics

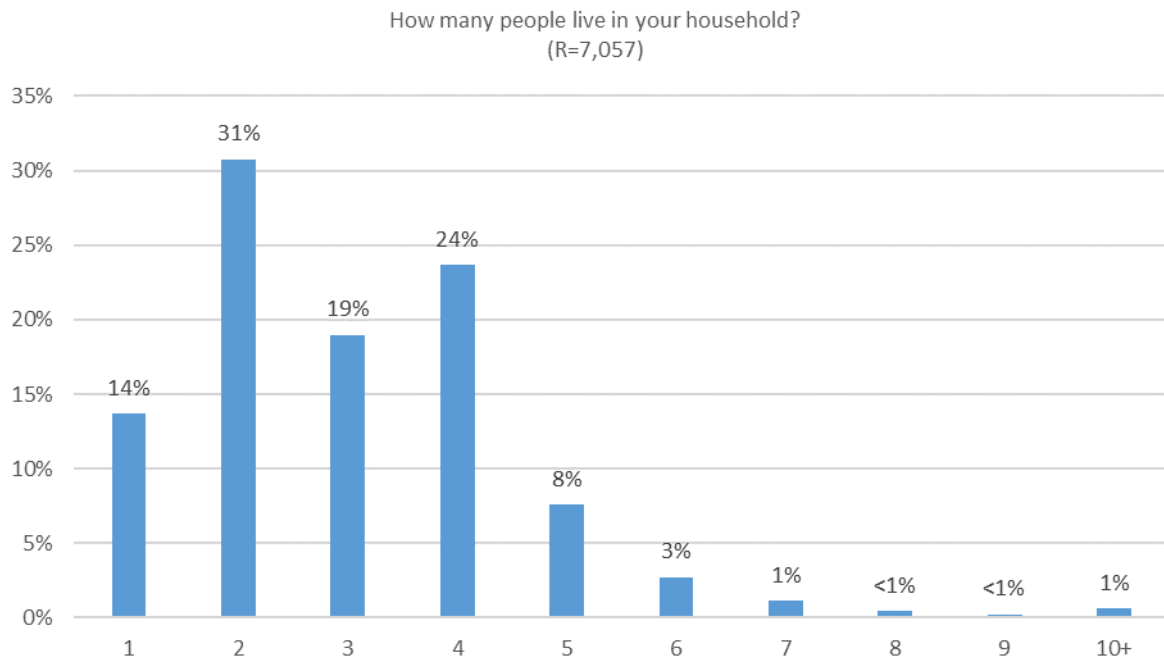
The majority of respondents (36%) said they have lived in Lambeth for 21 years or more, while 9% of respondents stated that they have lived in Lambeth for less than 2 years. Figure 3-12 provides a full breakdown of the length of time respondents have lived in Lambeth.

Figure 3-12. Length of Time Respondents Have Lived in Lambeth



As mentioned in Section 2.2, the size of people's households can influence the amount of waste that they produce. Overall, 31% of respondents to the consultation live in a household of two people followed by 24% that live in a household with four people. 13% of respondents stated they live in a household with five or more people. See Figure 3-13 for the breakdown of the number of people living in respondents' household.

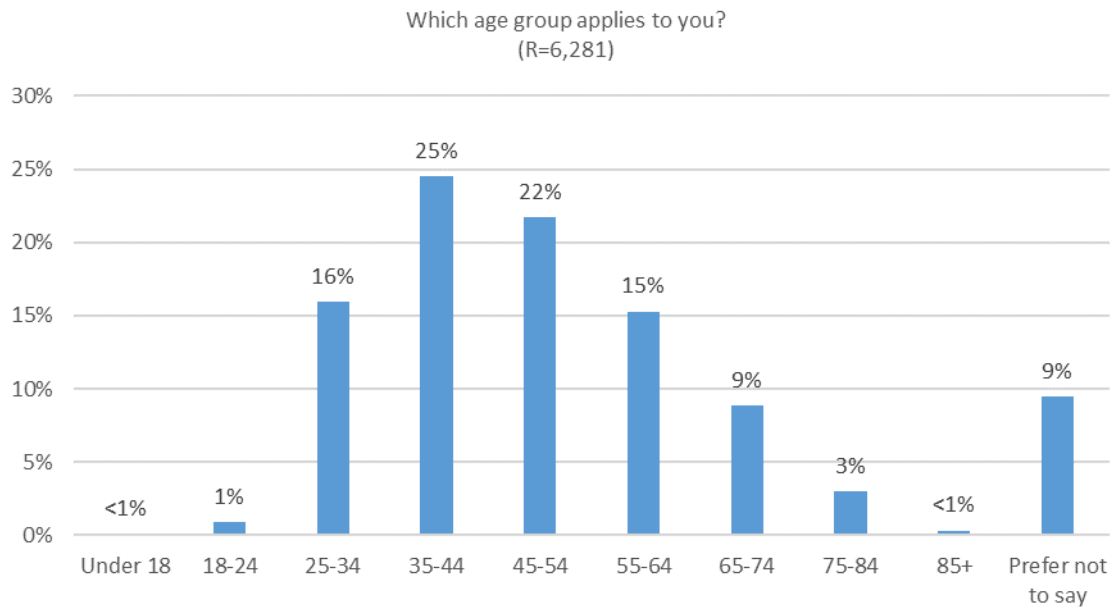
Figure 3-13. Number of People Living in Respondents' Household



Whether a family has any babies or children aged two or under, can also impact the amount of waste they generate. This is because they tend to produce additional waste such as nappies. The consultation found that 87% of respondents did not live in a household with children aged two or under. In addition, 11% of respondents said that they live in a household with one child aged two or under, and 2% said they live in a household with two children aged two or under. The remaining <1% said they live in a household with three or more children aged two or under. See Appendix C.2 (Figure A- 63), for the percentage of respondents who live in a household with children aged two or under.

There was representation across all age categories of respondents. The largest proportion of respondents (25%) were aged 35-44, followed by 22% that were aged 45-54 and 16% that were aged 25-34 (see Figure 3-14). Of the respondents, 52% identified as female, 37% as male, 11% stated they would prefer not to say and <1% stated they prefer to use another term such as non-binary. Furthermore, 1% of all respondents considered themselves to be transgender, while the remaining 87% did not consider themselves to be transgender and 12% stated that they would prefer not to say.

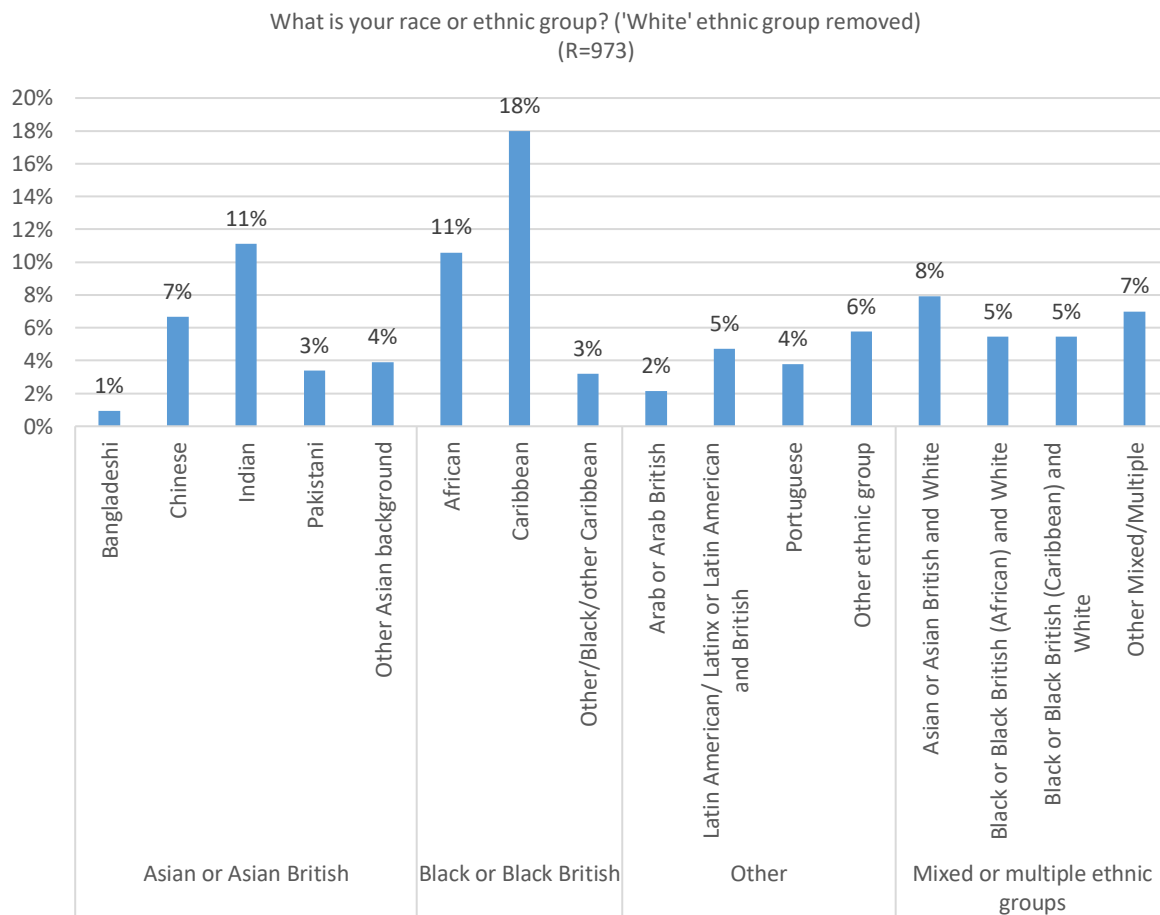
Figure 3-14. Age of Respondents



As mentioned in Section 2.2, if a resident has a disability or long-term health condition this may impact the amount of waste they produce. For example, they may produce additional medical waste or their disability may impede their use of the recycling or waste services. Overall, 14% said they have a disability or long-term health condition, and 11% stated they would prefer not to say. Of the 14% of respondents that stated they have a disability or long-term health condition, 55% stated they have a ‘long term health condition’ followed by 28% that stated they have a ‘physical impairment’. See Appendix C.2 (Figure A- 68) for a breakdown of the type of disability or long-term health condition respondents stated they have.

The survey also reached a diverse range of ethnic backgrounds - 83% identified as having a ‘White’ ethnic background such as English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, British, Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Polish and another White background. This somewhat exceeds the findings of the 2021 Census, which reported 55% of Lambeth’s population is ‘White’. However, responses were received from a diverse range of people with Asian, Black or Mixed/Multiple ethnic backgrounds, as shown in Figure 3-15.

Figure 3-15. National Identity of Respondents ('White' Removed)



A figure showing 'White' included can be found in Appendix C.2 (Figure A- 69).

3.2.3 Protected Characteristics

To ensure residents with protected characteristics are not disadvantaged by any future changes to the recycling and waste services, the survey asked respondents to identify any protected characteristics that could impact how they use the services provided by the council or influence the amount of waste they generate. A summary of the responses can be found in Table 3-9 and the full log of these comments can be found in Appendix C.2.1 – [Protected Characteristics Log](#)

Table 3-10. Summary of Protected Characteristics and the Potential Impact

Protected Characteristic	Number of Comments	Impact
Disability	91	Residents with a disability may produce excess waste from medical waste and incontinence products. They may also be unable to travel to an RRC.
Pregnancy and maternity	40	Families with children in nappies may generate excess waste from single-use nappies.
Age	36	Elderly residents may be less willing or unable to drive to the RRC to dispose of bulk waste. They may also struggle with moving a full bin to the front of their property for collection.
Gender	15	Women using sanitary products may generate additional waste.

The council should consider any protected characteristics in the development of the recycling and waste strategy and work to mitigate any issues which may place residents with a protected characteristic at a disadvantage.

3.2.3.1 Other Characteristics to Consider

Respondents to the consultation mentioned that some of the proposals may negatively impact lower-income households. There was a perception that alternatives to single-use items (i.e., reusable nappies) are more expensive, and hence reducing the collection frequency of non-recyclable waste collections and promoting alternatives to single-use could negatively impact lower-income households.

“We would have struggled with fortnightly collections when our children were babies - when we had newborns was the only time we reliably filled our bin. Reusable nappies have a high upfront cost and only have a lower carbon footprint if they're used consistently for multiple children. Thought needs to be given to how families with babies manage the waste for the relatively short period that this is an issue - otherwise you will lose goodwill and support for the scheme in the much longer term.”

Whether a household has access to a car or not can also impact the extent they are able to use the RRC in Lambeth - which may disproportionately also affect lower-income households. Without access to a car, residents stated they struggle to use the RRCs. In the case of lower-income households, they may also be unable to afford the bulky waste collection service as an alternative to dispose of excess waste at the RRC.

“Not everyone has a car to get to tip facilities in order to dispose of excessive waste”

“It is difficult for people without their own transport (often the more financially challenged - but also possibly elderly or disabled) to dispose of bulky or other objects that are not removed by weekly wheelie bin collection”

Lambeth is also home to residents that speak a diverse range of languages. It was highlighted that communication material should be provided in a range of languages, so more residents are aware of the services available and how they should be correctly used.

“Make communication materials in multiple languages, or include a QR code where folks can access details in other languages”

The council should work to ensure that any other characteristics raised above are taken into consideration when developing the recycling and waste strategy and mitigate any issues which may place people with these characteristics at a disadvantage.

4 Responses from statutory bodies and other stakeholders

This was not a statutory consultation and hence the council was not required to seek views from statutory bodies or other stakeholders.

5 Next steps

The report will be submitted to Cabinet together with a final Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) and covering report making final recommendations on the preferred approach.

Appendix

Appendix A – Consultation Communications

Figure A- 1. Screenshot of the Article Promoting the Consultation via Love Lambeth

The screenshot shows the 'LOVE LAMBETH' website header with a red heart logo and the text 'News from Lambeth Council'. It includes a 'Select Language' dropdown menu and a search bar. Below the header are navigation links: 'News', 'Stay in touch', and 'Go to lambeth.gov.uk'. The main article title is 'Lambeth Council consults on fortnightly collections of non-recyclable waste to boost recycling rates', dated '30 May 2023' and written by 'Lambeth Council'. The article text discusses consulting on proposals for bi-weekly waste collection. To the right, a 'Latest posts' section lists five related articles. At the bottom, there are two images: one of a man in an orange high-visibility jacket standing next to a blue and green 'ELECTRIC VEHICLE' waste truck, and another of a campaign poster with the text 'Lambeth HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED CATCALLING? PESTERING? BEEN FOLLOWED? THAT'S HARASSMENT. Look out for Lambeth We've launched a new campaign challenging men and boys to call out the harassment of women and girls on our streets.'

Figure A- 2. Screenshot of the Consultation Promoted on Lambeth Council's Facebook Page

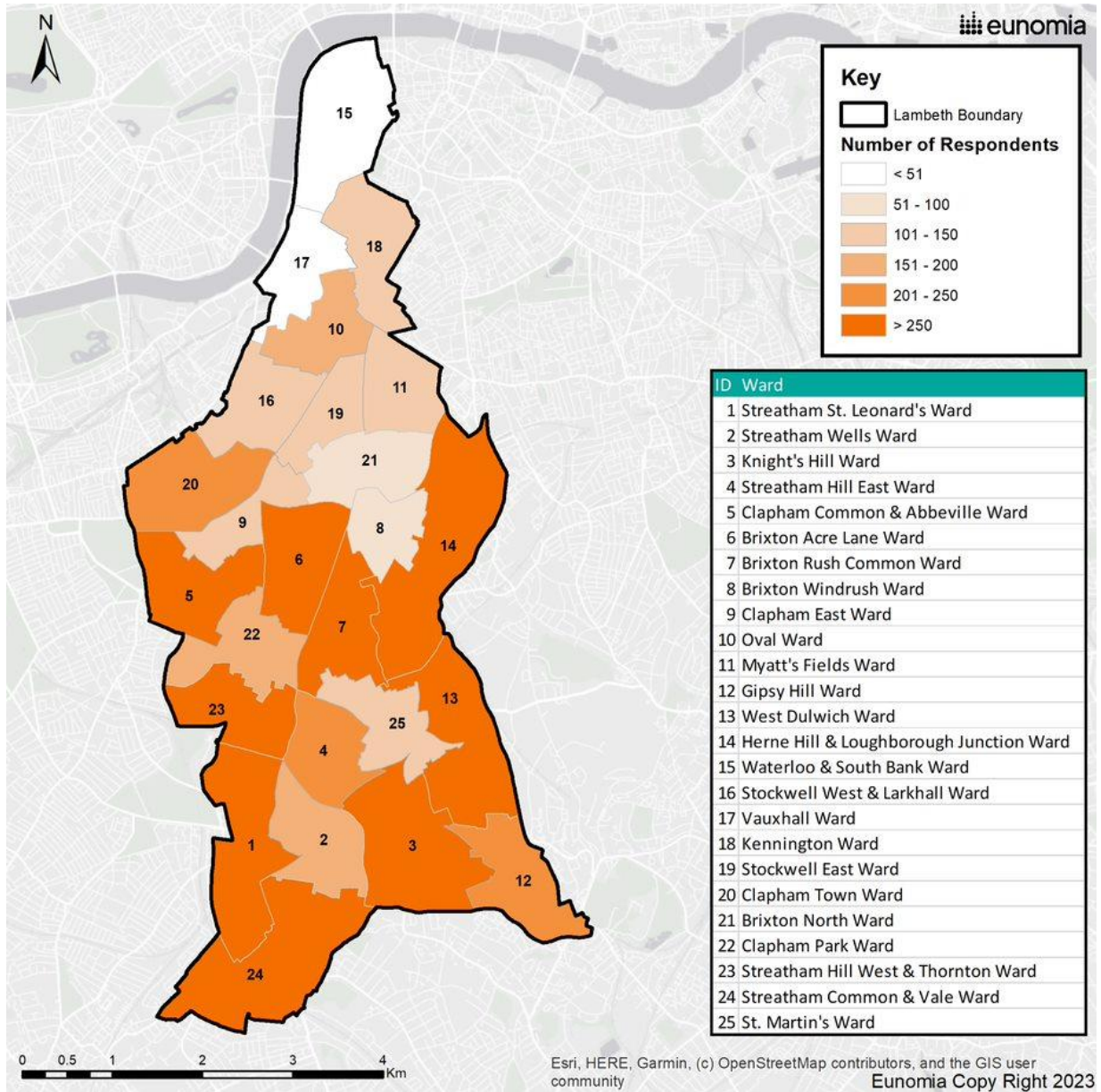


Figure A- 3. Screenshot of the Leaflet Used to Advertise the Consultation



Appendix B – Consultation Distribution Area

Figure A- 4. Map Showing the Number of Responses to the Survey by Ward



Appendix C – Response to Survey Questions

Appendix C.1 – Response to Recycling and Waste Collection Questions

Figure A- 5. Respondents' Current Type of Accommodation

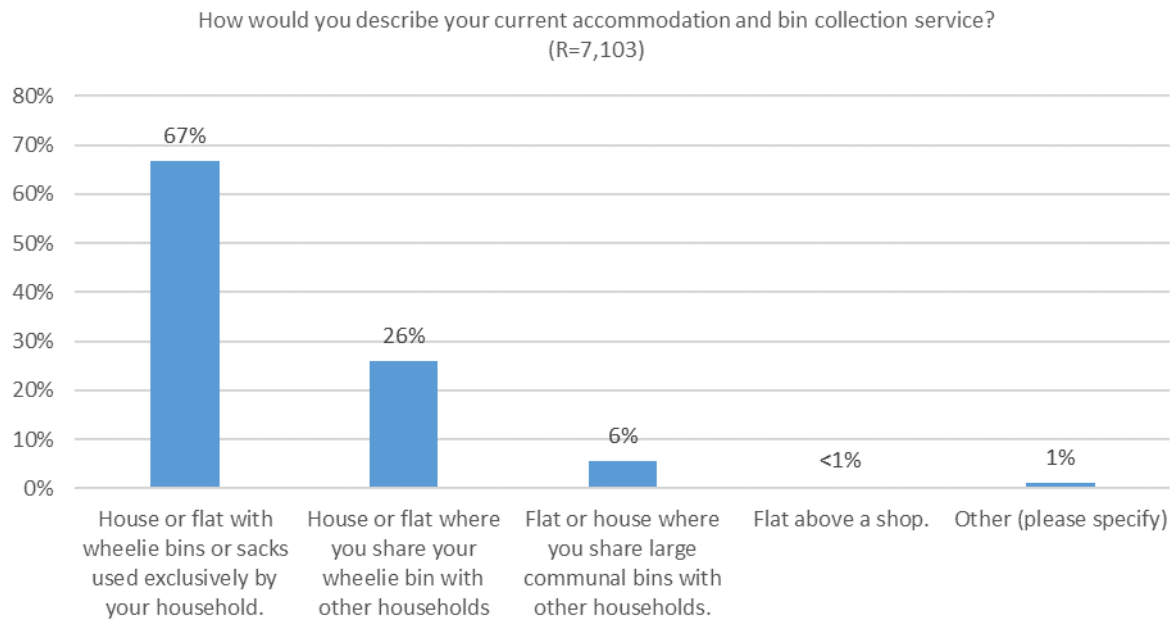
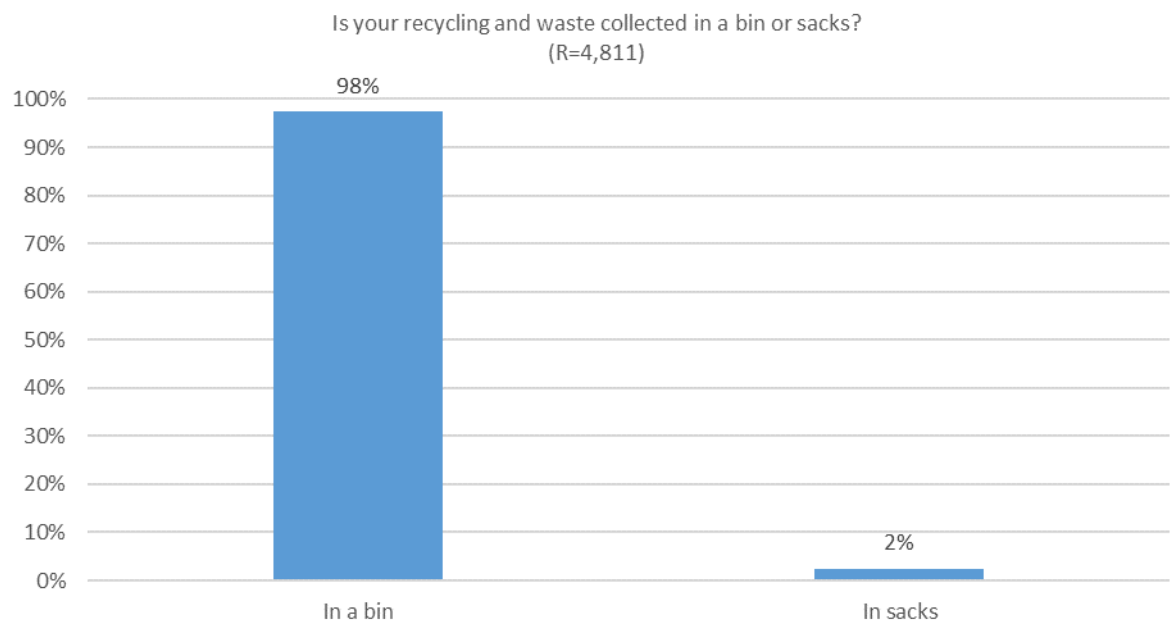


Figure A- 6. The Method of Collection - Of Respondents That Have Their Own Bin or Sacks



Appendix C.1.1 – Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

Figure A- 7. The Fullness of Respondents Black Bin - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

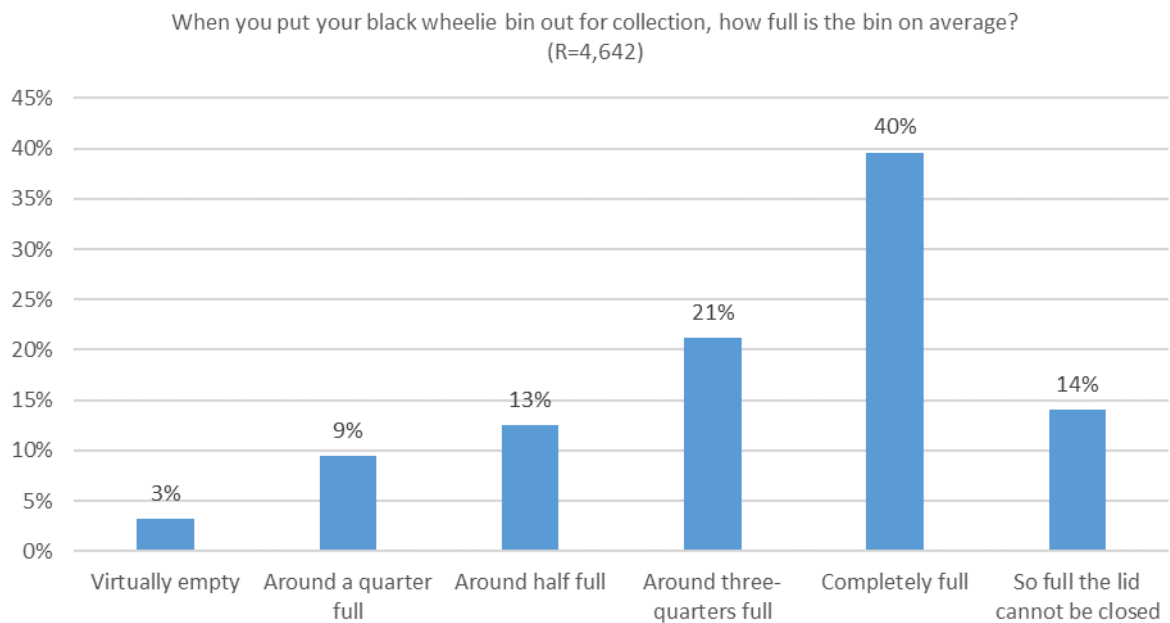


Figure A- 8. The Fullness of Respondents Green Recycling Bin - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

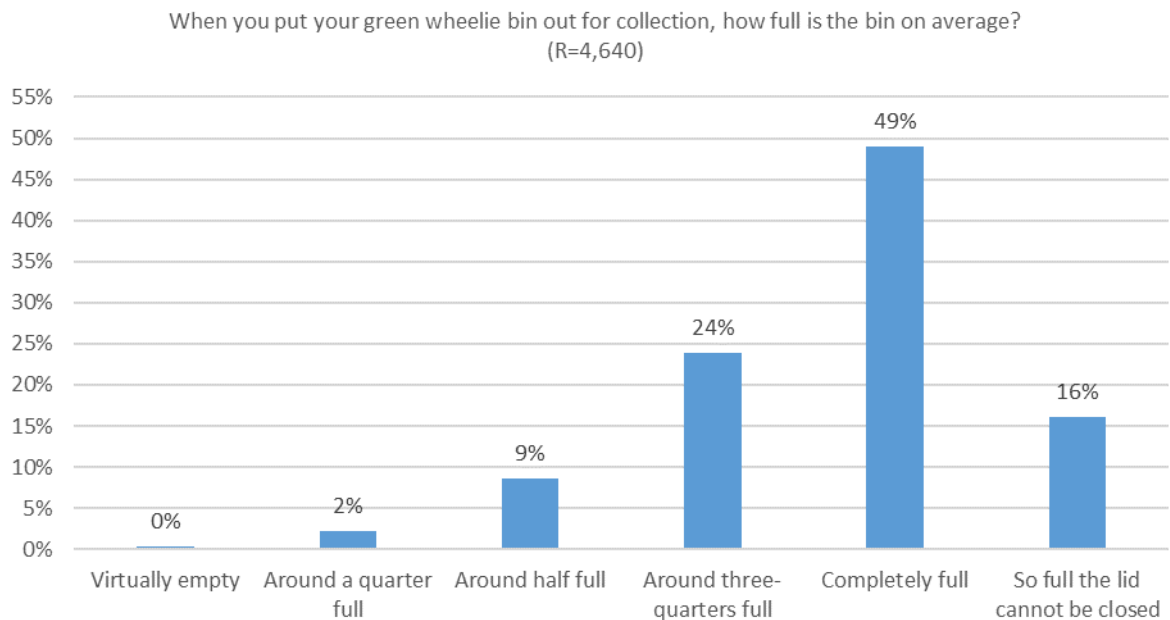


Figure A- 9. Barriers Which Prevent Respondents Recycling More - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

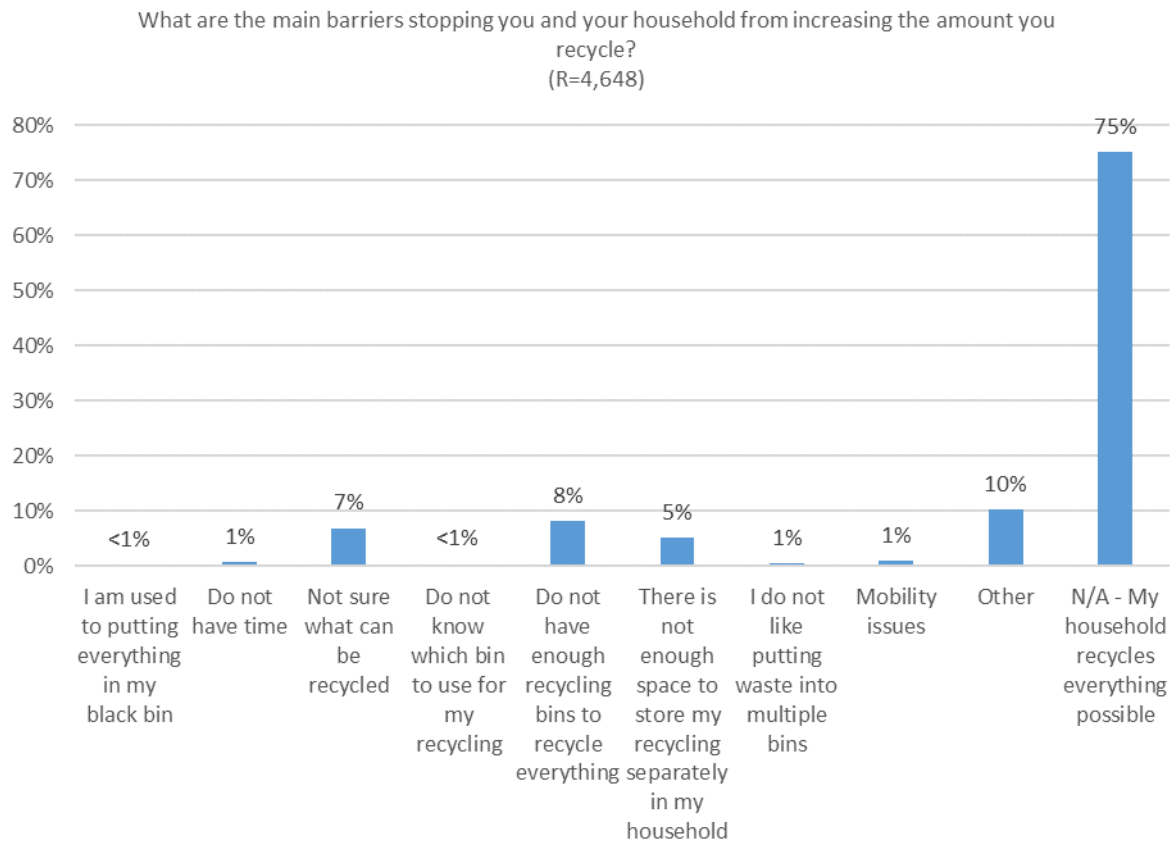


Figure A- 10. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Materials - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

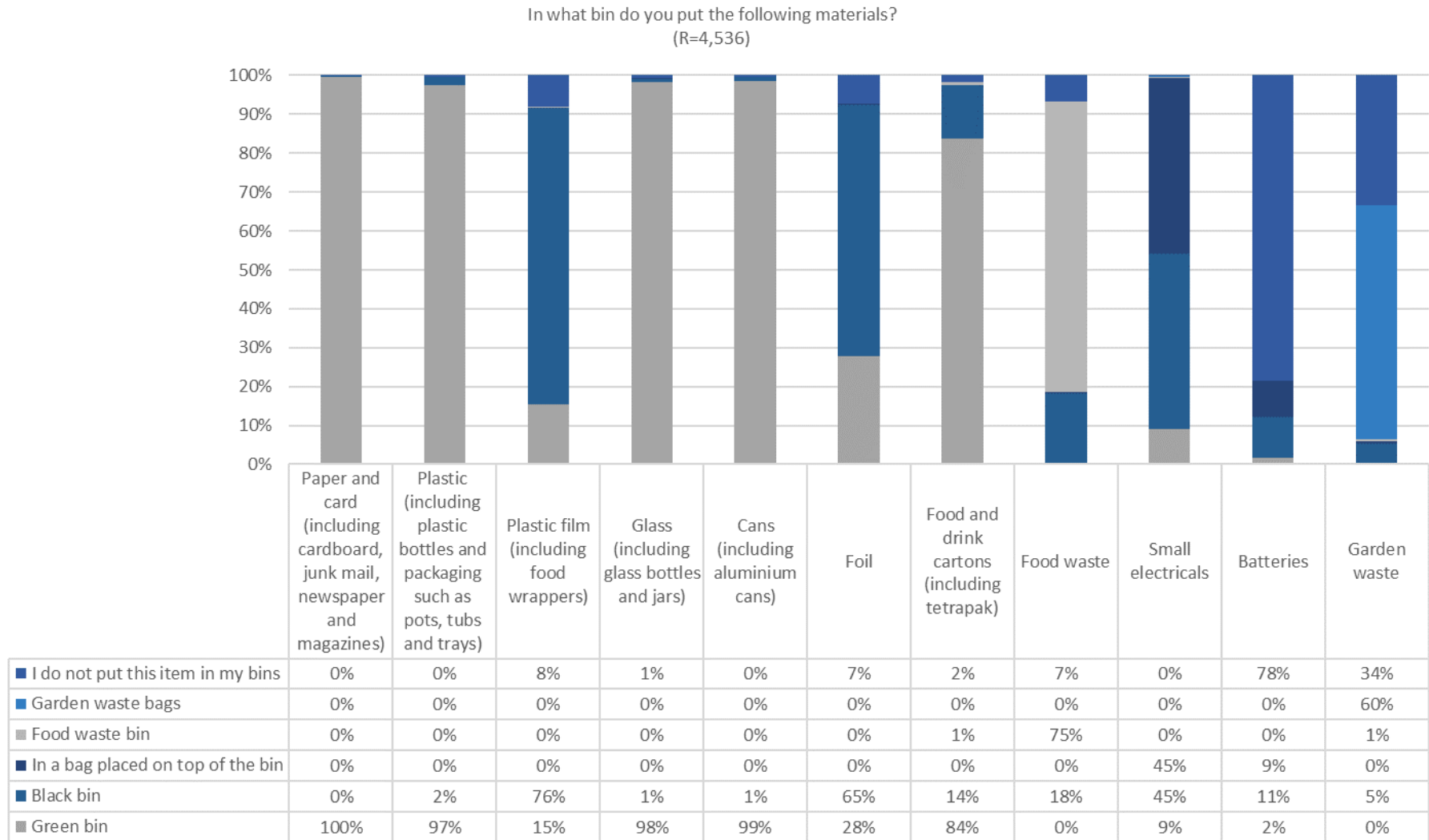


Figure A- 11. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Items Which Are Not Collected for Recycling from Resident's Properties - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

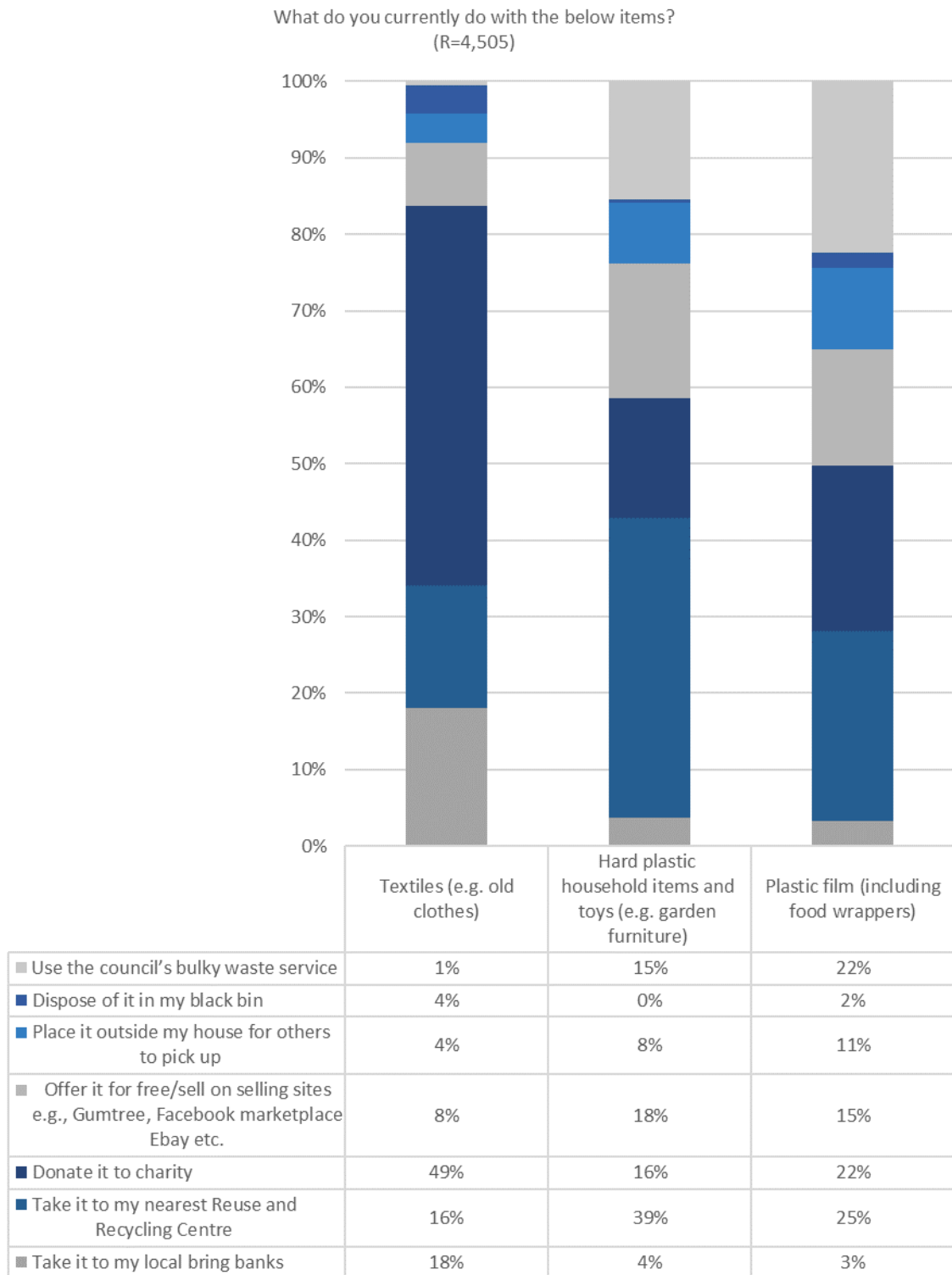


Figure A- 12. The Extent That Respondents Recycle Their Food Waste - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

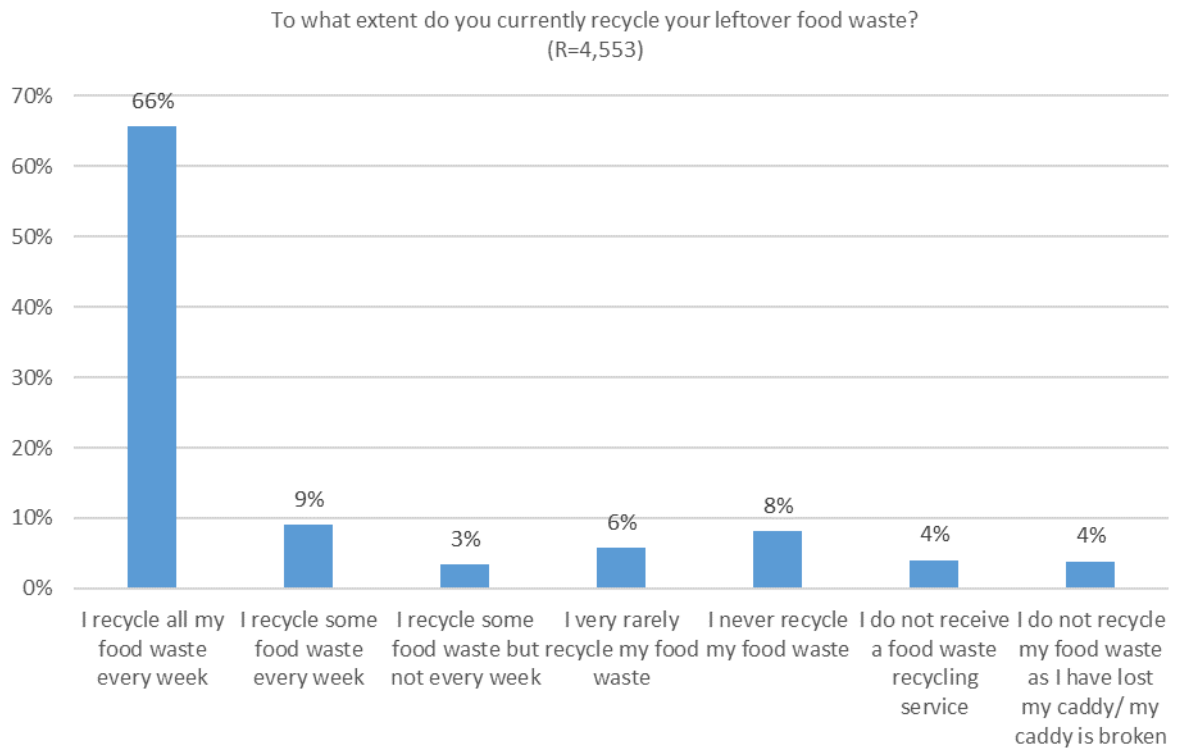


Figure A- 13. What Would Make It Easier for Respondents that Receive a Food Waste Collection to Recycle Their Food Waste - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

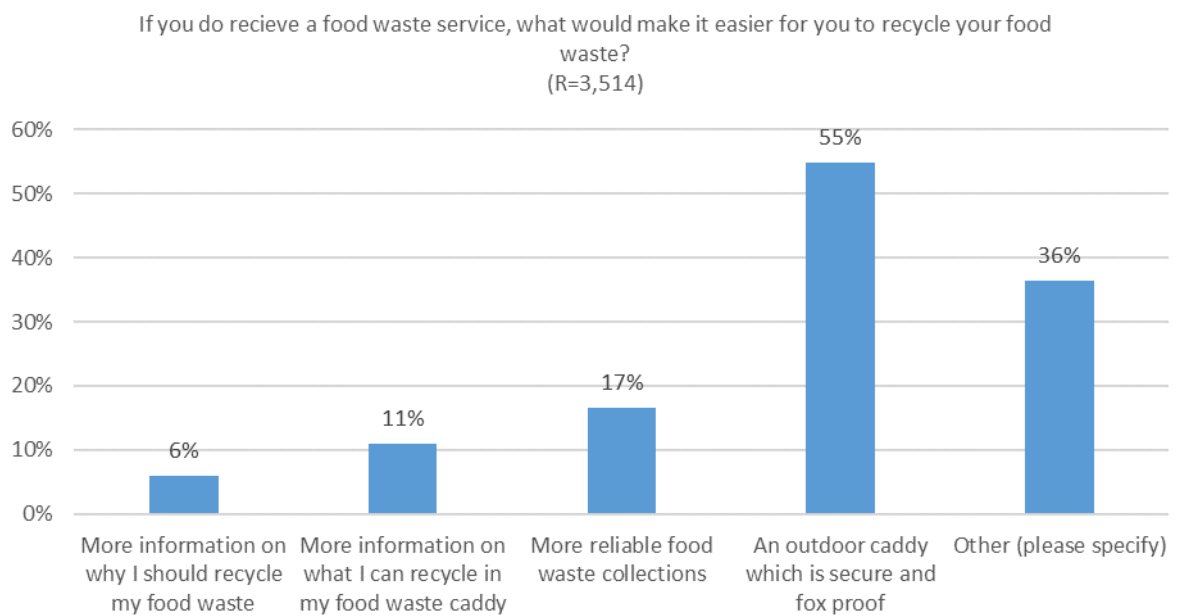


Figure A- 14. The Importance That People in Lambeth Recycle More - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

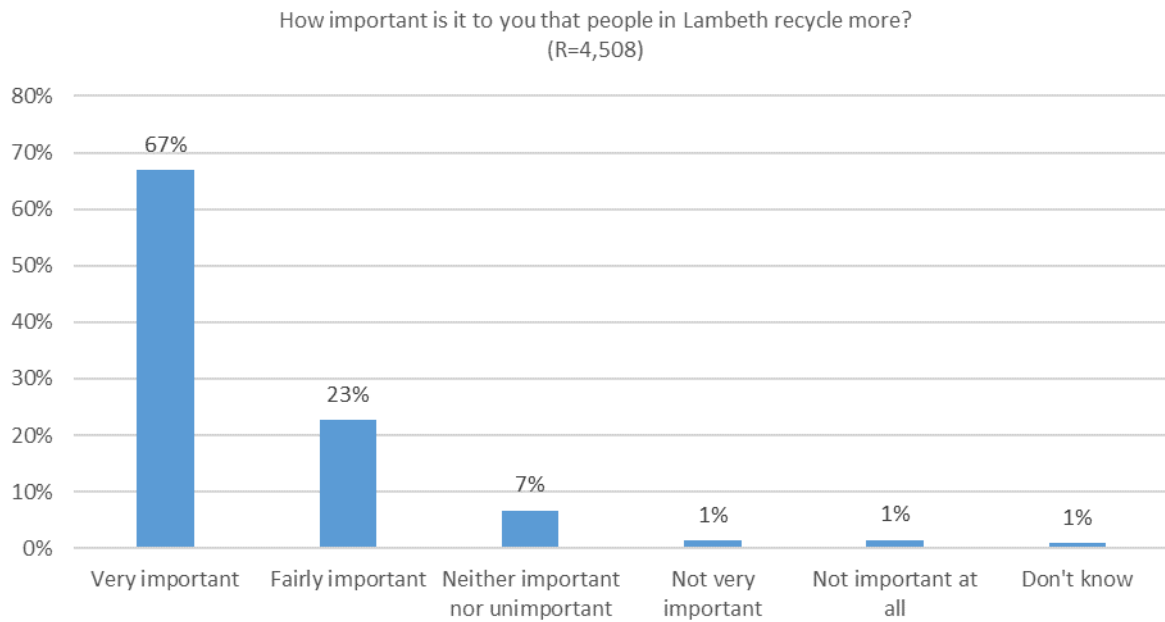


Figure A- 15. Main Concerns Regarding Fortnightly Collections - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

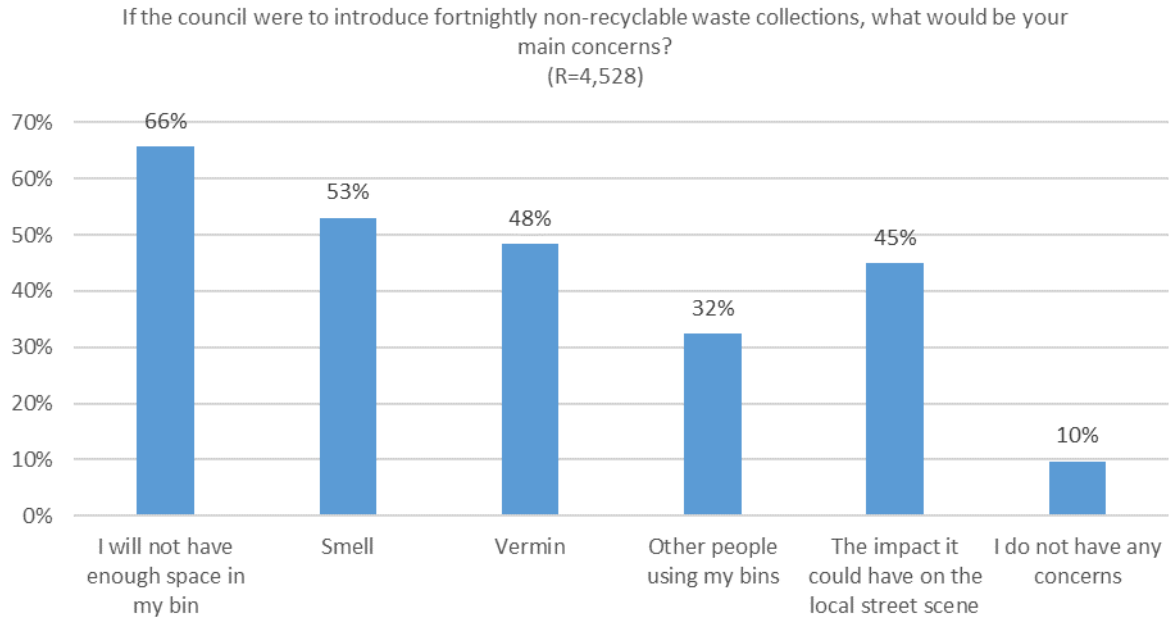


Figure A- 16. Reasons Respondents Will Not Have Enough Space in Their Black Bin for Fortnightly Collections (Only Completed If Respondents Selected 'I will not have enough space in my bin' on Previous Question) - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

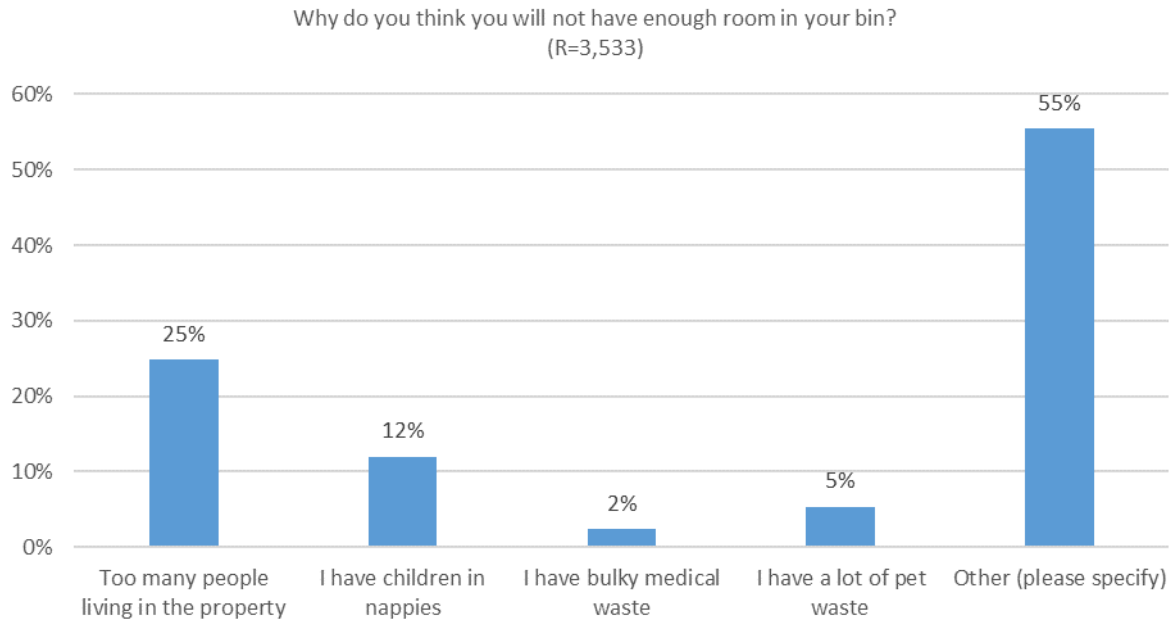


Figure A- 17. Percentage of Respondents Subscribed to the Garden Waste Service - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

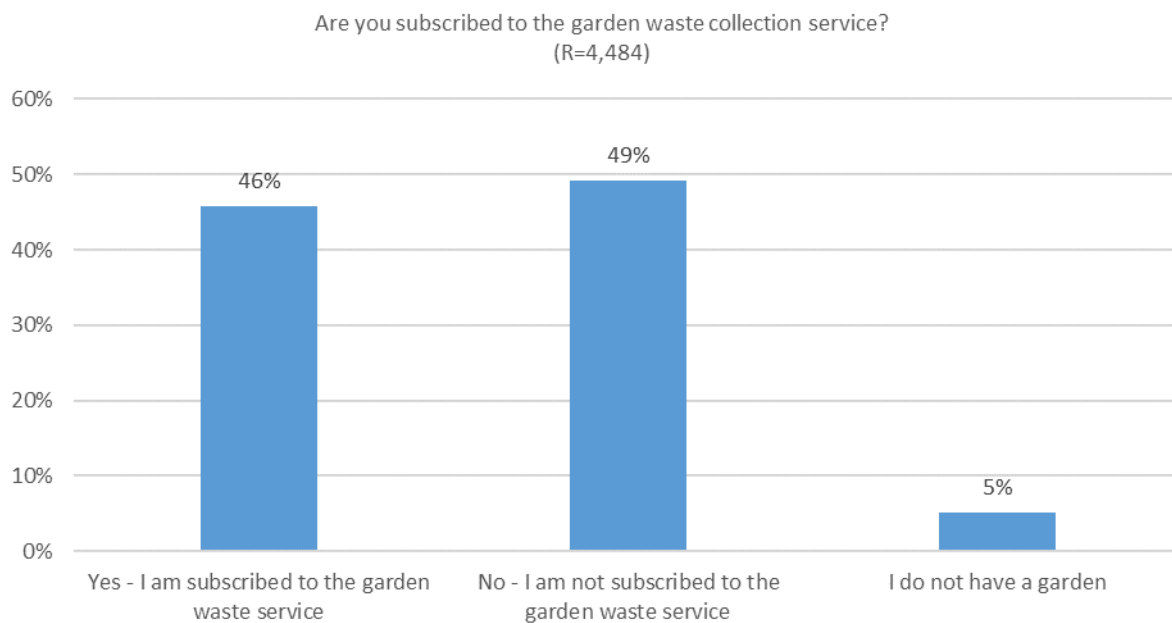


Figure A- 18. What Respondents Do with Their Garden Waste If They Are Not Subscribed - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins

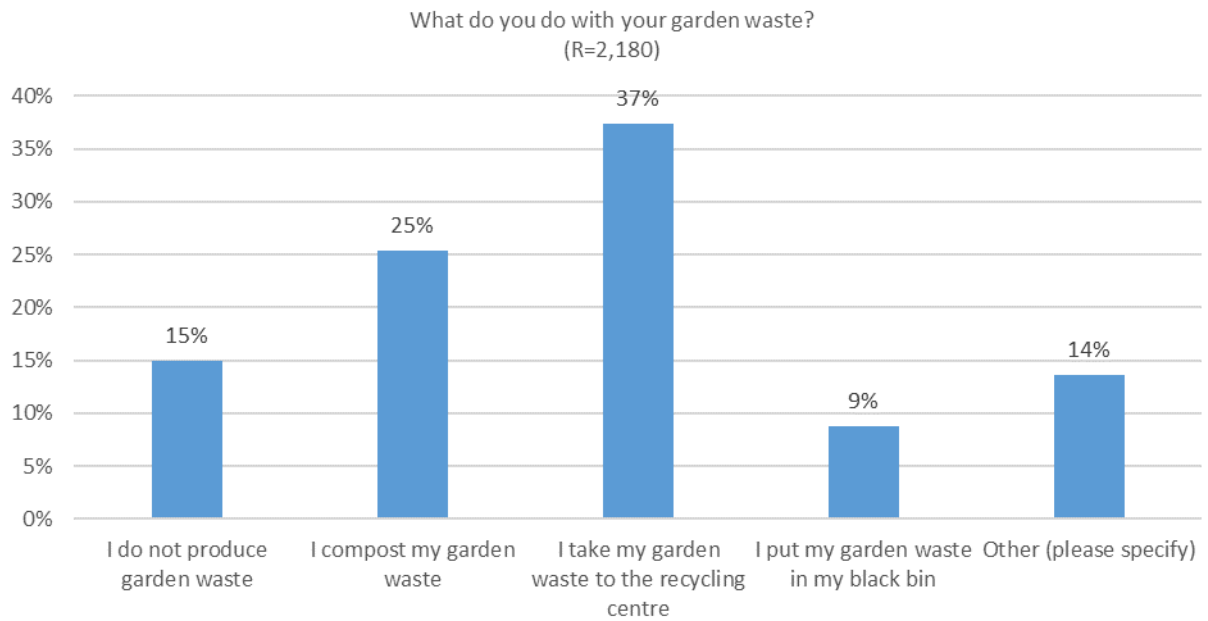
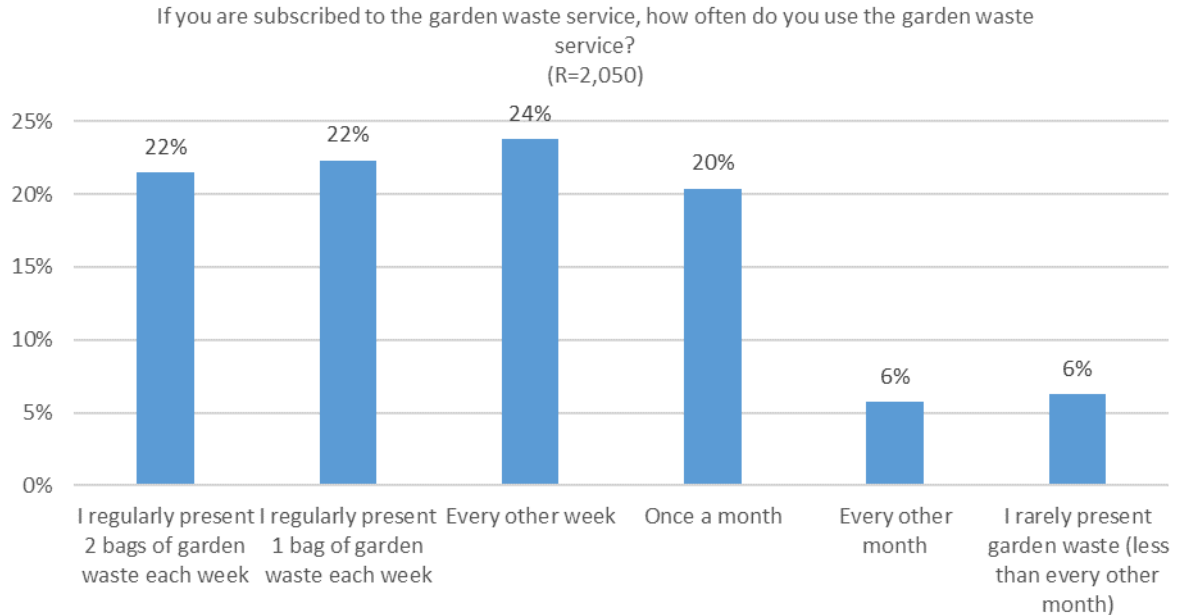


Figure A- 19. How Often Respondents That Are Subscribed to the Garden Waste Service Present Their Garden Waste for Collection - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins



Appendix C.1.2 – Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

Figure A- 20. Number of Sacks Containing Non-Recyclable Waste Respondents Present for Collection Each Week - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

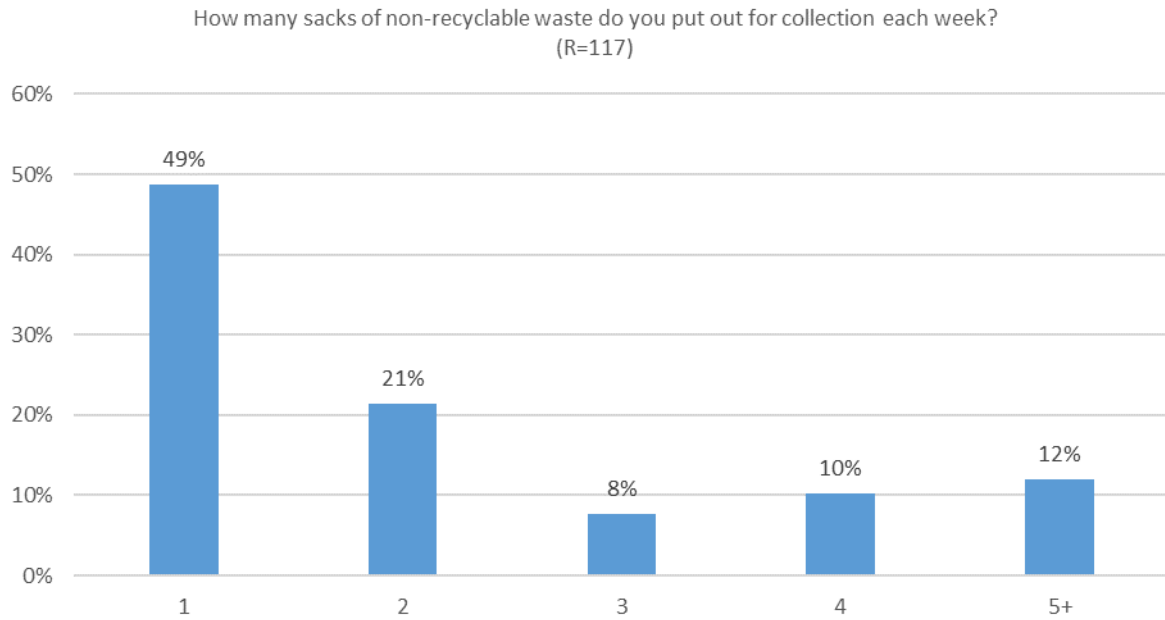


Figure A- 21. Number of Sacks Containing Recyclable Waste Respondents Present for Collection Each Week - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

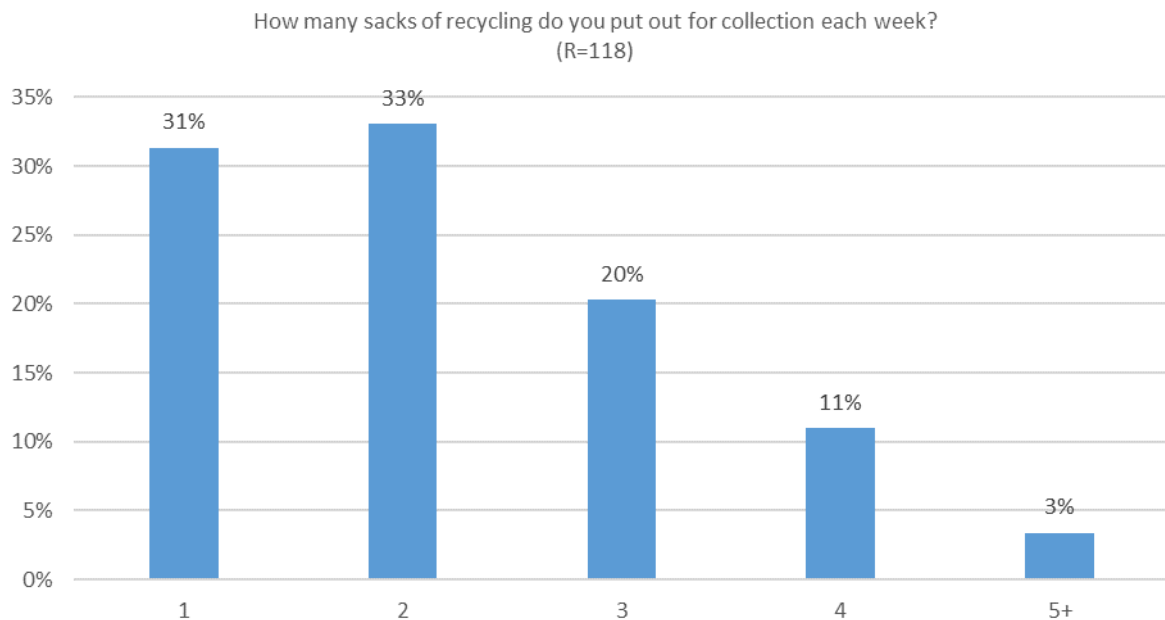


Figure A- 22. Barriers Which Prevent Respondents Recycling More - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

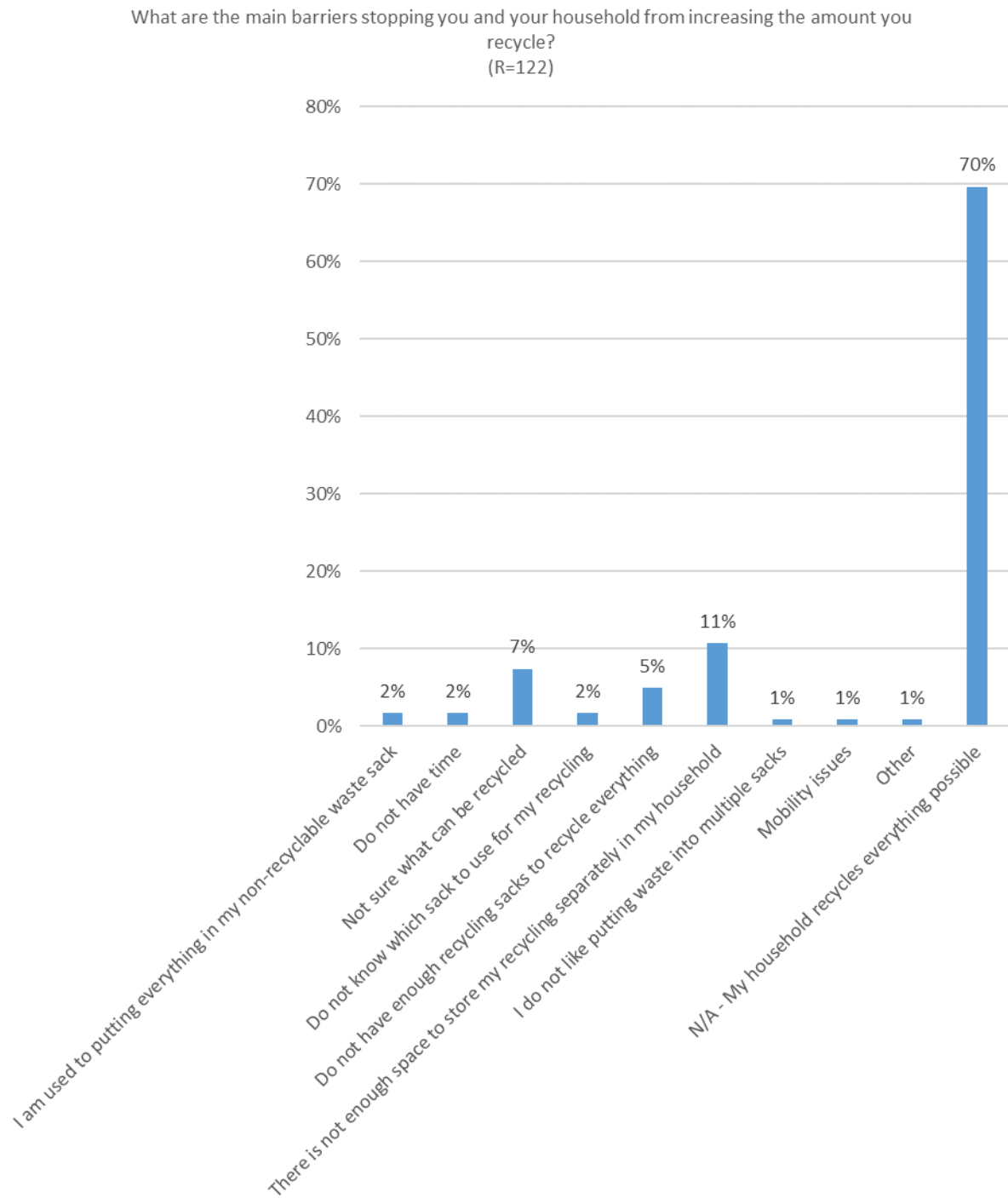


Figure A- 23. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Materials - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

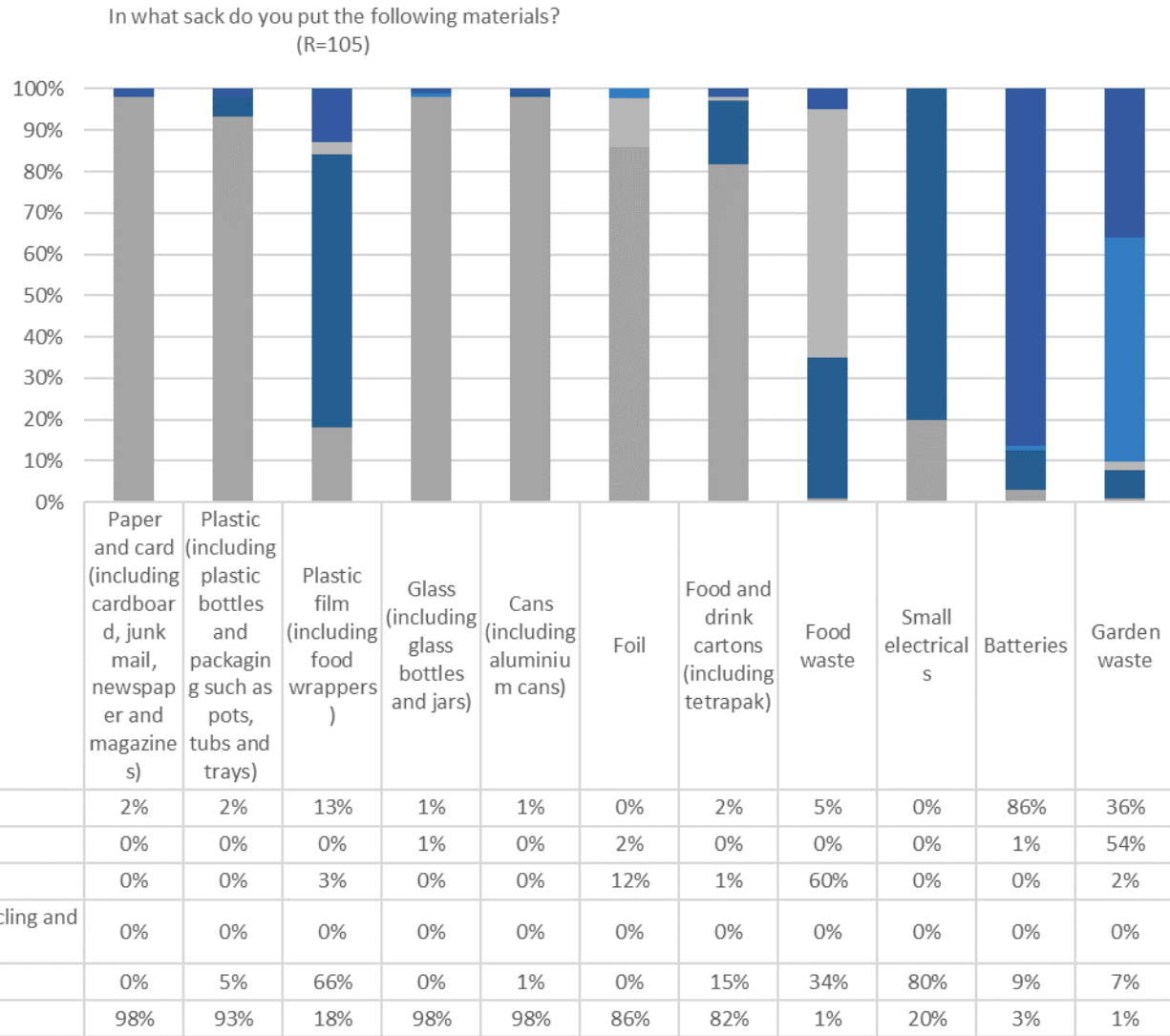


Figure A- 24. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Items Which Are Not Collected for Recycling from Resident's Properties - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

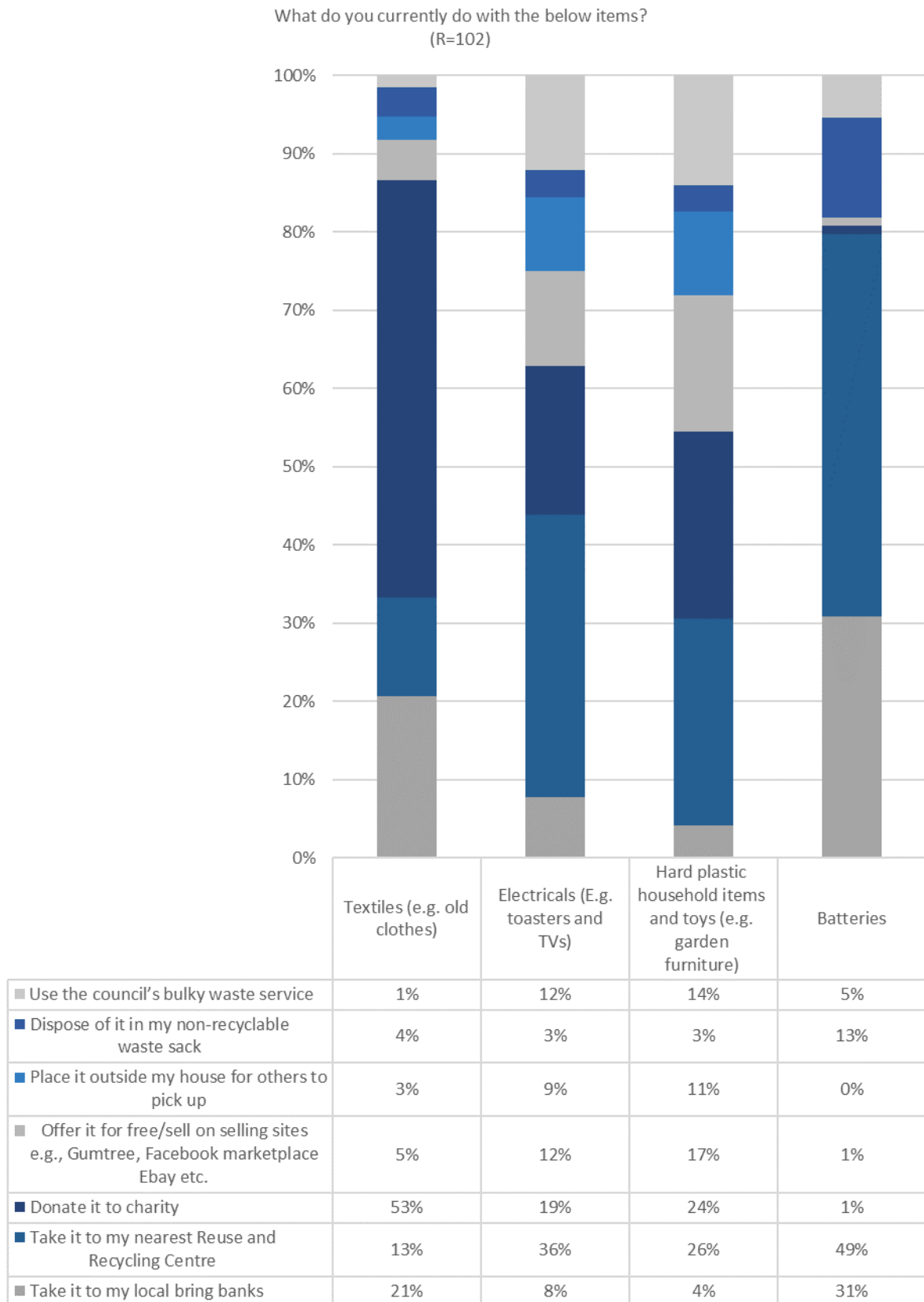


Figure A- 25. The Extent That Respondents Recycle Their Food Waste - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

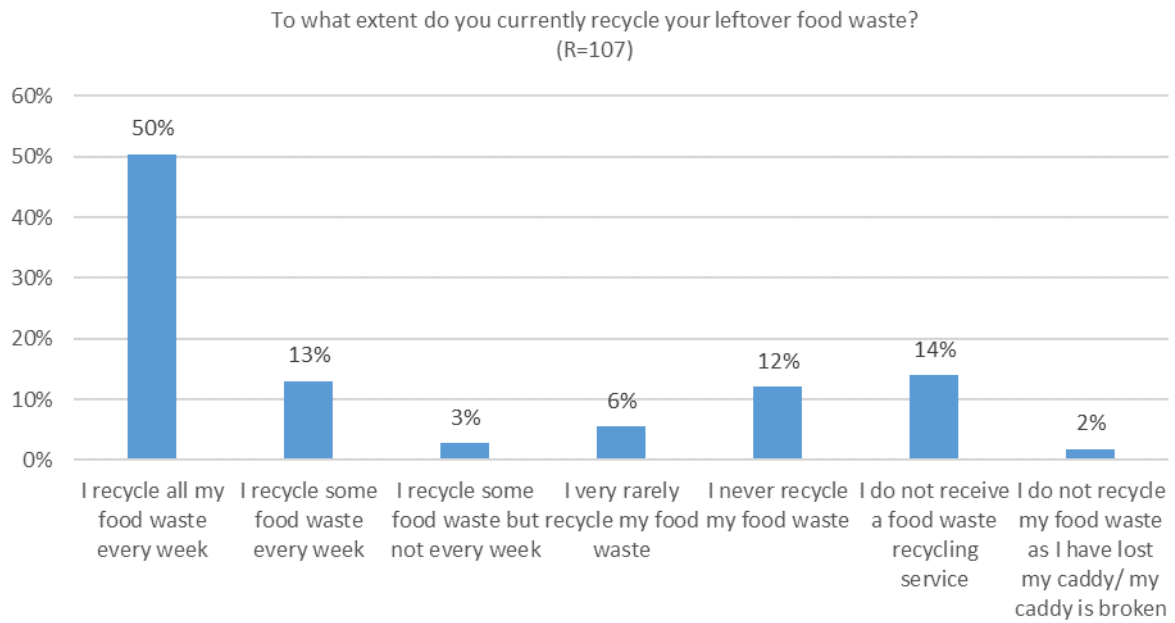


Figure A- 26. What Would Make It Easier for Respondents that Receive a Food Waste Collection to Recycle Their Food Waste - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks



Figure A- 27. The Extent That Respondents Who Do Not Receive a Food Waste Collection Would be Interested in the Service Being Expanded to Their Property - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

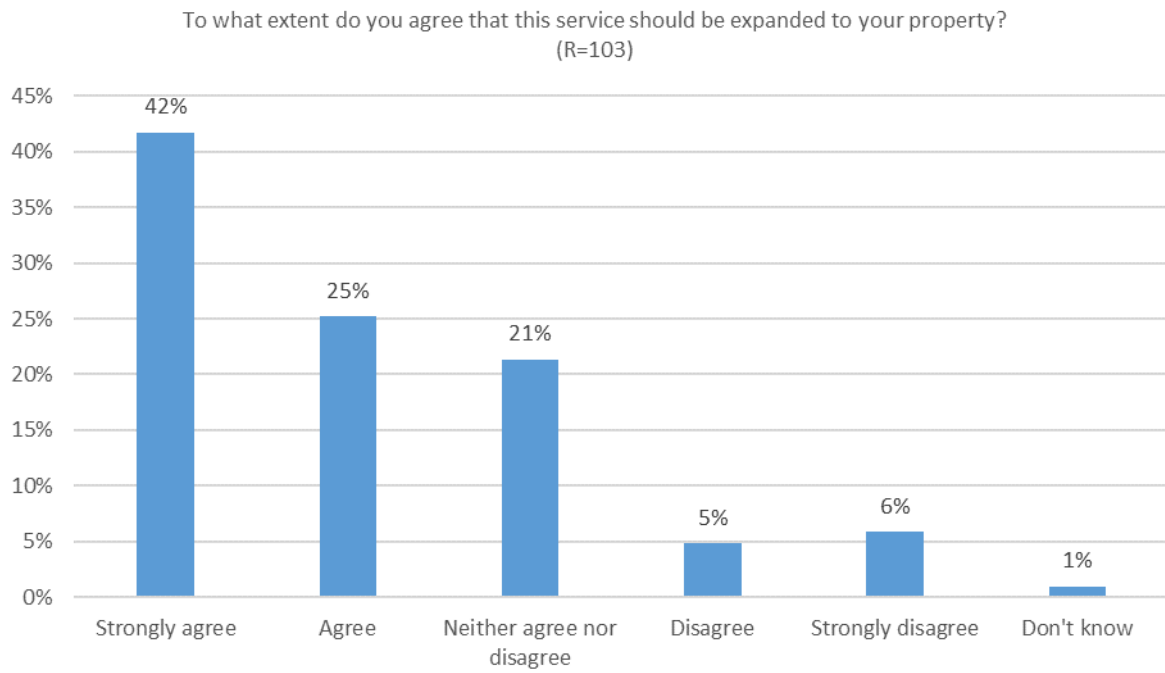


Figure A- 28. The Importance That People in Lambeth Recycle More - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

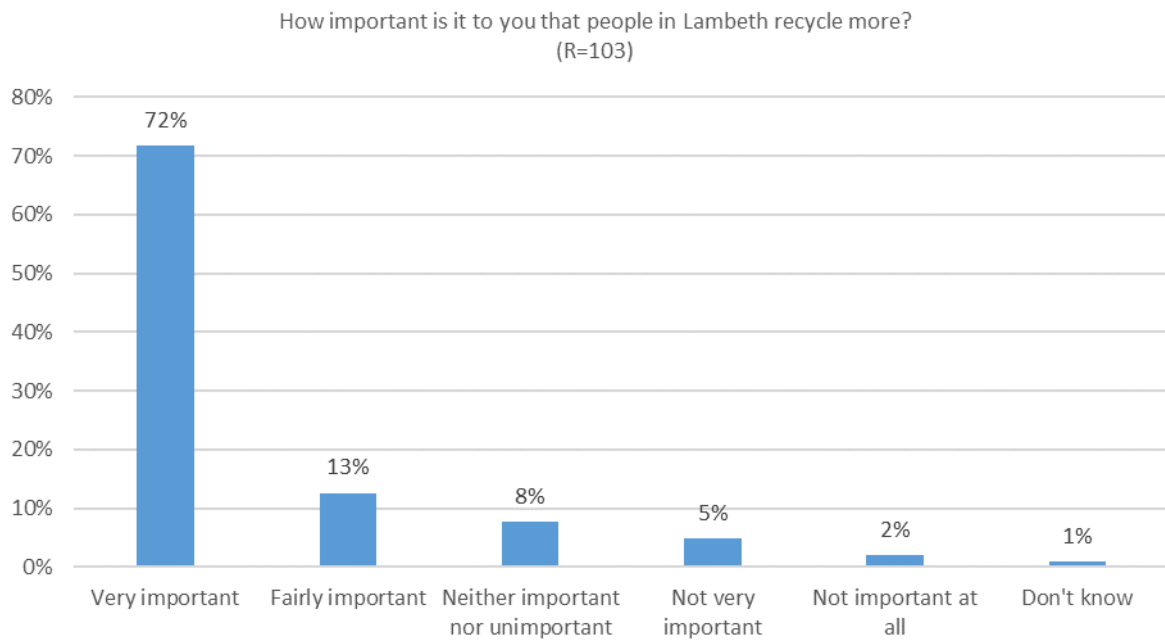


Figure A- 29. Percentage of Respondents Subscribed to the Garden Waste Service - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

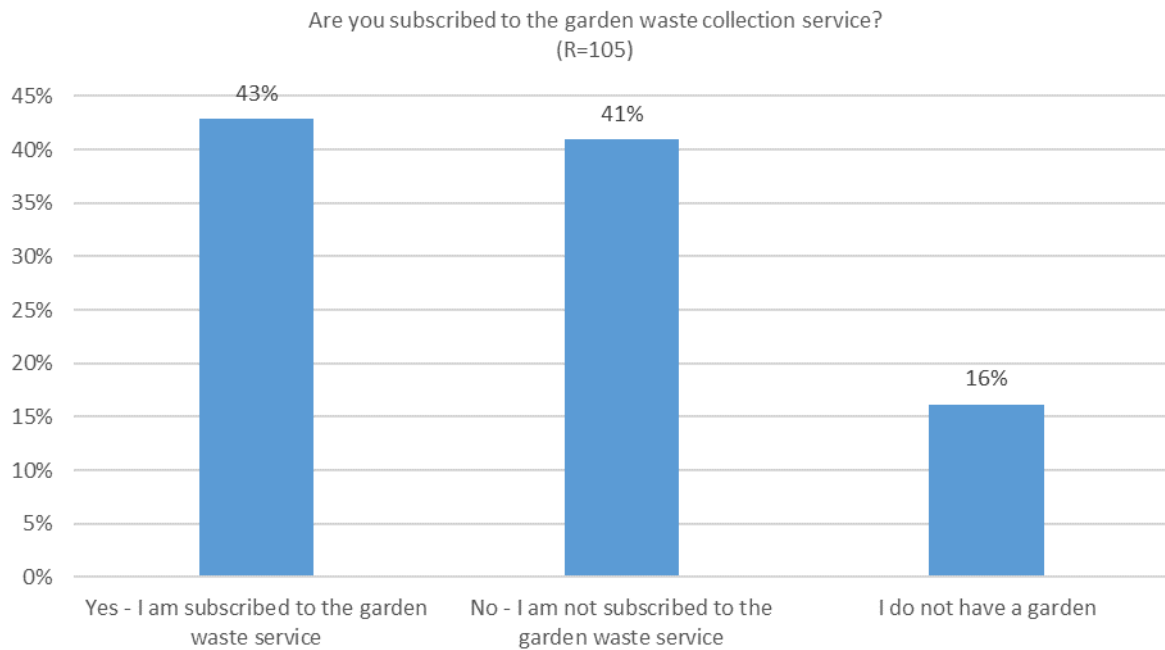


Figure A- 30. What Respondents Do with Their Garden Waste If They Are Not Subscribed - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks

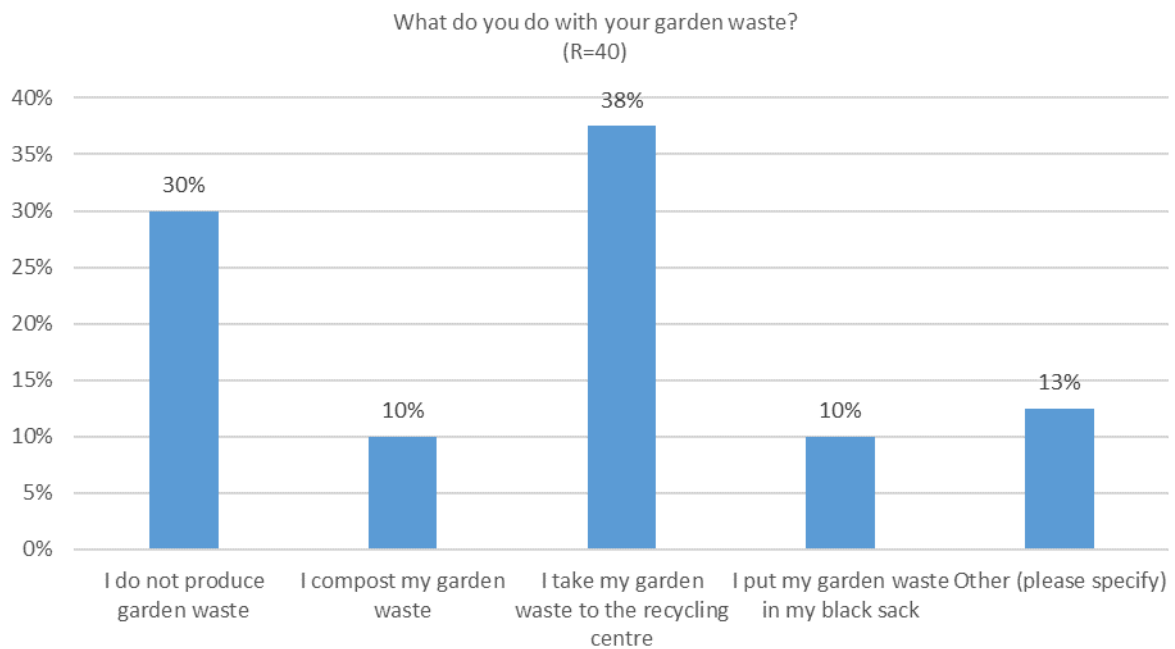
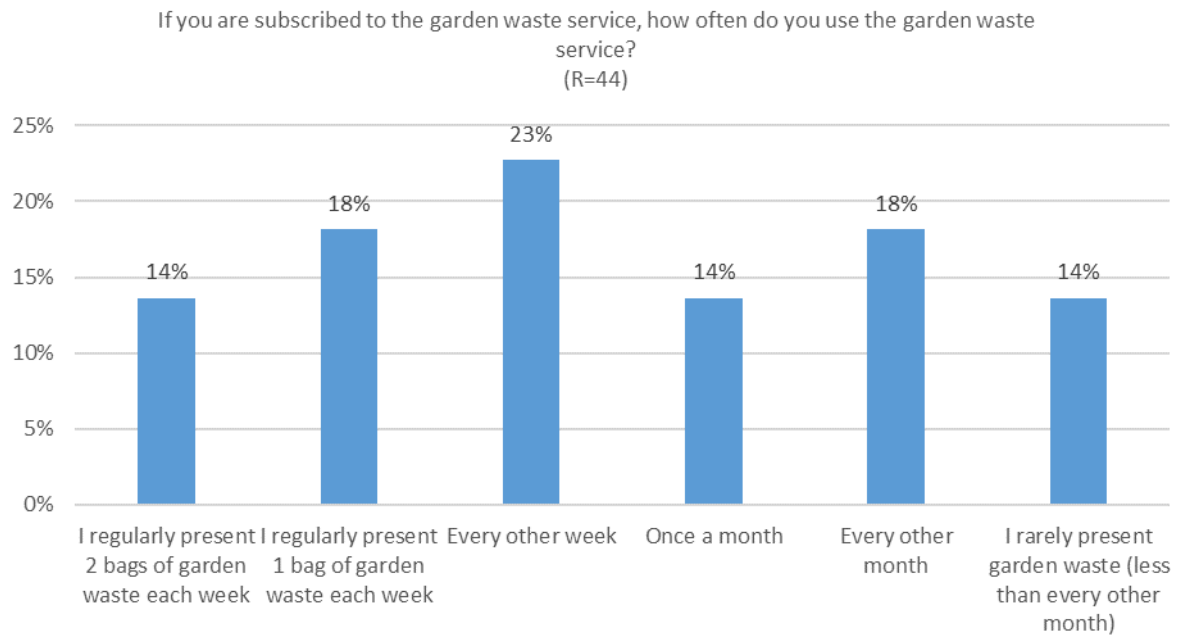


Figure A- 31. How Often Respondents That Are Subscribed to the Garden Waste Service Present Their Garden Waste for Collection - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Sacks



Appendix C.1.3 – Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

Figure A- 32. Barriers Which Prevent Respondents Recycling More - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

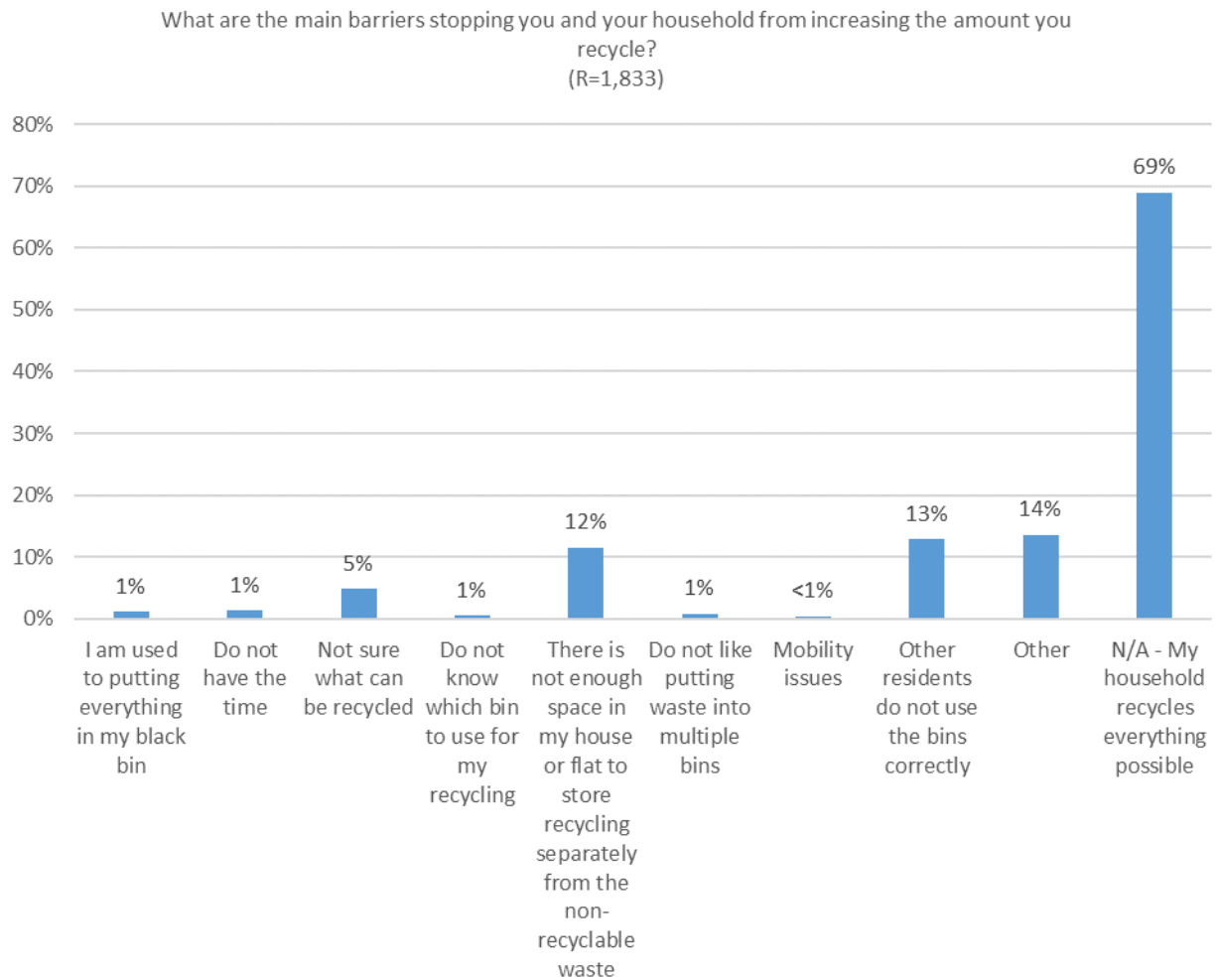


Figure A- 33. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Materials - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

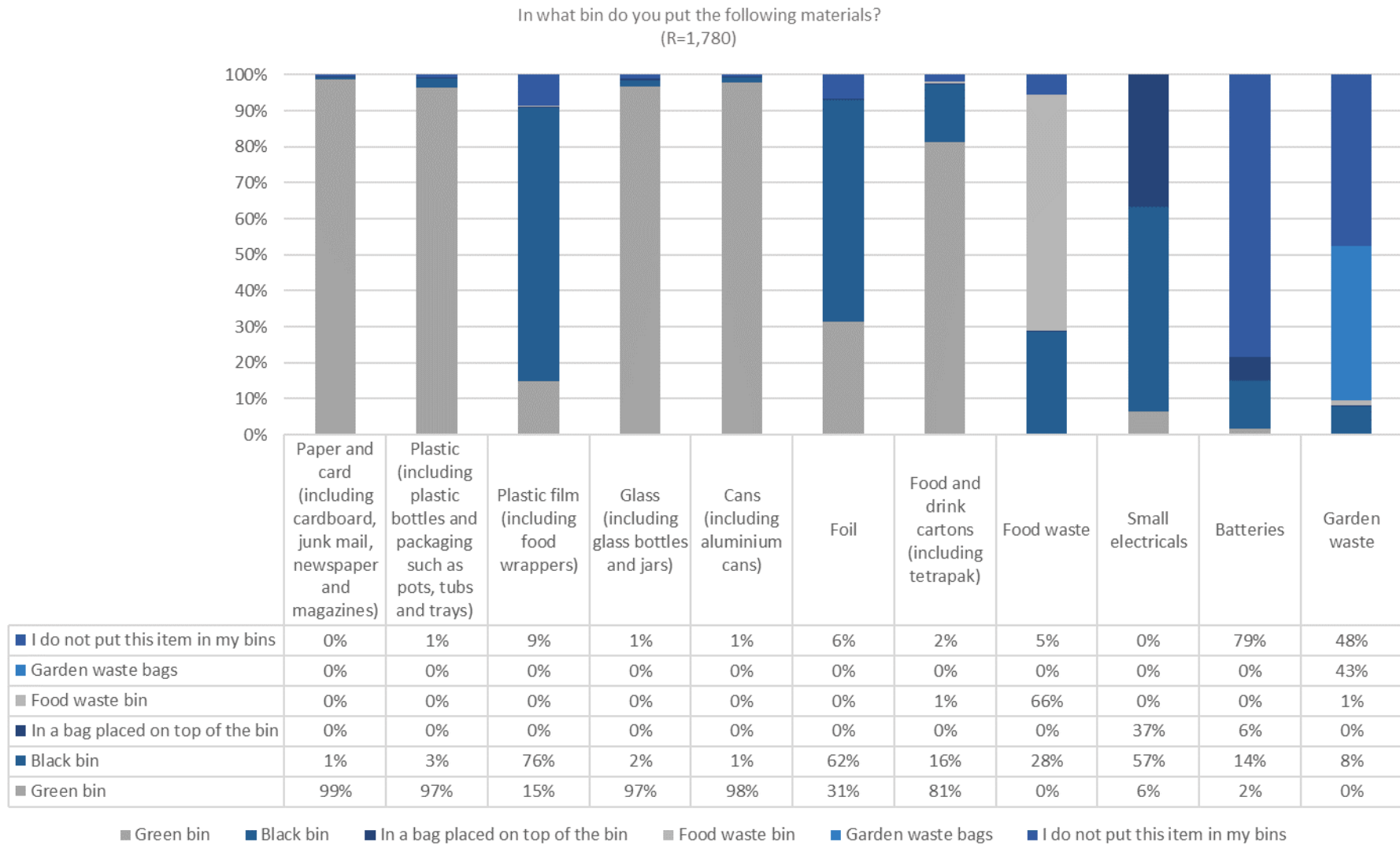


Figure A- 34. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Items Which Are Not Collected for Recycling from Resident’s Properties - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

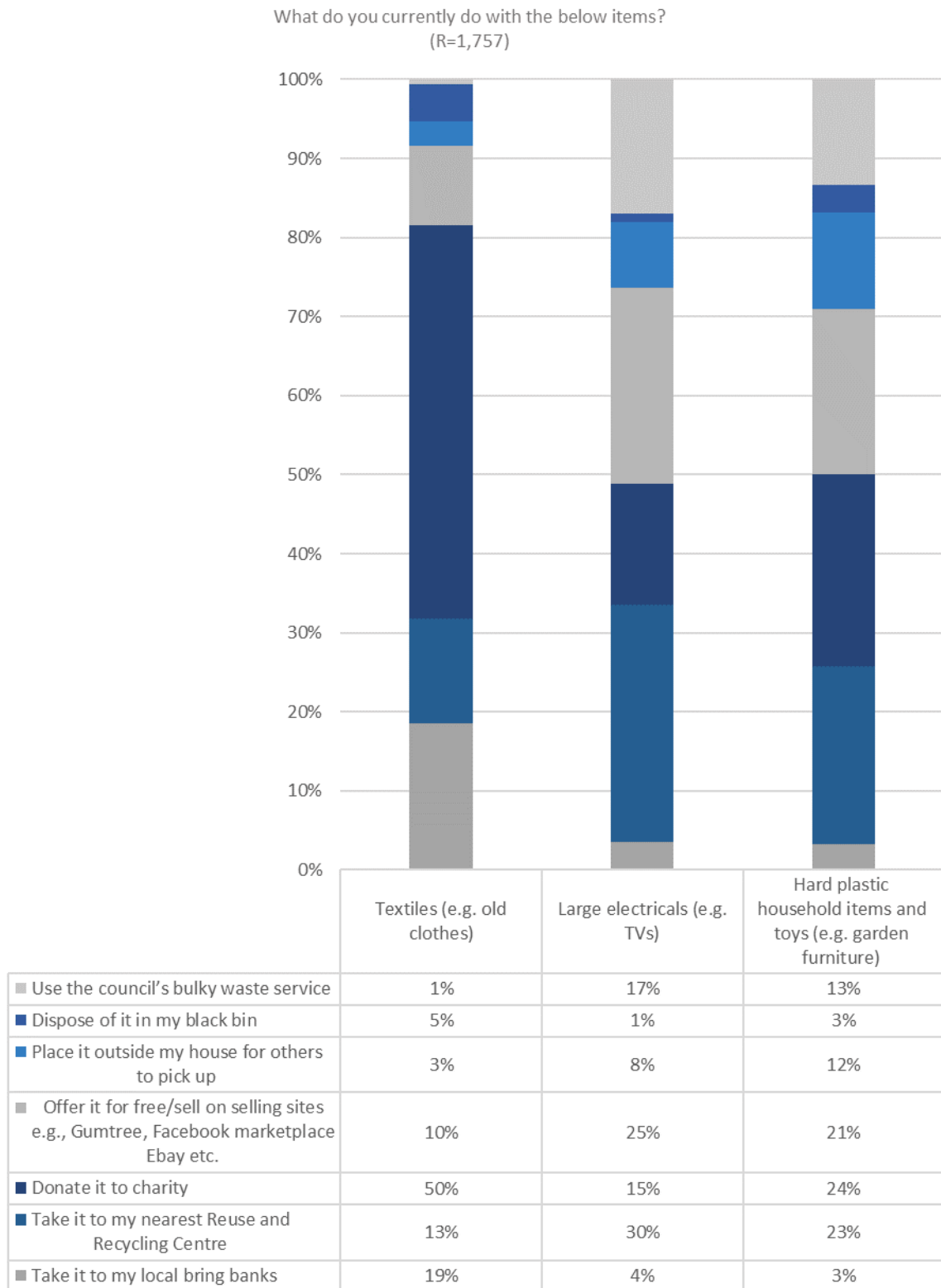


Figure A- 35. The Extent That Respondents Recycle Their Food Waste - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

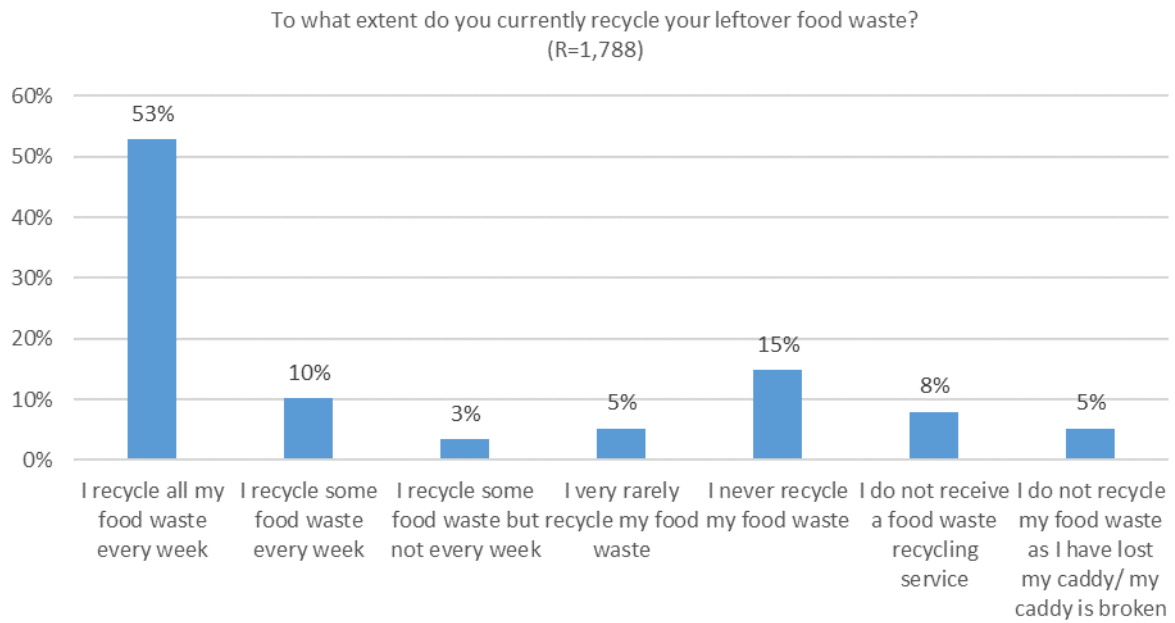


Figure A- 36. What Would Make It Easier for Respondents that Receive a Food Waste Collection to Recycle Their Food Waste - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins



Figure A- 37. The Importance That People in Lambeth Recycle More - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

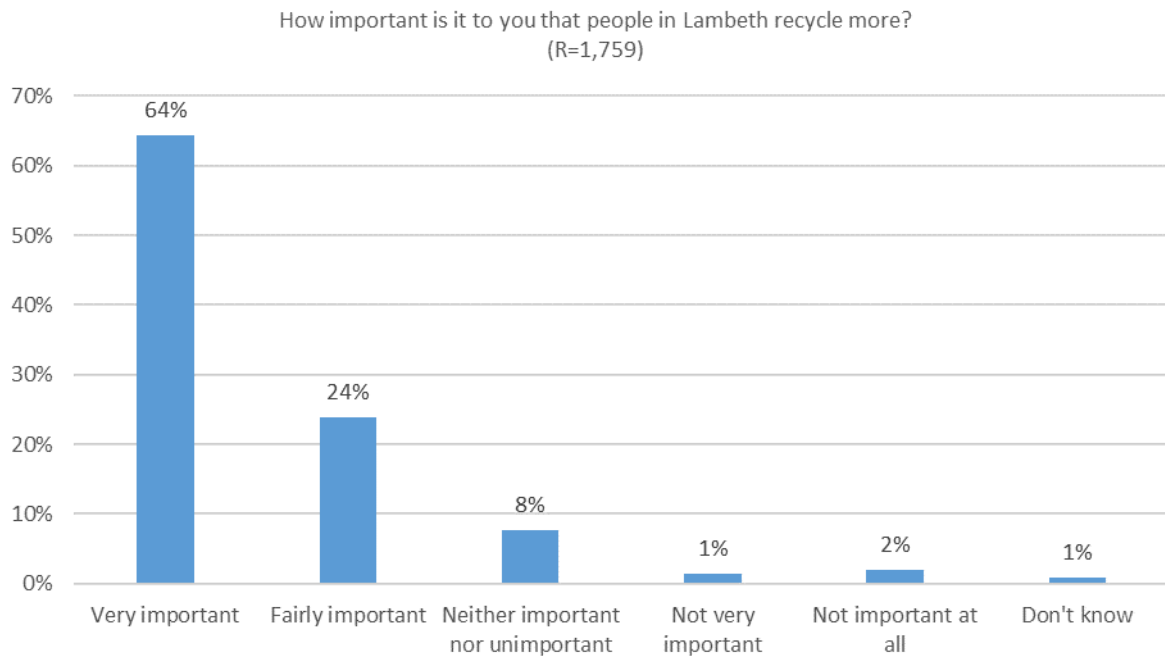


Figure A- 38. Main Concerns Regarding Fortnightly Collections - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

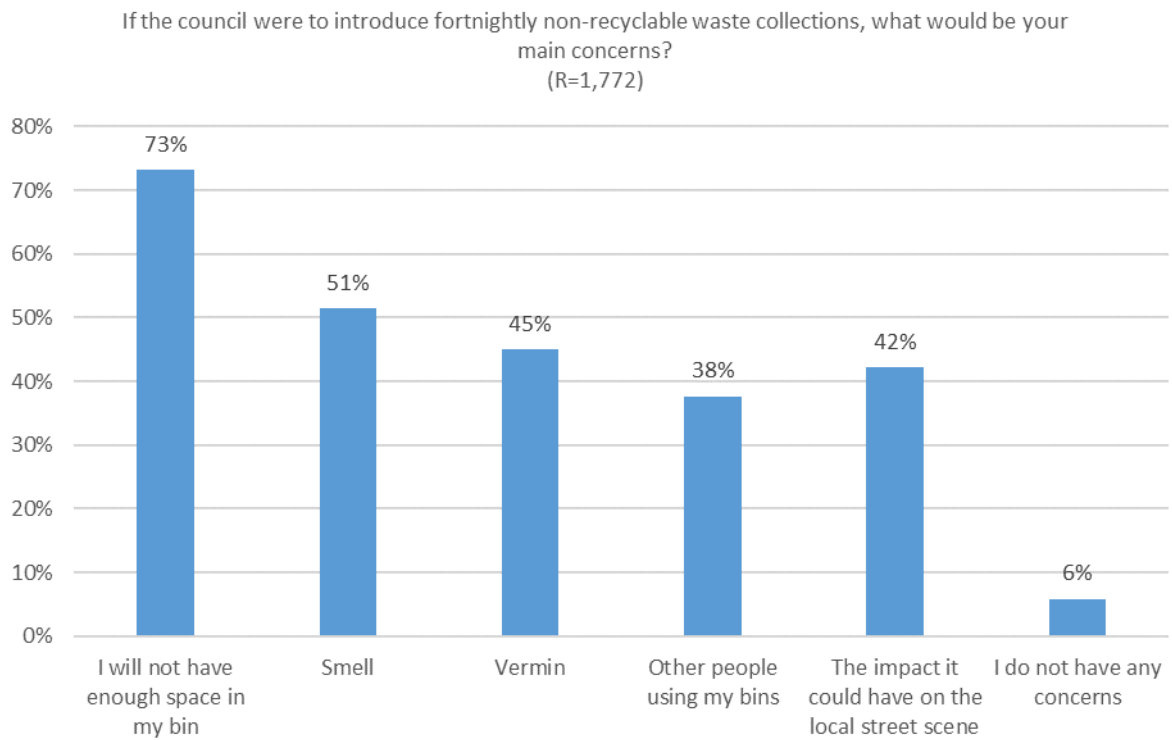


Figure A- 39. Reasons Respondents Will Not Have Enough Space in Their Black Bin for Fortnightly Collections (Only Completed If Respondents Selected 'I will not have enough space in my bin' on Previous Question) - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

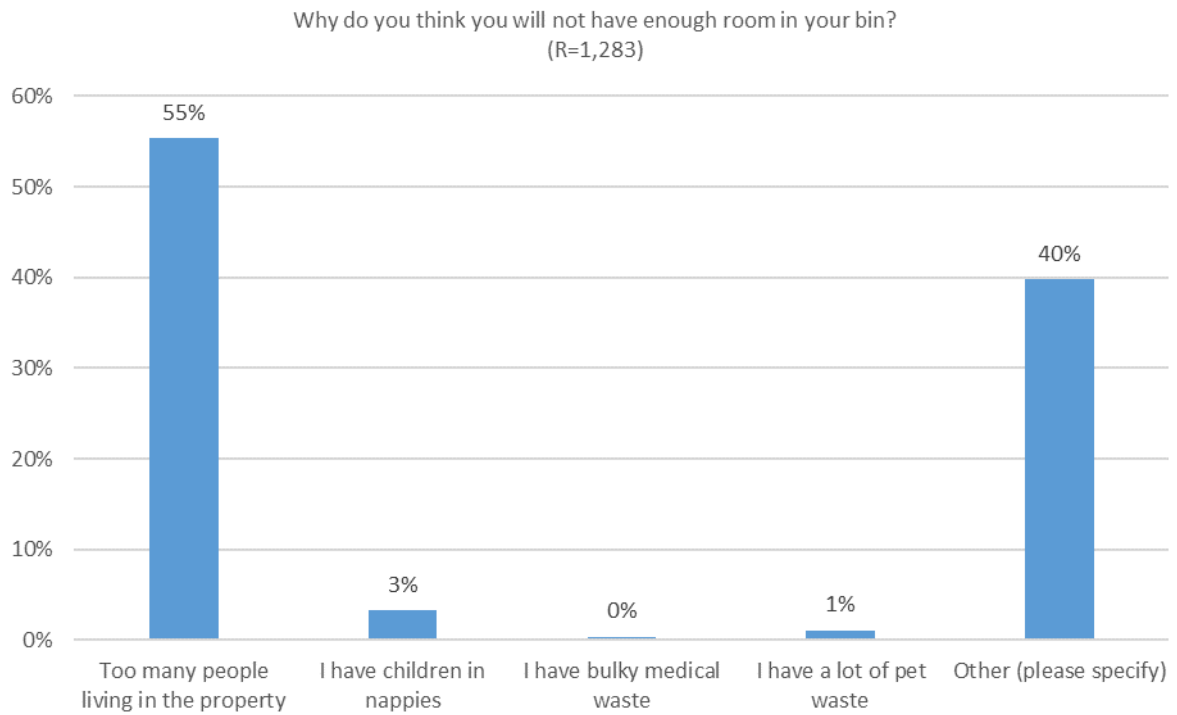


Figure A- 40. Percentage of Respondents Subscribed to the Garden Waste Service - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

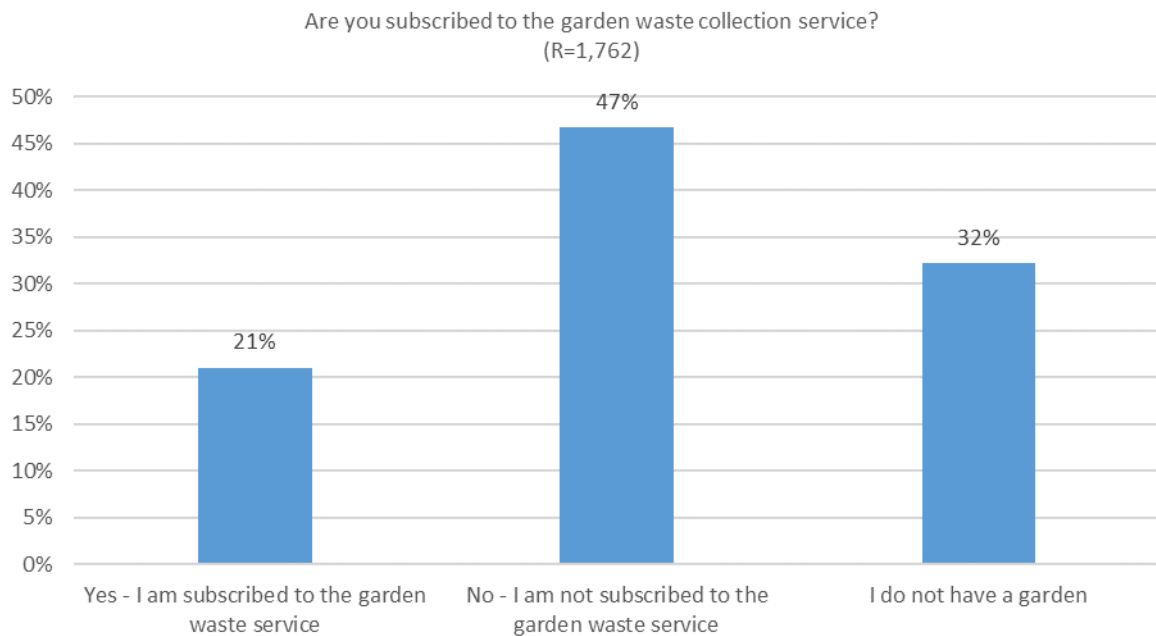


Figure A- 41. What Respondents Do with Their Garden Waste If They Are Not Subscribed - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins

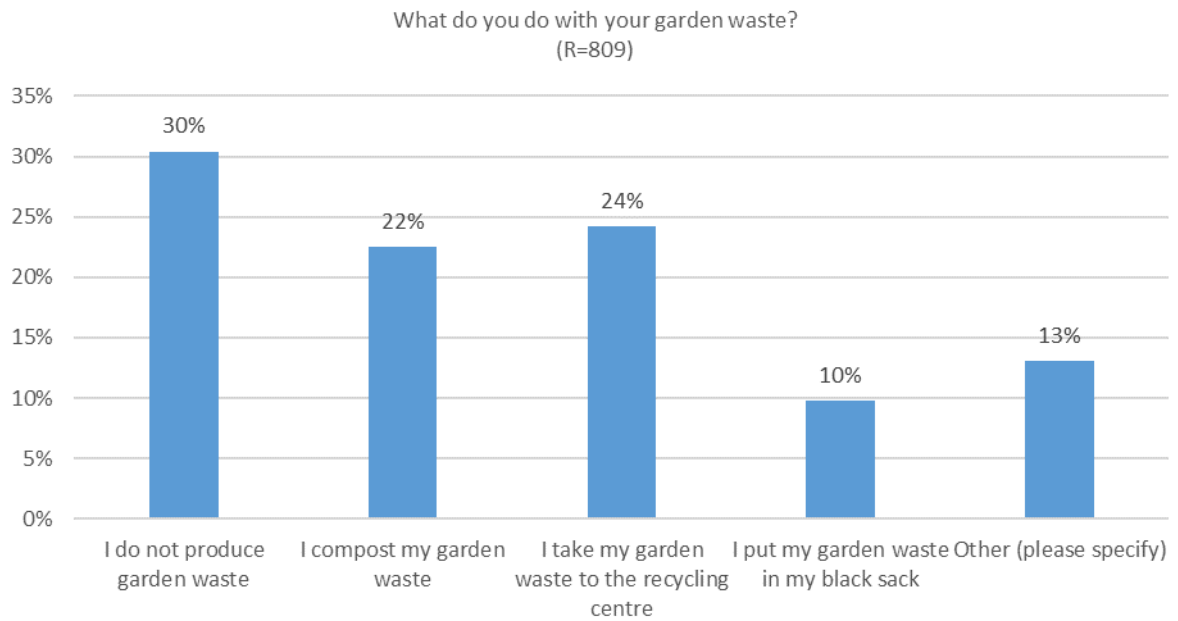
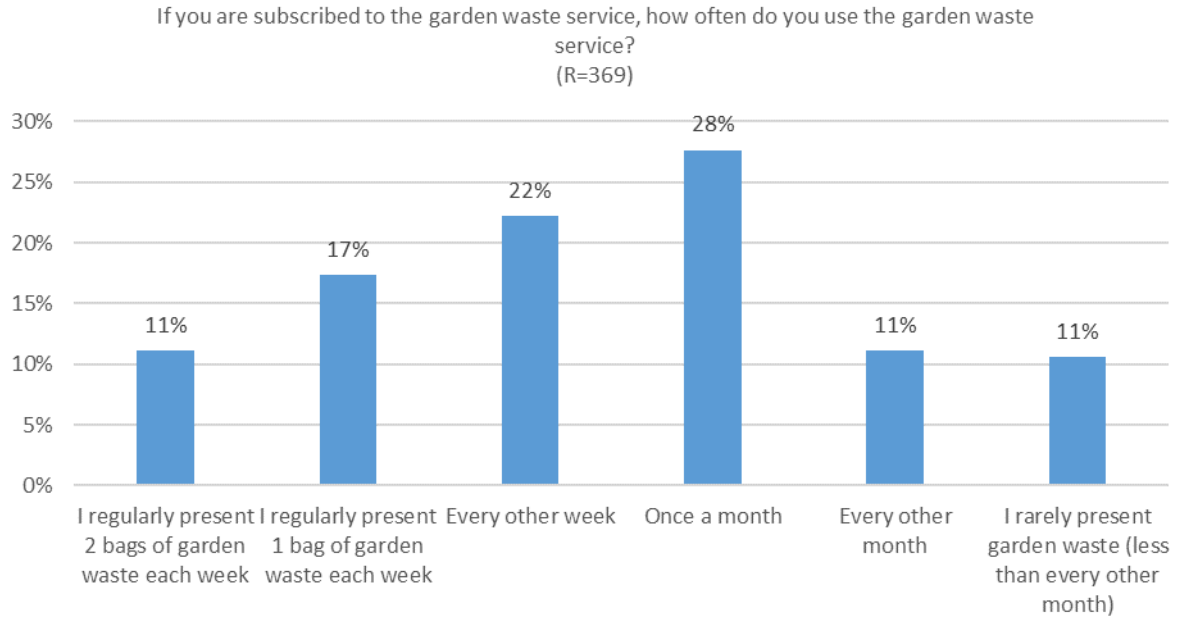


Figure A- 42. How Often Respondents That Are Subscribed to the Garden Waste Service Present Their Garden Waste for Collection - Kerbside Properties That Share Bins



Appendix C.1.4 – Flats That Share Bulk Bins

Figure A- 43. Barriers Which Prevent Respondents Recycling More - Flats That Share Bulk Bins

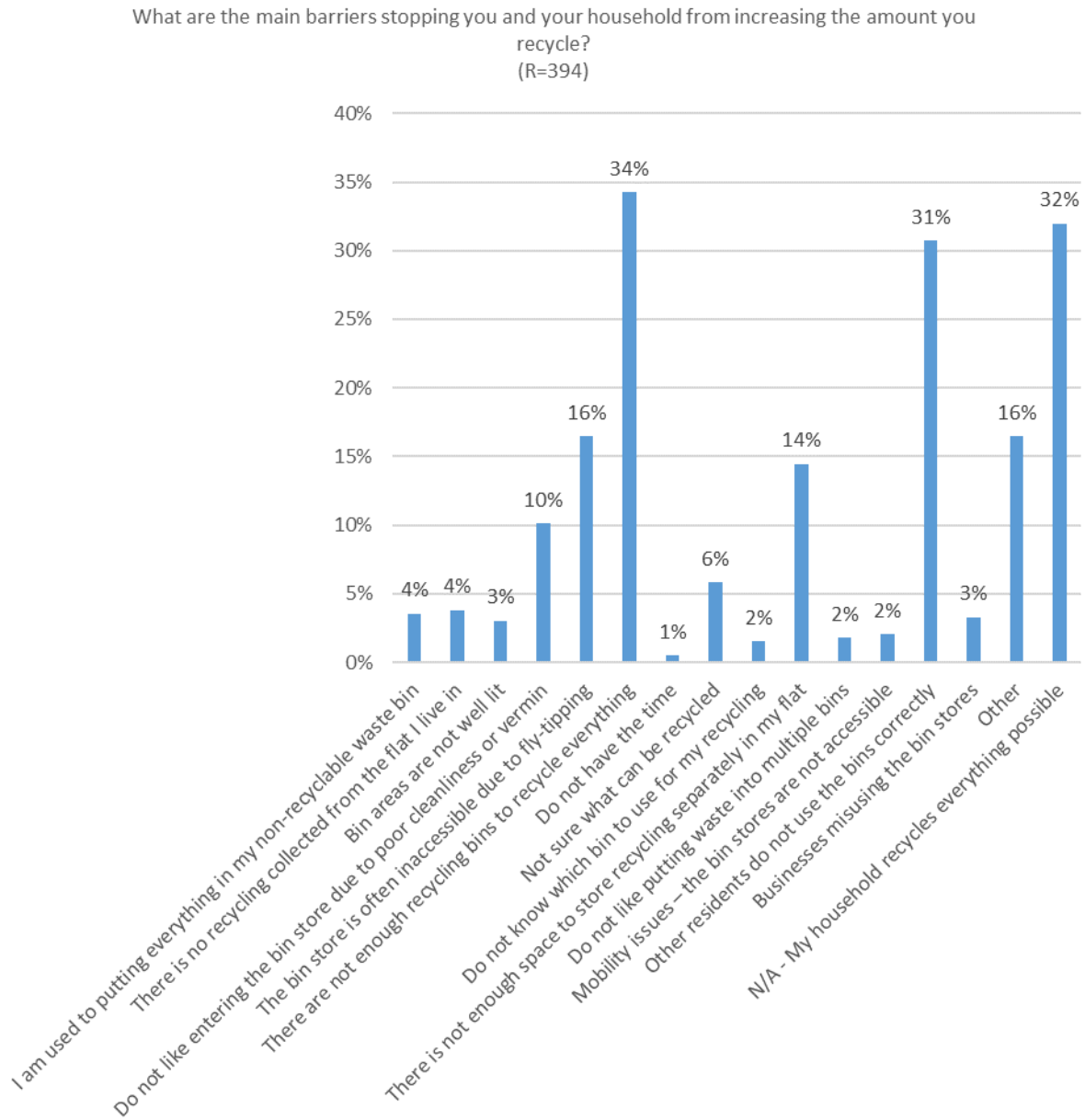


Figure A- 44. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Materials - Flats That Share Bulk Bins

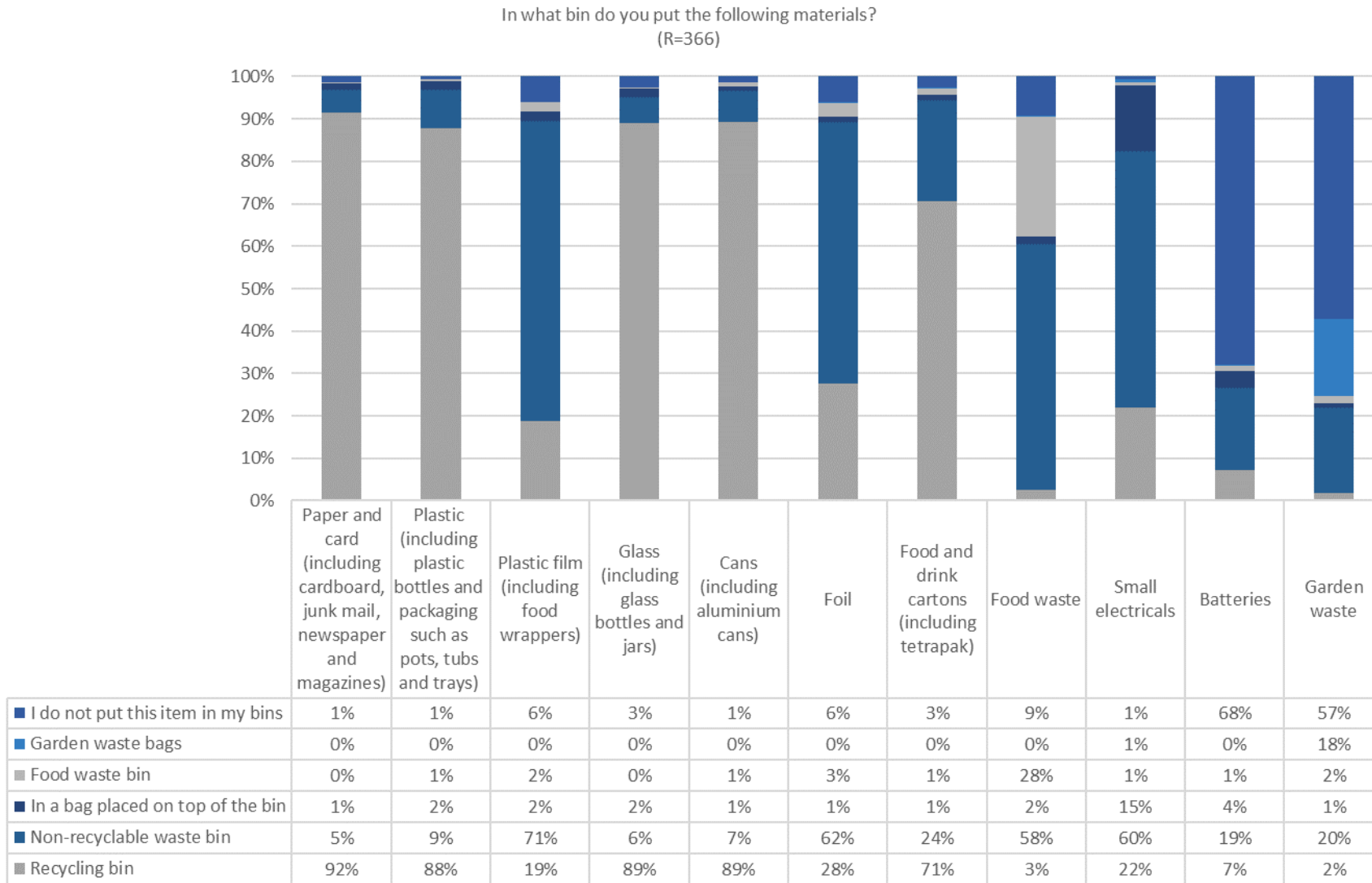


Figure A- 45. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Items Which Are Not Collected for Recycling from Residents Properties - Flats That Share Bulk Bins

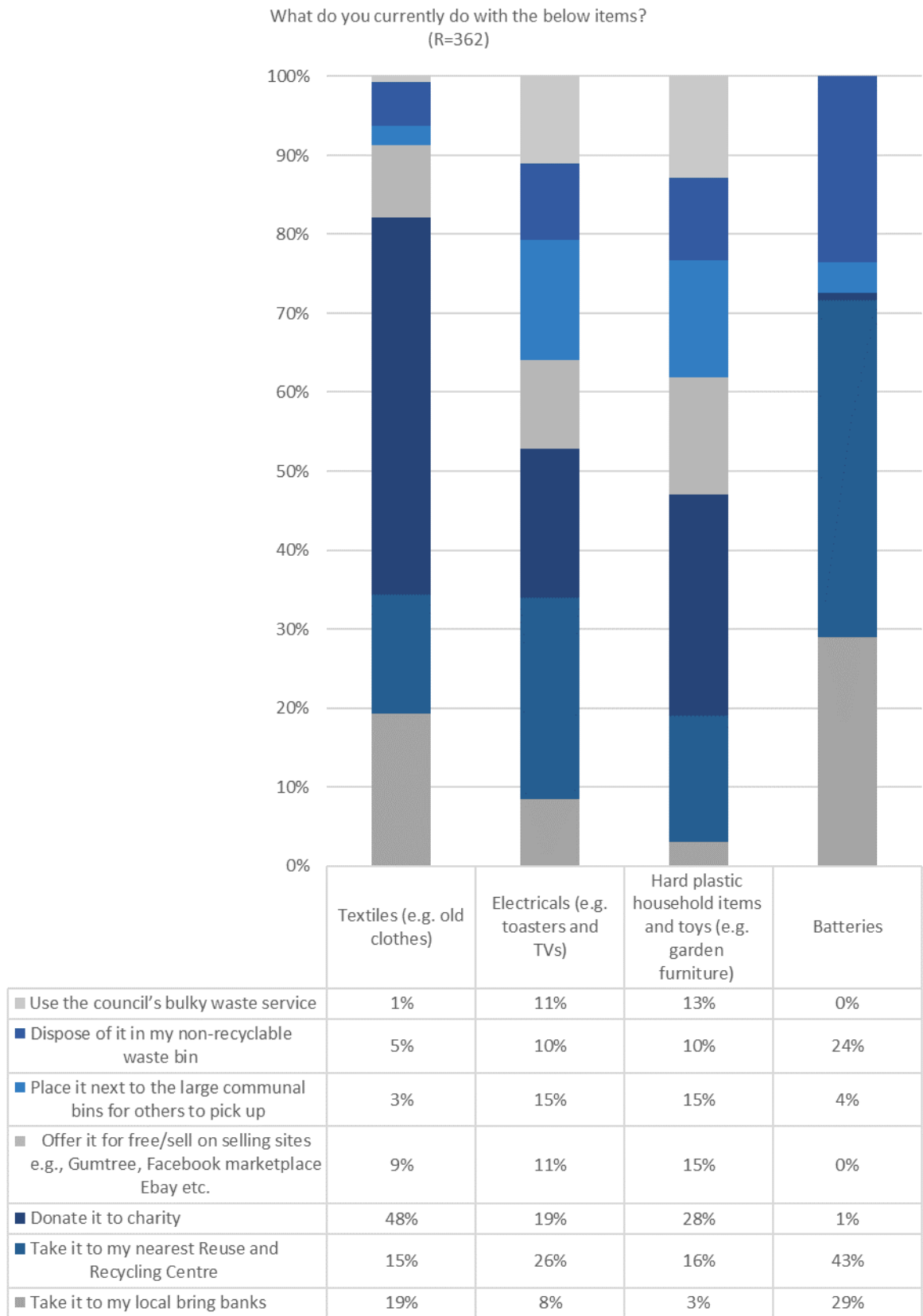


Figure A- 46. Percentage of Respondents Who Receive a Food Waste Collection - Flats That Share Bulk Bins

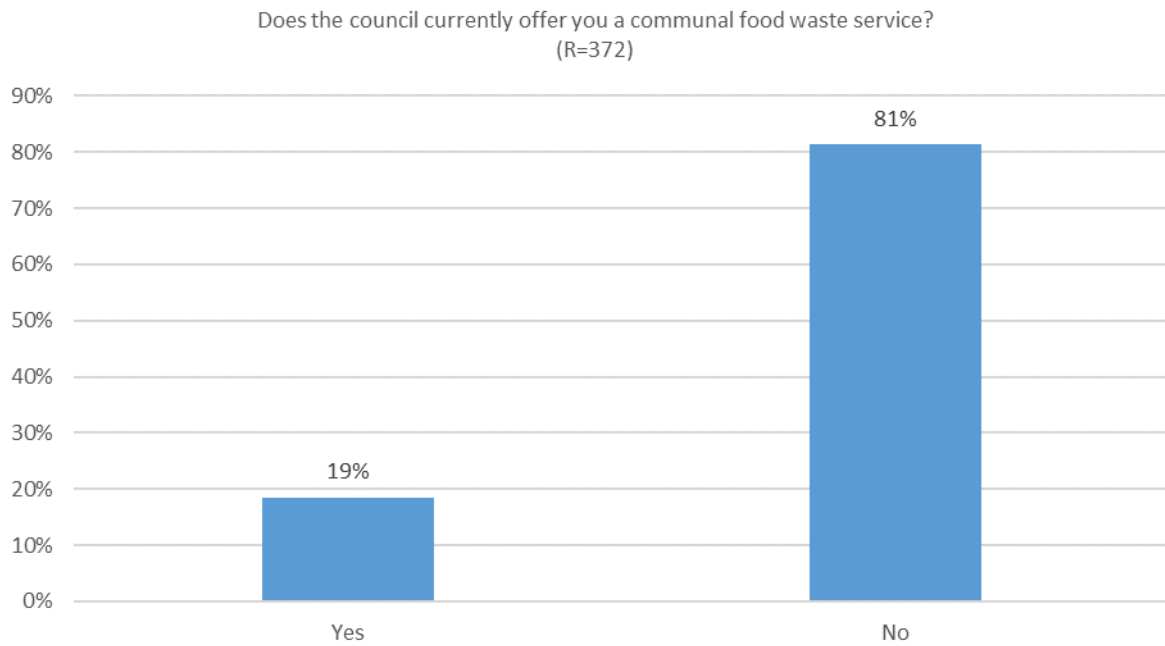


Figure A- 47. The Extent That Respondents Who Receive a Food Waste Collection Recycle Their Food Waste - Flats That Share Bulk Bins

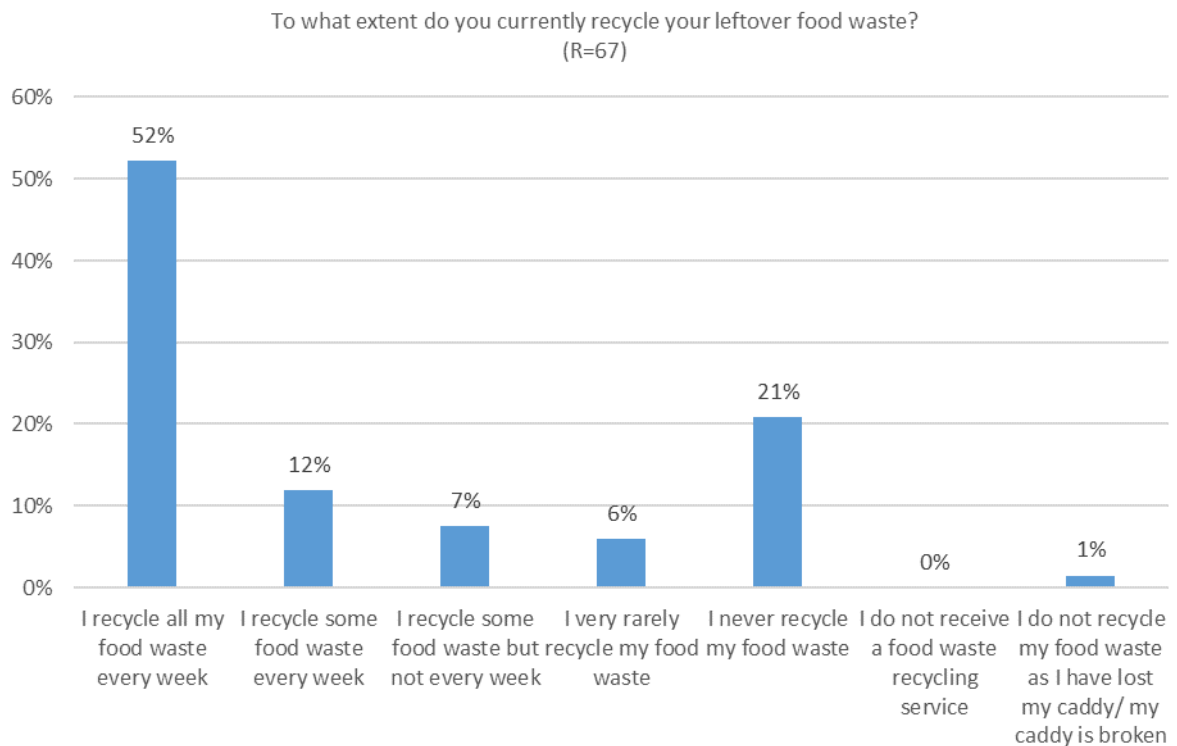


Figure A- 48. What Would Make It Easier for Respondents Who Receive a Food Waste Collection to Recycle Their Food Waste - Flats That Share Bulk Bins

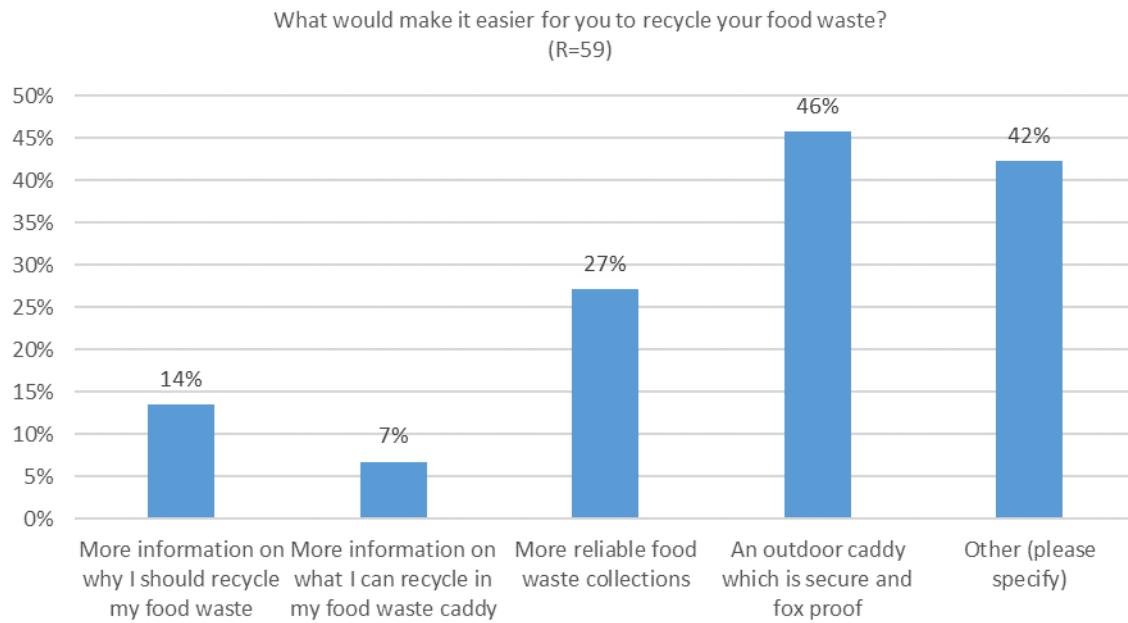


Figure A- 49. The Extent That Respondents Who Do Not Receive a Food Waste Collection Would be Interested in the Service Being Expanded to Their Property - Flats That Share Bulk Bins

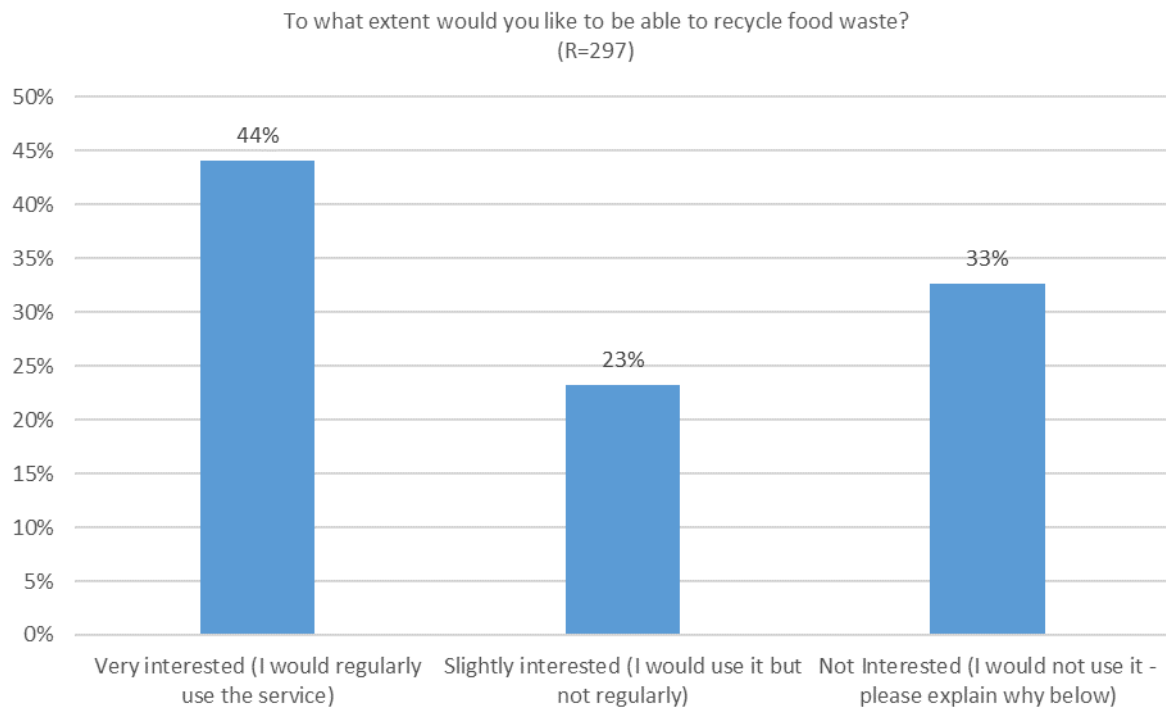
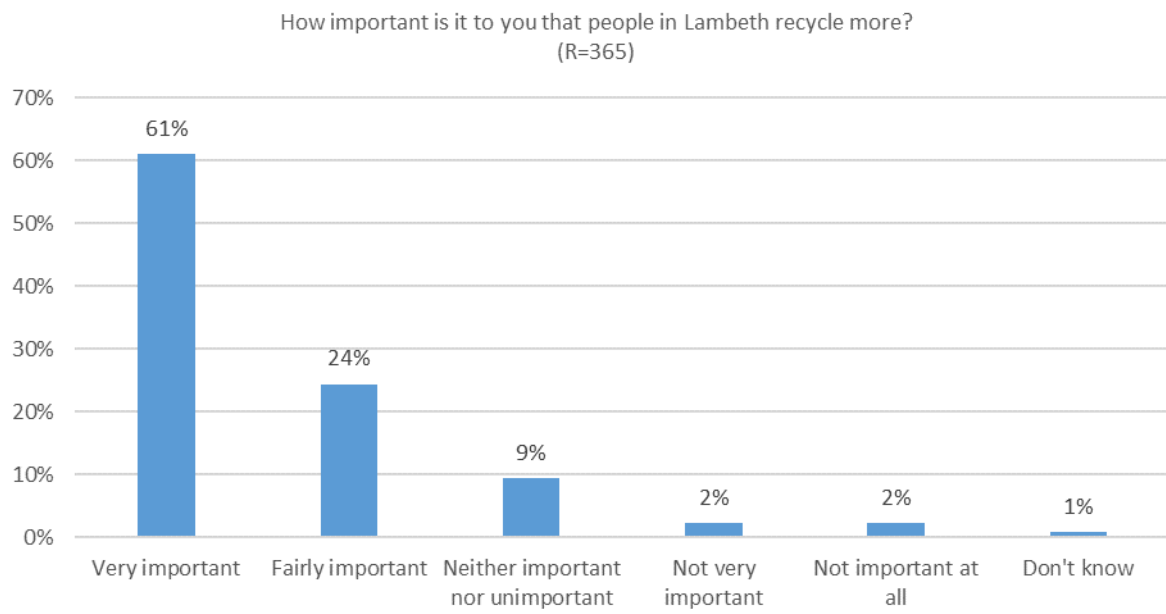


Figure A- 50. The Importance That People in Lambeth Recycle More - Flats That Share Bulk Bins



Appendix C.1.5 – Flats Above Shops

Figure A- 51. Barriers Which Prevent Respondents Recycling More - Flats Above Shops

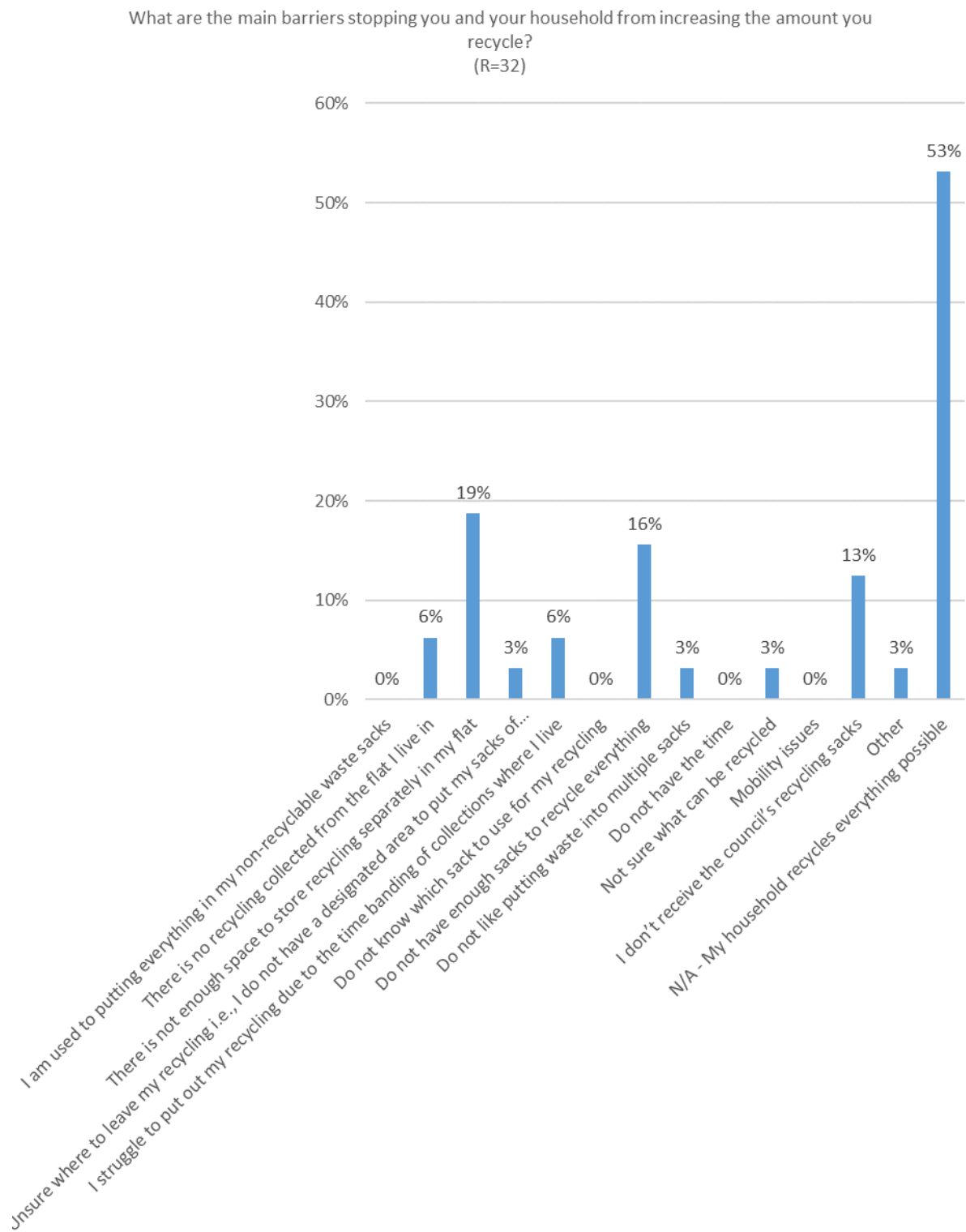
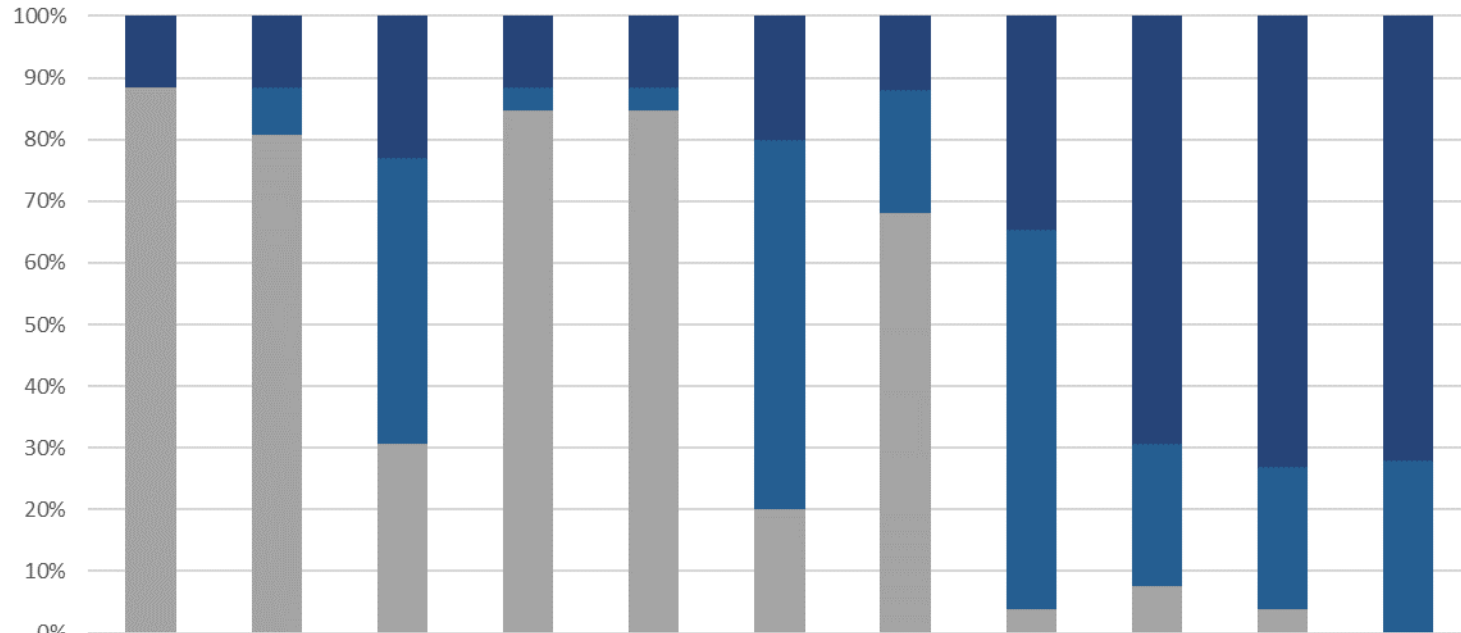


Figure A- 52. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Materials - Flats Above Shops

In what bin do you put the following materials?
(R=26)



	Paper and card (including cardboard, junk mail, newspaper and magazines)	Plastic (including plastic bottles and packaging such as pots, tubs and trays)	Plastic film (including food wrappers)	Glass (including glass bottles and jars)	Cans (including aluminium cans)	Foil	Food and drink cartons (including tetrapak)	Food waste	Small electricals	Batteries	Garden waste
■ I do not put this item in my sacks	12%	12%	23%	12%	12%	20%	12%	35%	69%	73%	72%
■ Non-recyclable waste sack	0%	8%	46%	4%	4%	60%	20%	62%	23%	23%	28%
■ Recycling sack	88%	81%	31%	85%	85%	20%	68%	4%	8%	4%	0%

Figure A- 53. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Items Which Are Not Collected for Recycling from Residents Properties - Flats Above Shops

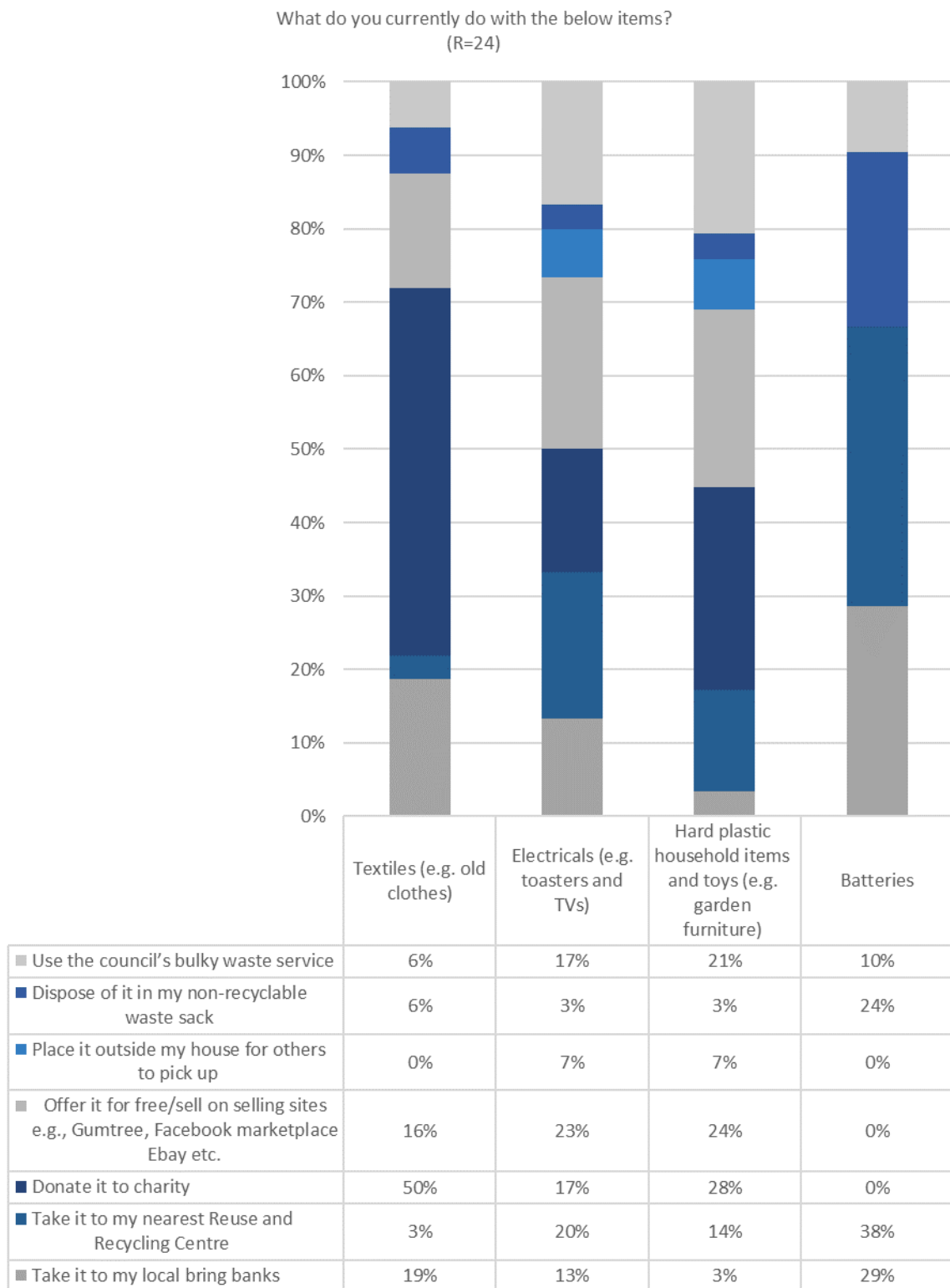


Figure A- 54. The Extent That Respondents Would be Interested in the Food Waste Service Being Expanded to Their Property - Flats Above Shops

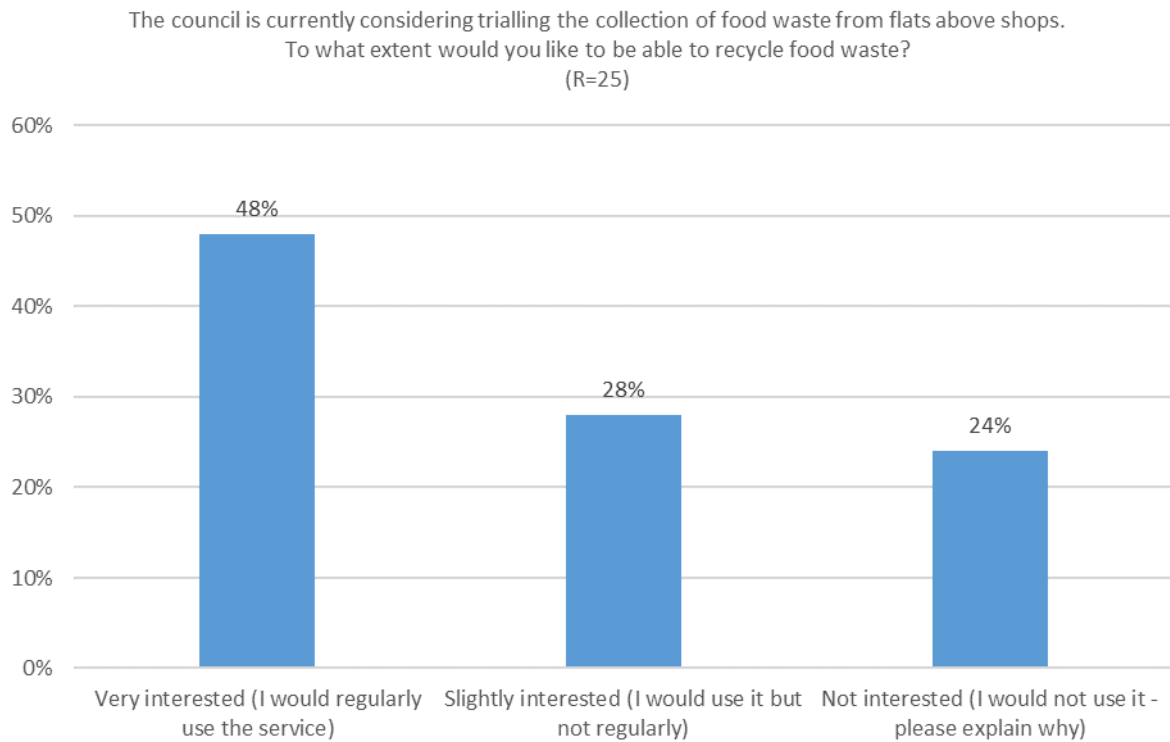
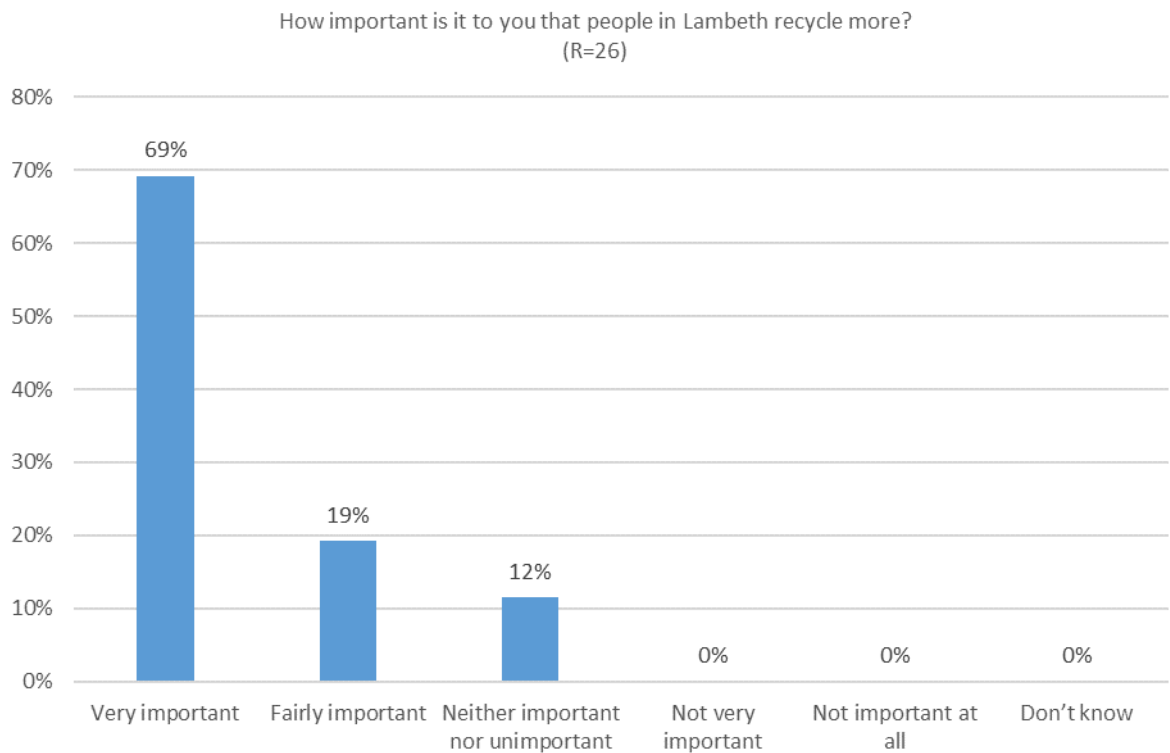


Figure A- 55. The Importance That People in Lambeth Recycle More - Flats Above Shops



Appendix C.1.6 – Combined Responses

Figure A- 56. The Fullness of Respondents Green Bin Compared to Black Bin – Combined Results of Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bin and Shared Bin.

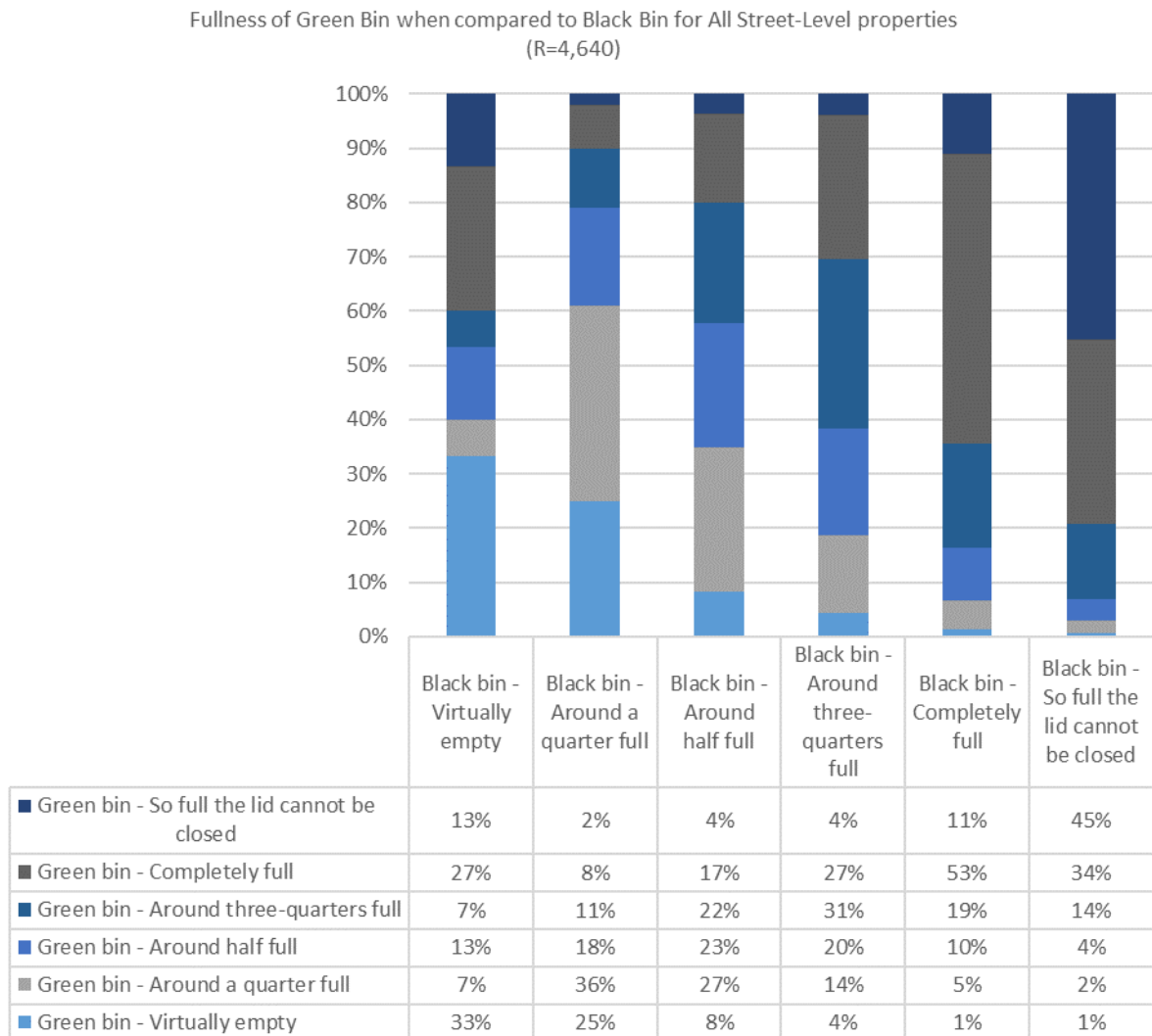


Figure A- 57. The Importance That People in Lambeth Recycle More – Combined Results Across All Property and Collection Types

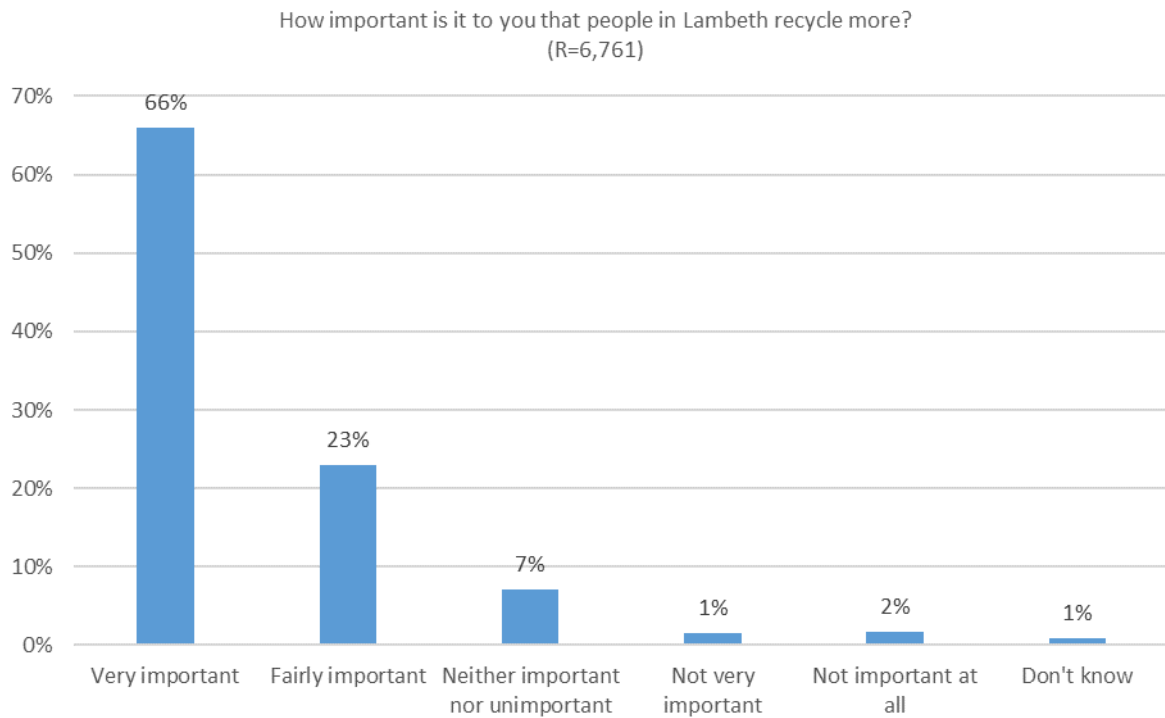


Figure A- 58. Breakdown of the Materials Respondents Place in Their Recycling Bin or Sack - Combined Results Across All Property and Collection Types

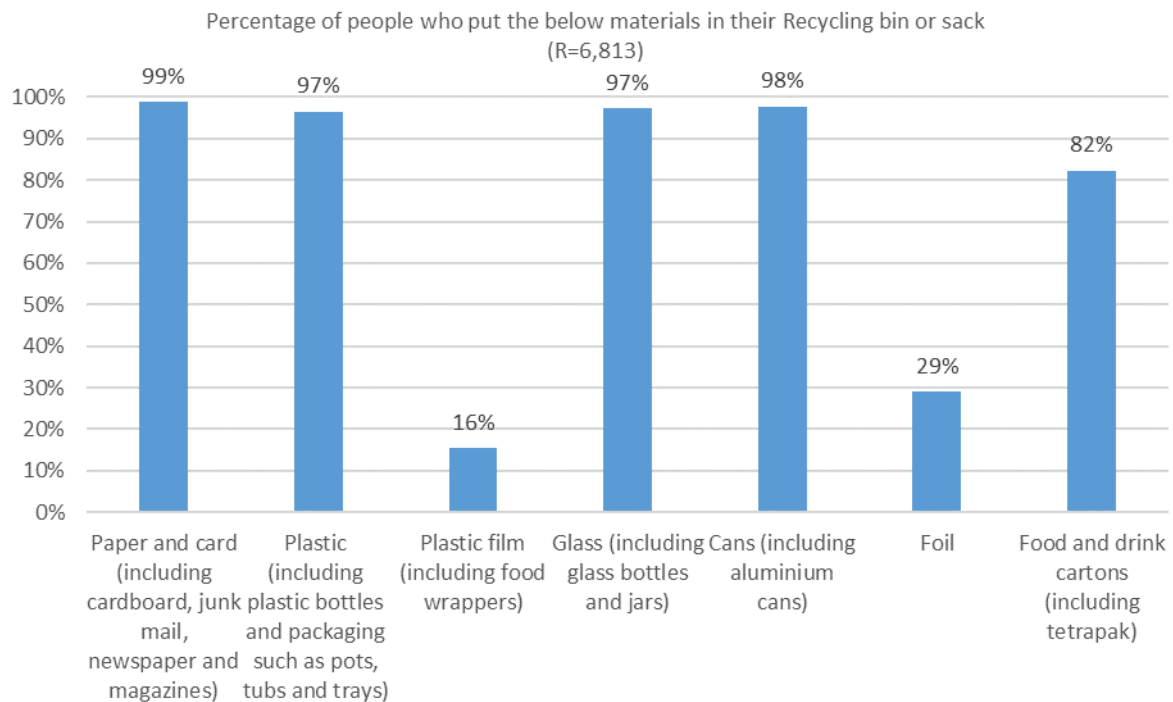


Figure A- 59. Extent Respondents Recycle Their Food Waste – Combined Results of all Properties Which Have the Food Waste Collection Service Available to Them

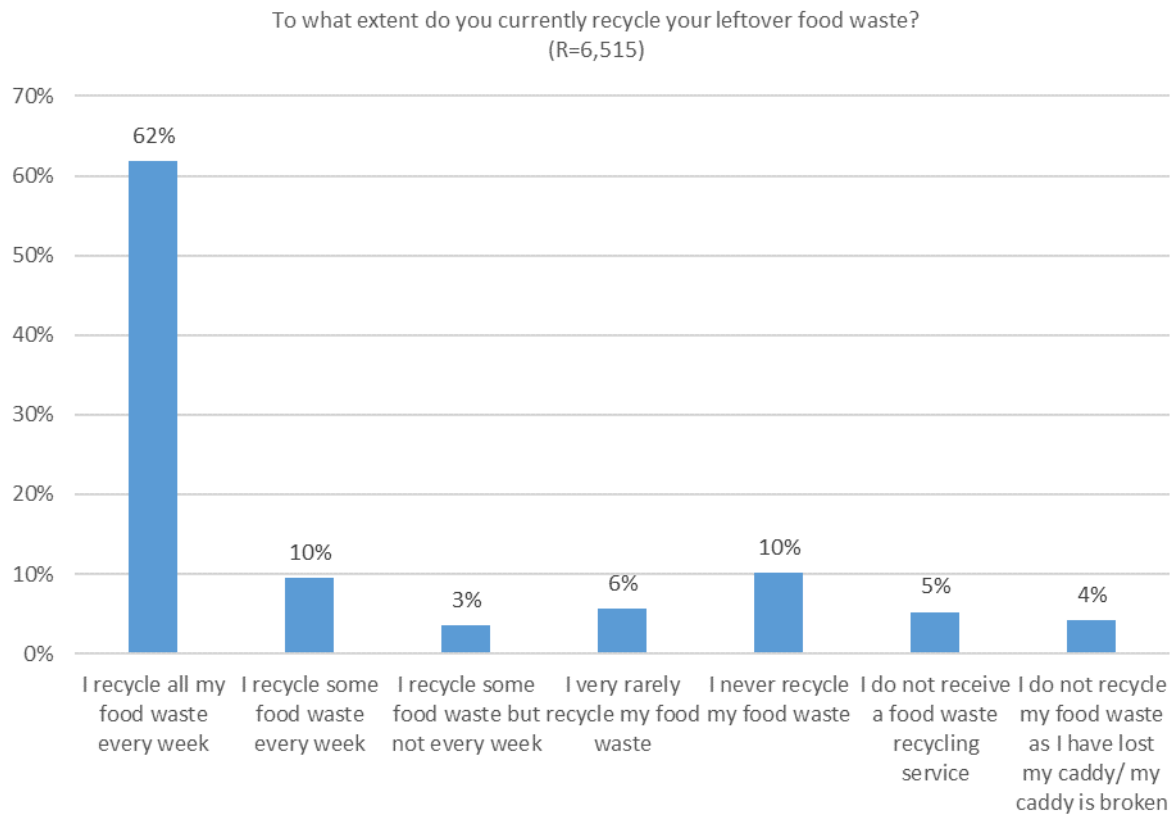


Figure A- 60. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Items Which Are Not Collected for Recycling from Residents Properties - Combined Results for Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bin and Shared Bins

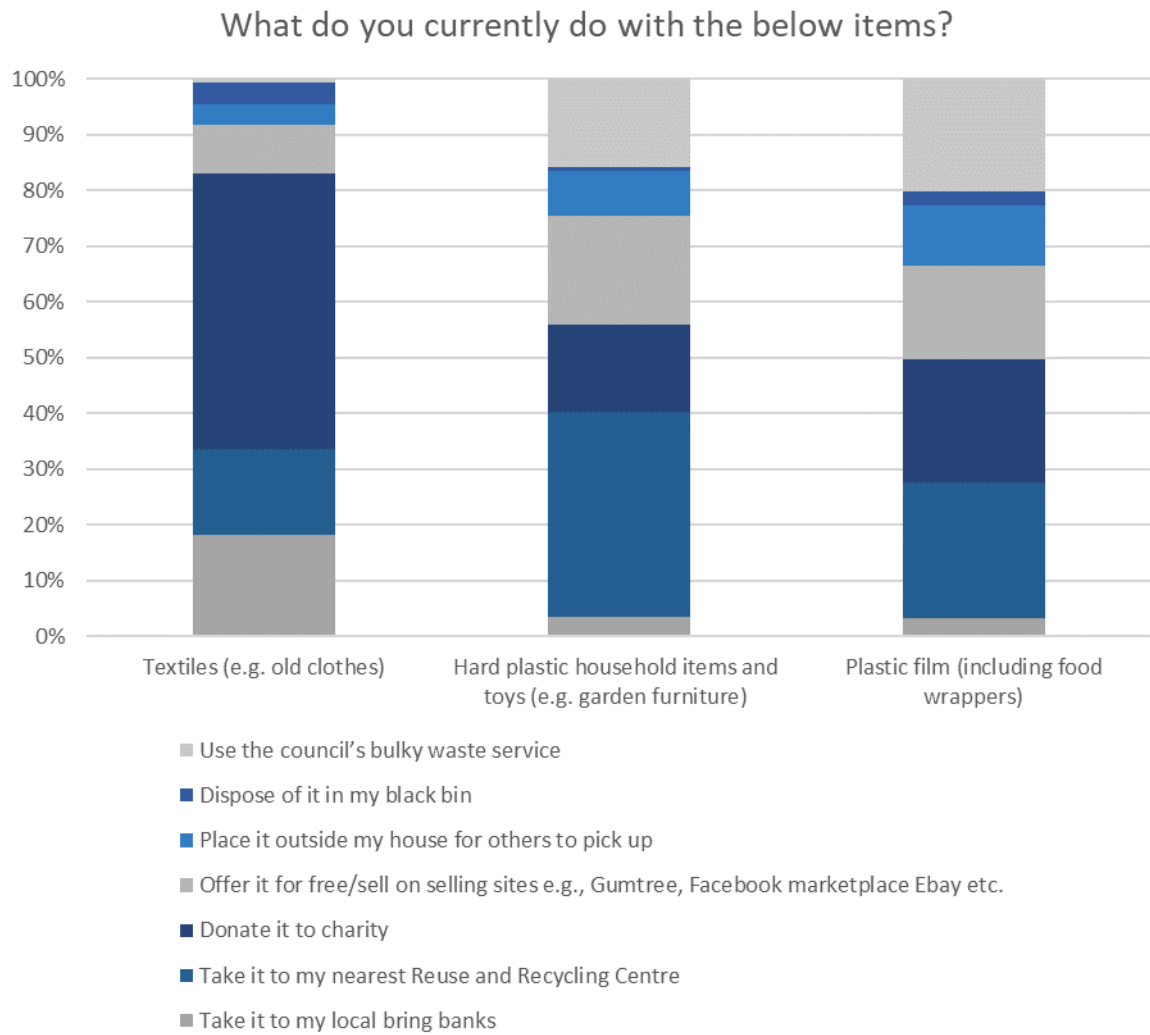
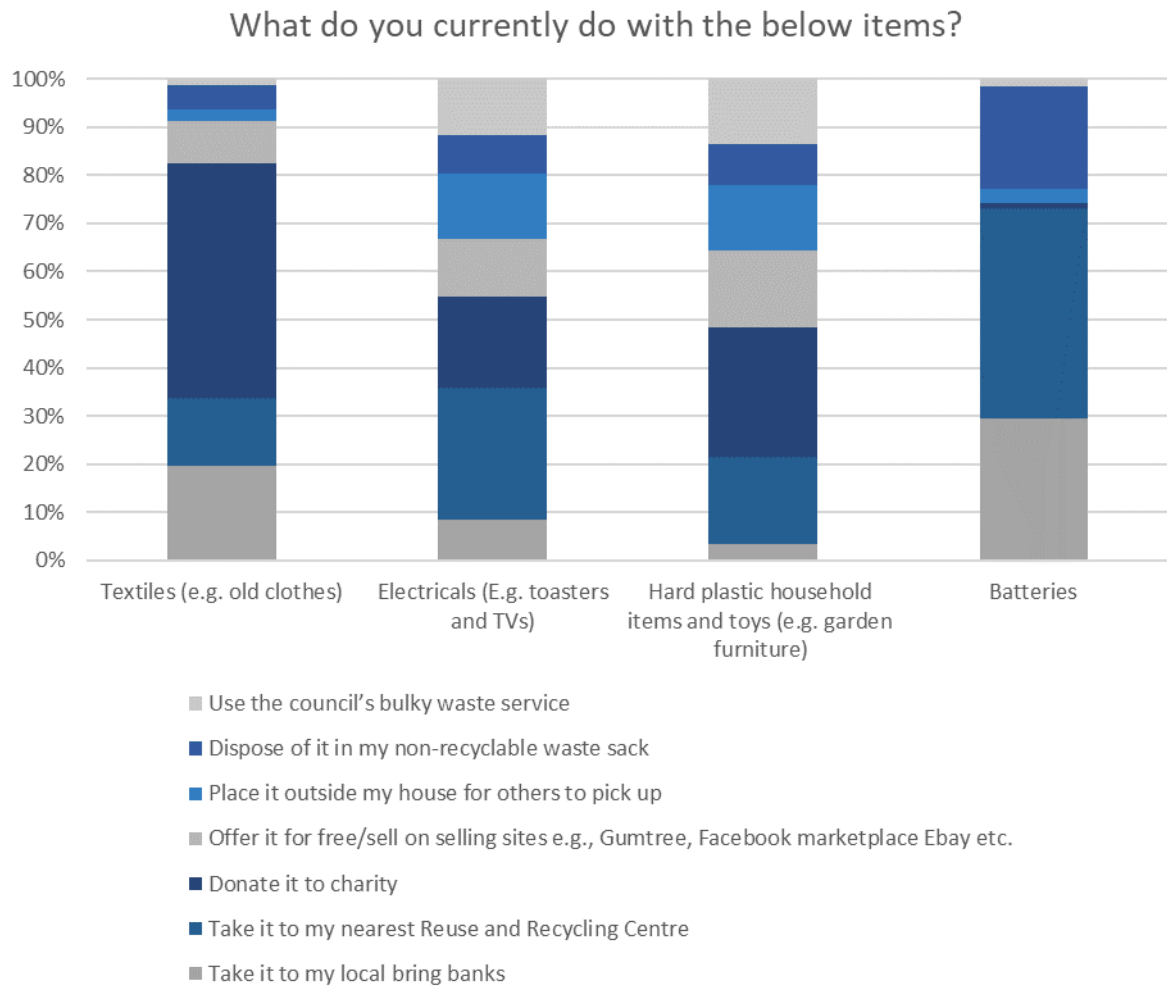


Figure A- 61. How Respondents Dispose of Certain Items Which Are Not Collected for Recycling from Residents Properties – Combined Results for Kerbside Properties with Sacks, Shared Bulk Bins and Flats Above Shops



Appendix C.1.7 – Further Analysis

Table A- 1. Age Analysis - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins (R=3,807)

	I will not have enough space in my bin	Smell	Vermin	Other people using my bins	The impact it could have on the local street scene	I do not have any concerns	Total (R)
Under 18	50%	50%	50%	25%	25%	25%	4
18-24	88%	44%	47%	19%	41%	3%	32
25-34	73%	51%	42%	25%	41%	9%	445
35-44	72%	56%	53%	30%	48%	7%	1,032
45-54	68%	54%	50%	35%	48%	10%	1,015
55-64	57%	49%	45%	35%	41%	13%	693
65-74	46%	47%	41%	30%	42%	16%	424
75-84	42%	42%	28%	23%	28%	24%	148
85+	14%	57%	43%	29%	21%	29%	14

Table A- 2. English as Main Language Analysis - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins (R=3,935)

	I will not have enough space in my bin	Smell	Vermin	Other people using my bins	The impact it could have on the local street scene	I do not have any concerns	Total (R)
English is Main Language	65%	52%	48%	32%	45%	10%	3,740
English is Not Main Language	63%	53%	37%	25%	42%	13%	195

Table A- 3. Ethnicity Analysis - Kerbside Properties with Their Own Bins (R=3,744)

	I will not have enough space in my bin	Smell	Vermin	Other people using my bins	The impact it could have on the local street scene	I do not have any concerns	Total (R)
White	63%	51%	44%	31%	44%	12%	3,097
Asian or Asian British	81%	60%	60%	34%	41%	3%	196
Black or Black British	70%	60%	69%	38%	45%	1%	192
Mixed/Multiple	74%	57%	61%	37%	54%	3%	166
Other	72%	53%	51%	31%	45%	4%	93

Table A- 4. Age Analysis - Kerbside Properties with Shared Bins

	I will not have enough space in my bin	Smell	Vermin	Other people using my bins	The impact it could have on the local street scene	I do not have any concerns	Total (R)
Under 18	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
18-24	80%	70%	35%	25%	50%	0%	20
25-34	75%	49%	42%	31%	38%	6%	493
35-44	76%	51%	47%	36%	42%	6%	412
45-54	75%	54%	48%	45%	44%	5%	256
55-64	67%	51%	46%	45%	46%	7%	192
65-74	58%	44%	34%	43%	46%	11%	99
75-84	41%	41%	24%	38%	45%	17%	29
85+	100%	33%	67%	33%	0%	0%	3

Table A- 5. English as Main Language Analysis - Kerbside Properties with Shared Bins

	I will not have enough space in my bin	Smell	Vermin	Other people using my bins	The impact it could have on the local street scene	I do not have any concerns	Total (R)
English is Main Language	73%	50%	45%	38%	43%	6%	1455
English is Not Main Language	74%	57%	47%	35%	41%	4%	99

Table A- 6. Ethnicity Analysis for Kerbside Properties with Shared Bins

	I will not have enough space in my bin	Smell	Vermin	Other people using my bins	The impact it could have on the local street scene	I do not have any concerns	Total (R)
White	71%	49%	42%	37%	41%	7%	1,263
Asian or Asian British	77%	57%	43%	34%	41%	5%	44
Black or Black British	82%	59%	71%	37%	49%	0%	68
Mixed/Multiple	83%	58%	57%	46%	46%	0%	65
Other	79%	59%	41%	24%	38%	0%	29

Appendix C.2 – Demographics and Characteristics of Respondents

Figure A- 62. Percentage of Respondents by Ward

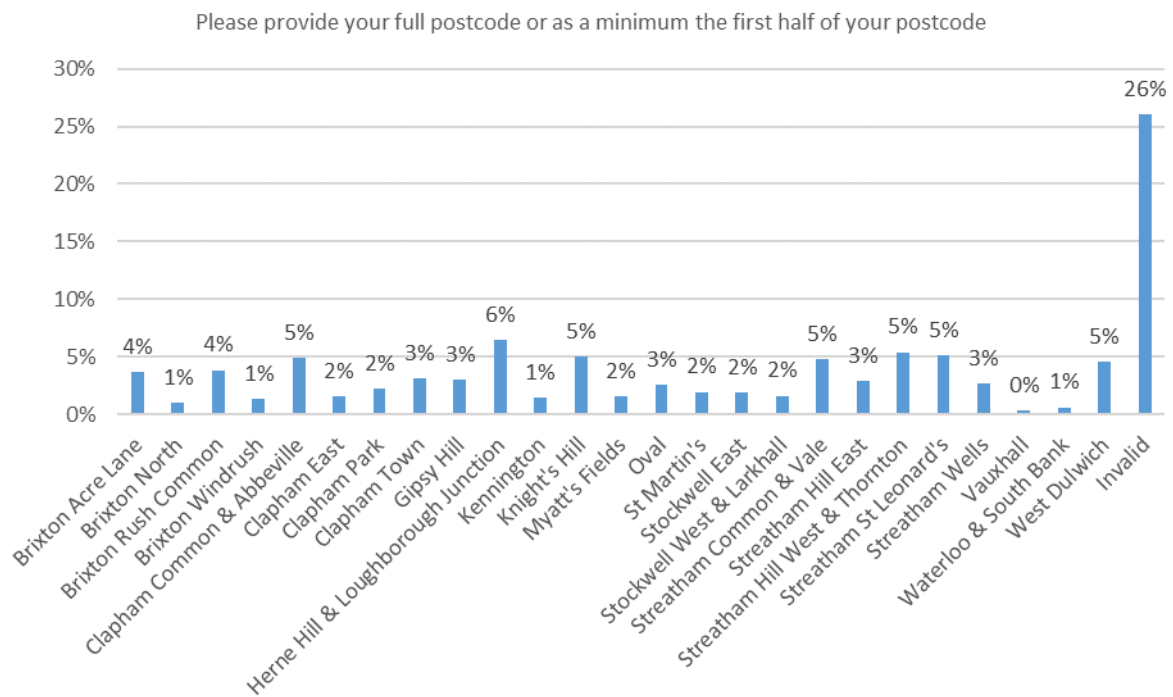


Figure A- 63. Percentage of Respondents with Children Aged Two or Under

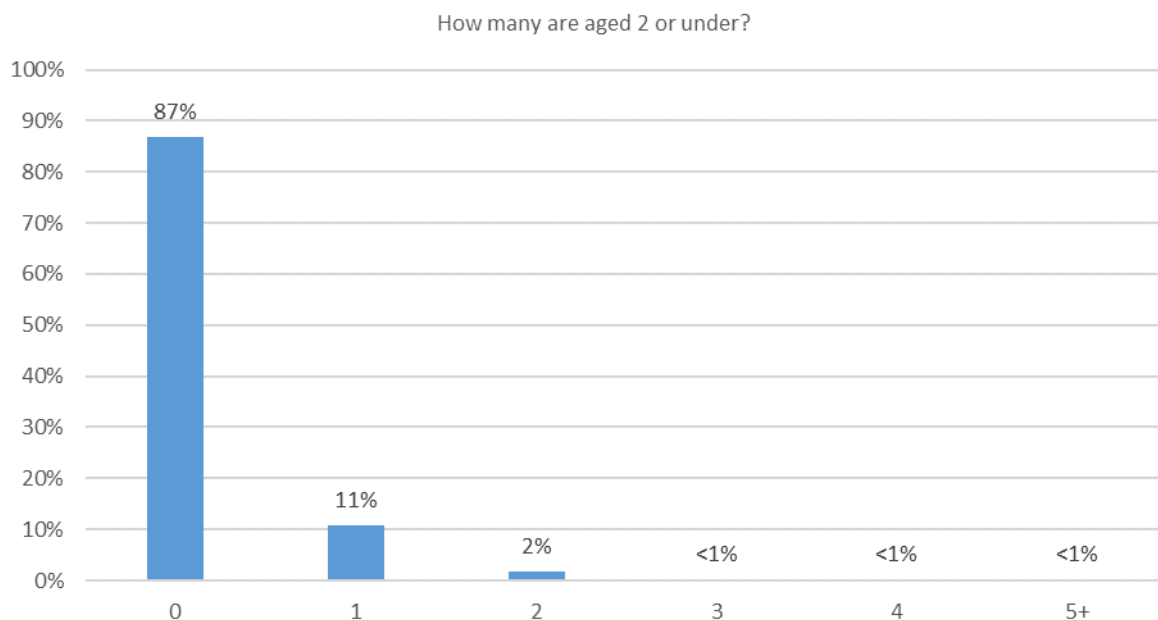


Figure A- 64. Gender of Respondents

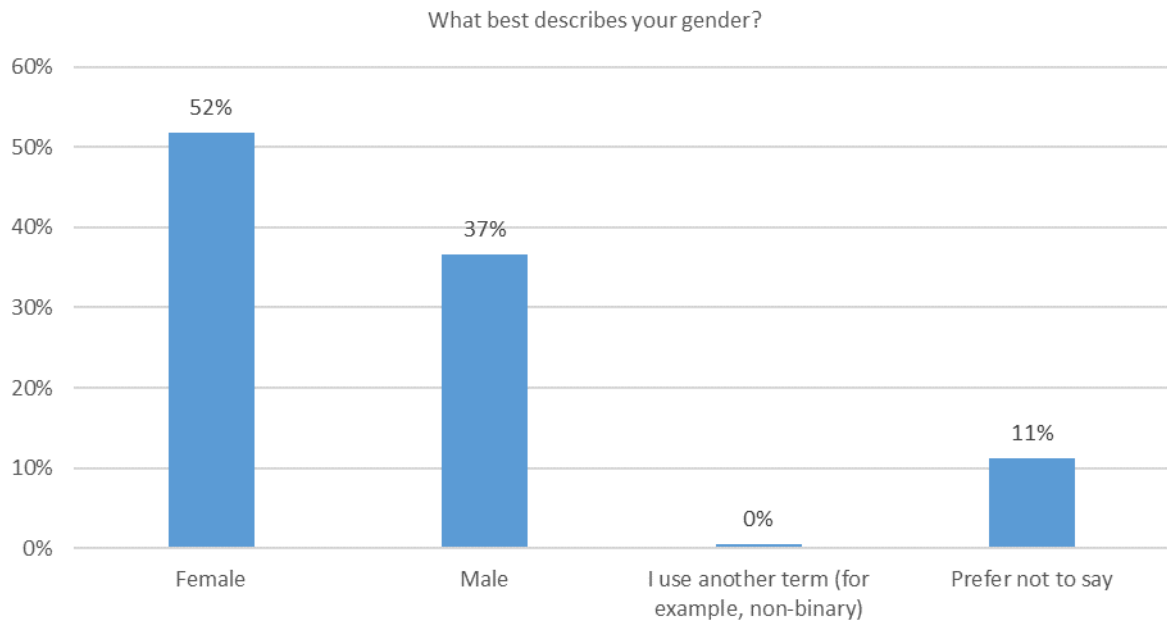


Figure A- 65. Percentage of Respondents that Consider Themselves Trans

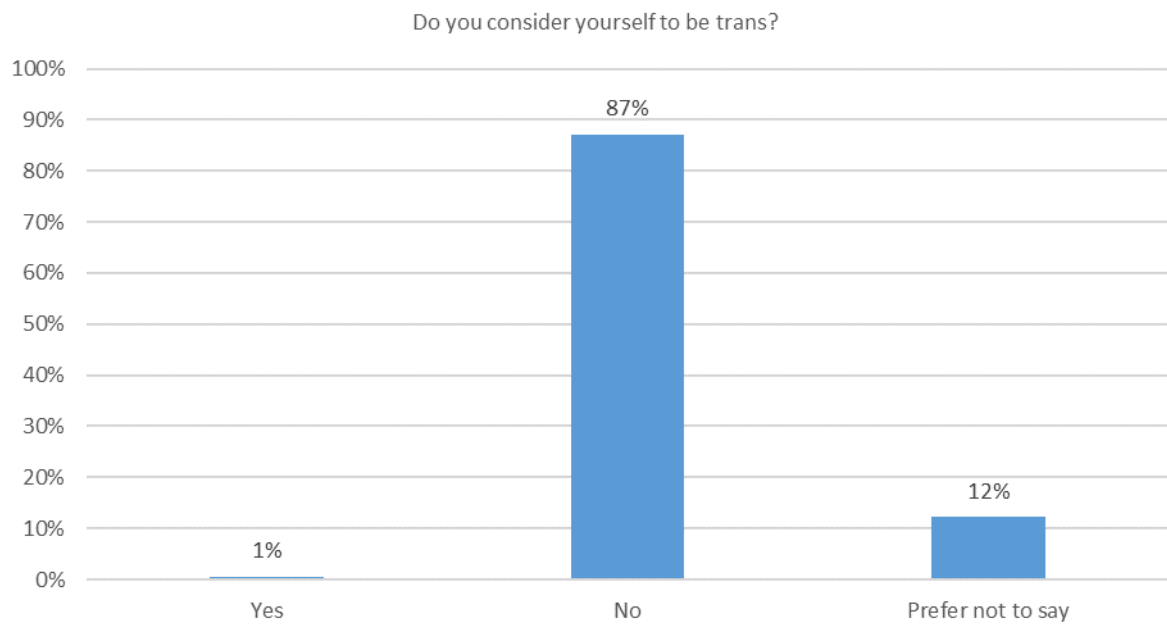


Figure A- 66. Age Group of Respondents

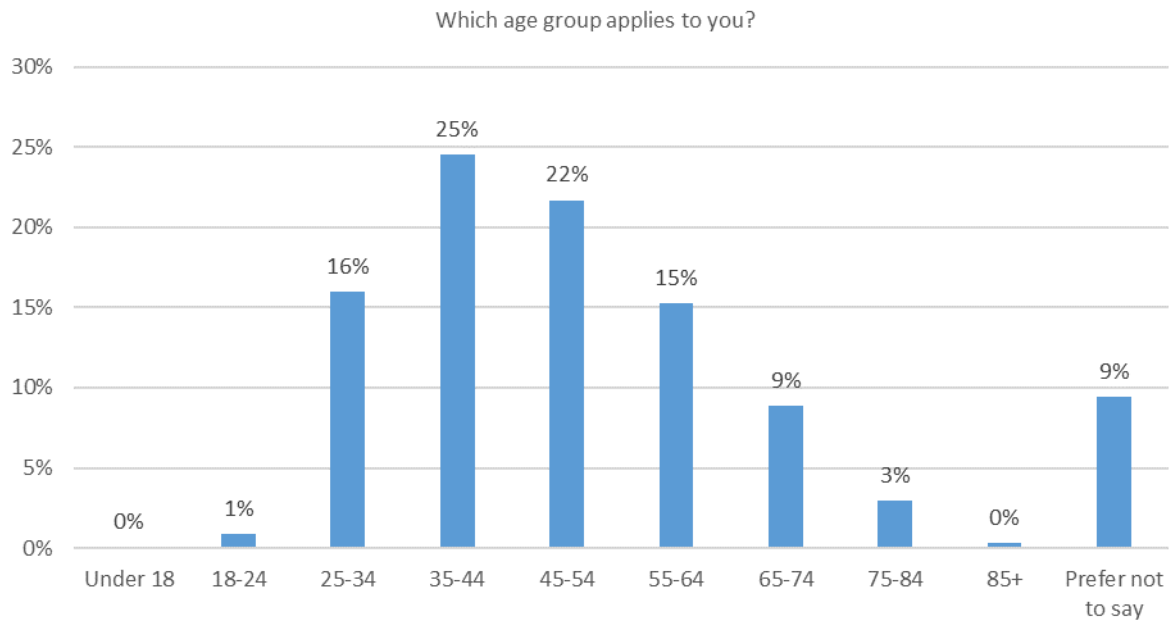


Figure A- 67. Percentage of Respondents That Consider Themselves to Have a Disability of Long-term Health Condition

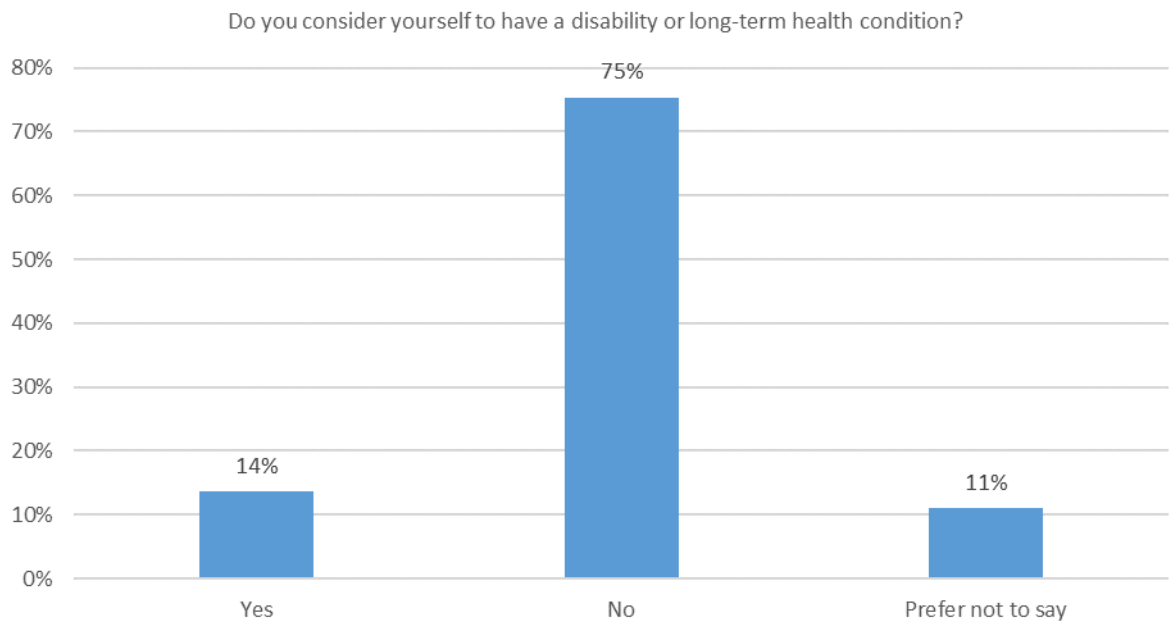


Figure A- 68. Type of Long-Term Health Condition

If you have a disability or long-term health condition: Which of the following best describes the nature of your impairment or health issue?

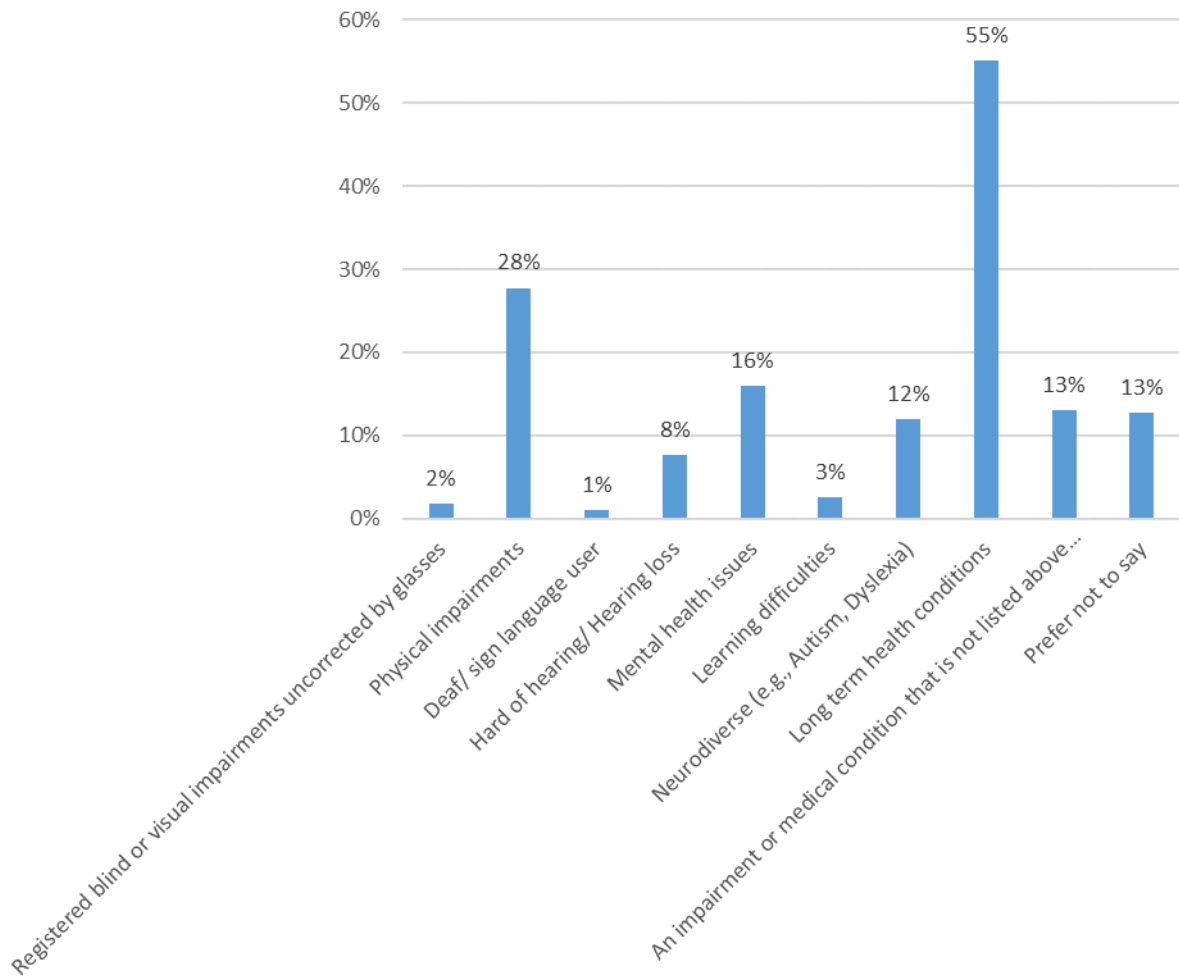


Figure A- 69. Ethnic Group or Race of Respondents

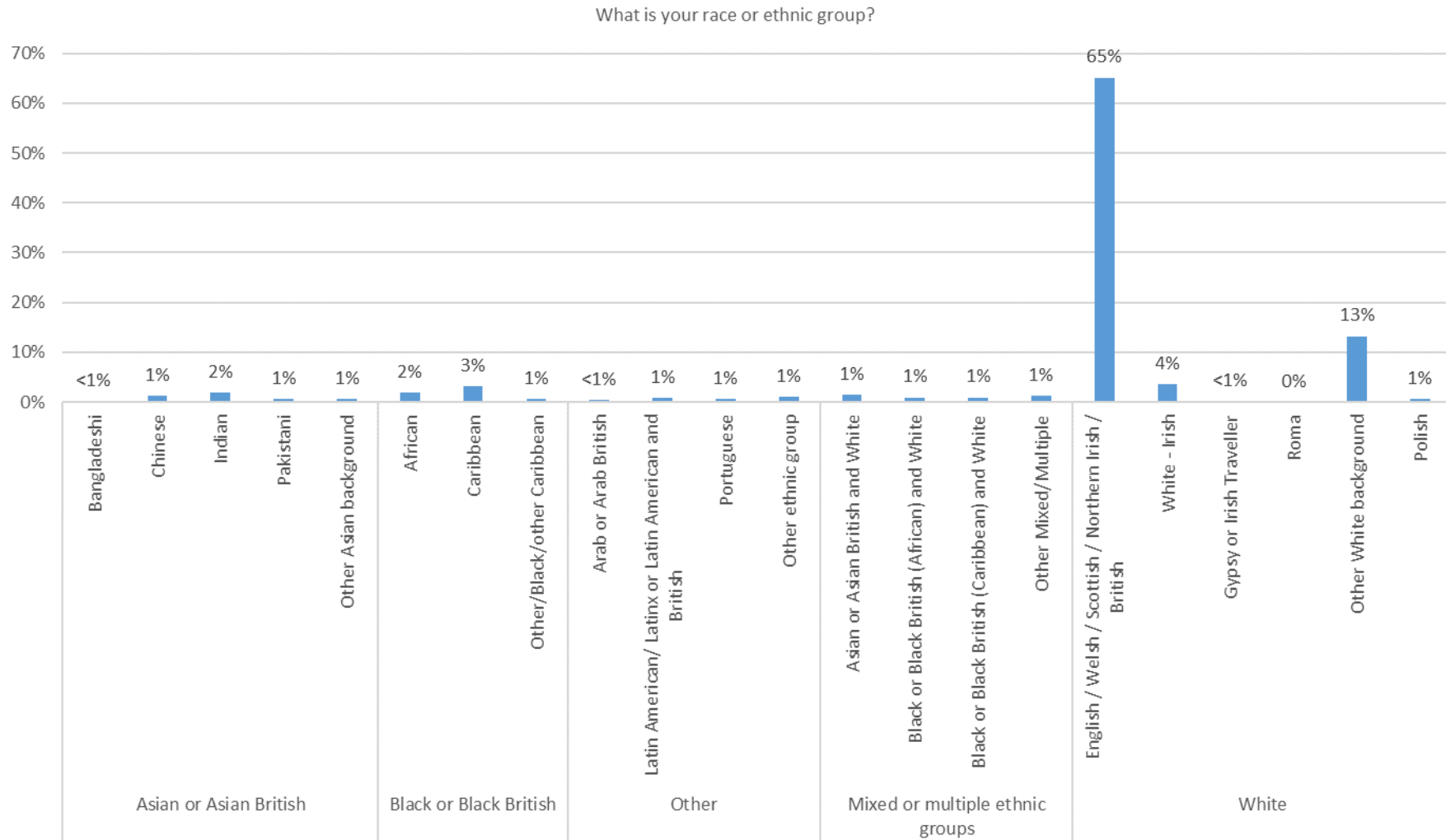


Figure A- 70. Ethnic Group or Race of Respondents ('White' Ethnic Group Removed)

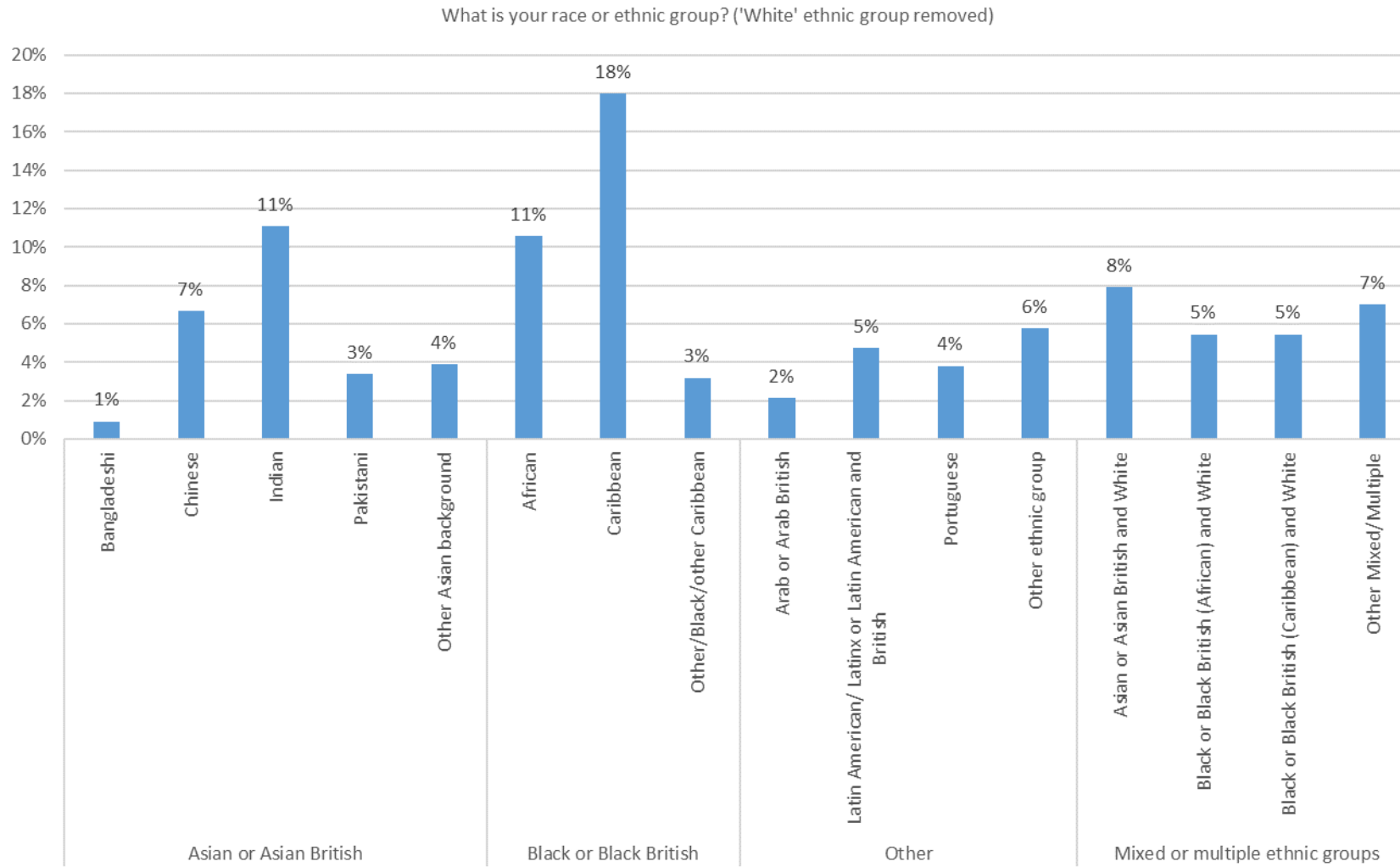


Figure A- 71. Percentage of Respondents that Speak English as Their Main Language

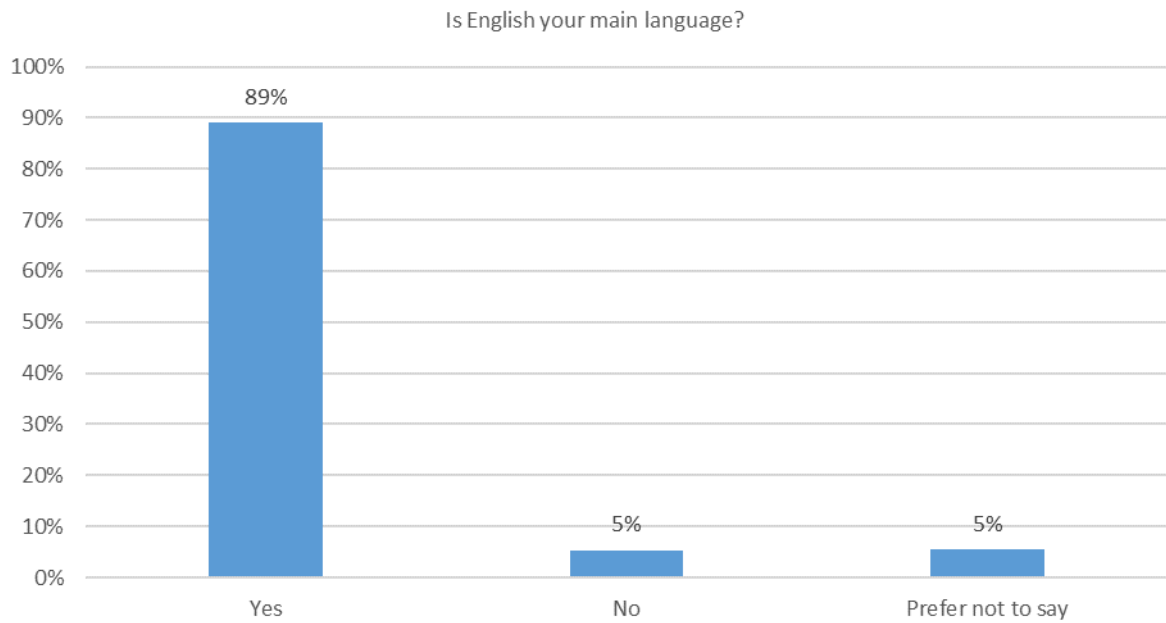


Figure A- 72. Respondents Preferred Language if English is Not Their Main Language

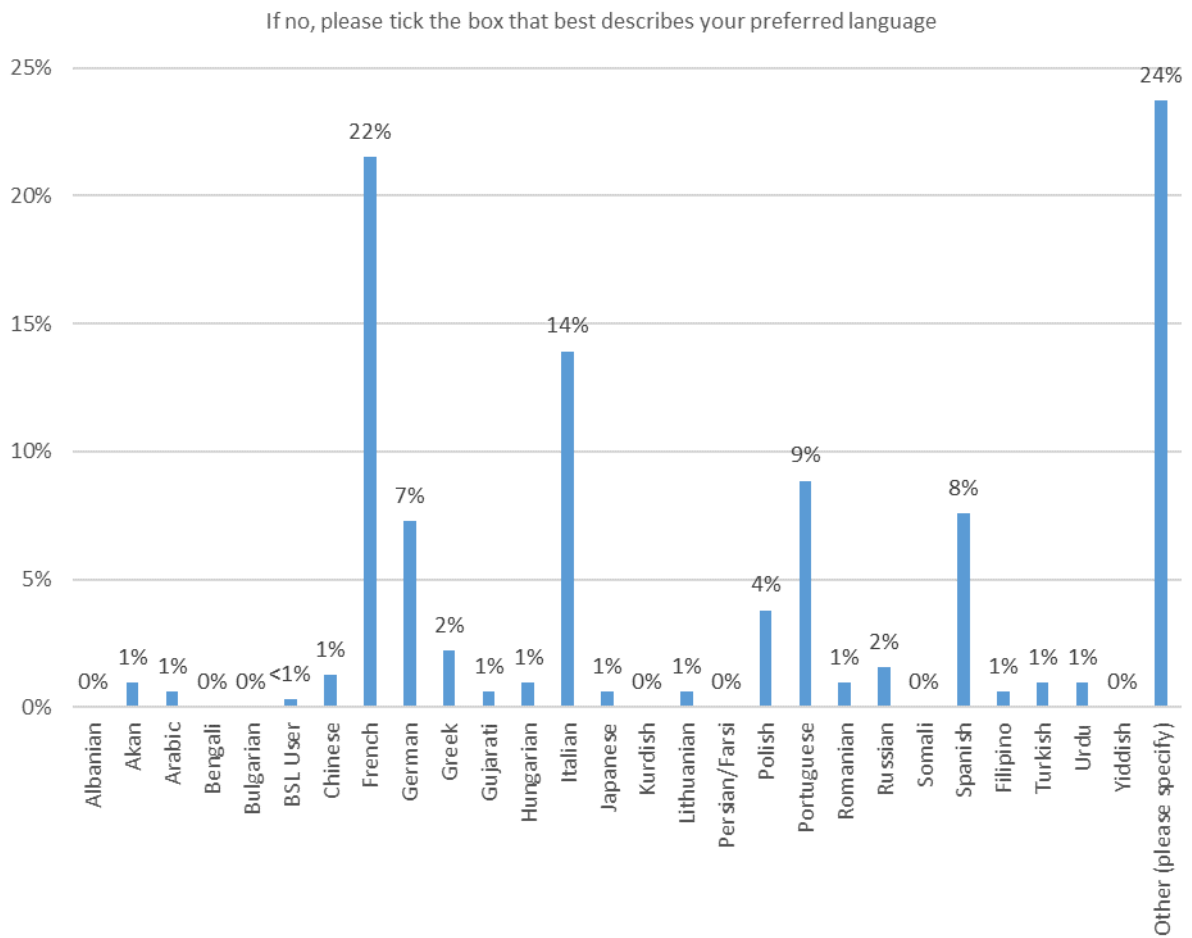


Table A- 7. Characteristics Analysis Summary

Section	Analysis	Analysis Findings
2.2	<p>This section highlights the percentage of respondents that completed the survey that are part of a group highlighted by the EQIA. This includes large families and households, people with disabilities, pregnant women and families with babies and small children, Black, Asian and multi-ethnic groups, as well as people with and English language proficiency. This information can be found in Table 2-1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of the 9,223 large families and households responded to the survey. • 5% of the 17,092 people with disabilities responded to the survey. • Data is not available on the number of pregnant women or families with babies and small children. However, 13% of respondents stated that they have one or more children aged two or under living in their household. • 0.5% of the 142,872 residents that identify as Black, Asian Mixed or other responded to the survey. However, responses were received from a diverse range of people (see Section 3.2.2). • 0.1% of 260,983 residents that do not speak English as their main language responded to the consultation. This group made up 5% of all responses to the survey.
3.1.1	<p>This section highlights the characteristics composition of respondents that stated that they ‘do not have any concerns’ regarding the council introducing fortnightly collections for those who live in a kerbside property with their own bin as well as a shared bin. This includes analysis regarding length of tenancy, age, number of children under two, disability and ethnic group.</p>	<p>Of the respondents who live in kerbside properties with their own bin and stated that they ‘do not have any concerns’ regarding the council introducing fortnightly collections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A larger proportion (46%) compared to the overall response to the survey (36%) said that they have lived in Lambeth for 21+ years. • A larger proportion (93%) compared to the overall response to the survey (87%) said that they have no children aged two or under • On average, these respondents were older, with 22% of respondents aged 55-64 compared to the overall proportion of 15%; 16% being aged 65-74 compared to the overall proportion of 9%; and 8% being aged 75-84 compared to the overall proportion of 3%. • A larger proportion (88%) compared to the overall response to the survey (75%) stated that they do not consider themselves to have a long-term disability. • A larger proportion (96%) compared to the overall response to the survey (83%) stated that their ethnic group is white. <p>Of the respondents who live in kerbside properties with a shared bin and stated that they ‘do not have any concerns’ regarding the council introducing fortnightly collections:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer respondents (25%) said they have lived in Lambeth for 21+ compared to the overall response to the survey (36%). • A higher proportion of these respondents live with fewer people in the household, with 35% stating one person lives in the household compared to the overall response to the survey of 14%, 48% stated that two people live in the household compared to overall response to the survey of 31%. • A larger proportion (96%) compared to the overall response to the survey (87%) stated that they have no children ages two or under. • A larger proportion of the respondents were aged 25-34 (31%) compared to the overall response to the survey (16%). • A larger proportion (86%) compared to the overall response to the survey (75%) stated that they do not consider themselves to have a long-term disability. • A larger proportion (98%) compared to the overall response to the survey (83%) stated that their ethnic group is white.
3.1.1	<p>This section also conducts analysis on respondents who stated they will not have enough space in their non-recyclable waste bin. A range of characteristics were analysed e.g., age, language, ethnicity background, number of children in household, number of people in household and disability.</p>	<p>For kerbside properties with their own bin, it was found that a higher percentage of the 18-24 age group (88%) stated that they will not have enough space in their bin compared to the survey average of 68%. Whereas, lower than average percentages of older age groups stated they would not have enough space in their bin, with 57%, 46%, 42% and 14% of the age groups 55-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ stating this response respectively. These results are summarised in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 1). There was no significant difference in results to this question depending on whether English was respondents first language – this analysis can be viewed in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 2). When comparing results between ethnicities, the only notable difference in responses was of those who stated their ethnicity was white, where 12% stated that they did not have any concerns, whereas between 1-4% with Black, Asian, Mixed or other backgrounds chose this response. These results are summarised in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 3).</p> <p>For kerbside properties with a shared bin, an increased amount of younger people also stated that they would not have space in their bin compared to older respondents (summarised in Appendix C.1.7, Table A- 4). The results for kerbside properties with a shared bin also followed the same trend as kerbside properties with their own bin when looking at response trends with English as respondents’ main language and when comparing responses from different ethnicities. These results are summarised in Appendix C.1.7 (Table A- 5 and Table A- 6).</p>

3.1.1.2	Analysis was conducted on the question which asked respondents what the main barriers are to increasing the amount they recycle.	A detailed breakdown of the responses can be viewed by housing and bin type in Appendix C.1. Further analysis was conducted to identify any differences in responses from those with a large household (5 or more people), with a disability and those with children. No notable differences in responses were found.
3.2.3	This section summarises the protected characteristics residents mentioned at the end of the survey which the council should consider if they make any service changes.	<p>The free-text responses to this question were categories as shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability: 91 comments • Pregnancy and maternity: 39 comments • Age: 9 comments • Gender: 7 comments

Appendix C.2.1 – Protected Characteristics Log



Characteristics Data
Analysis v2.0.xlsx