

London Borough of Lambeth
Municipal Waste Management Strategy
2011 – 2031

Annex 1
Baseline Report

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1 Background

3.2 Borough overview

Lambeth is one of 14 local authorities which make up Inner London. It measures seven miles north to south, and about two and a half miles east to west. It is one of the most densely populated inner London boroughs, with a population of around 273,000¹ and an annual resident turnover of 30%. There are 130,000 households (March 2010), a third of which are on high-rise estates.

Based on the 2001 census, just over 50% of Lambeth's population is from ethnic minorities, with Black Caribbean and Black African being the largest groups. Approximately a third of residents were born outside of the UK.

ACORN is a leading geodemographic tool used to identify and understand the UK population. ACORN categorises all 1.9 million UK postcodes, which have been described using over 125 demographic statistics within England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and 287 lifestyle variables. The 2009 ACORN profile for Lambeth is shown in Table 1, which reveals the polarisation of the borough's demographics.

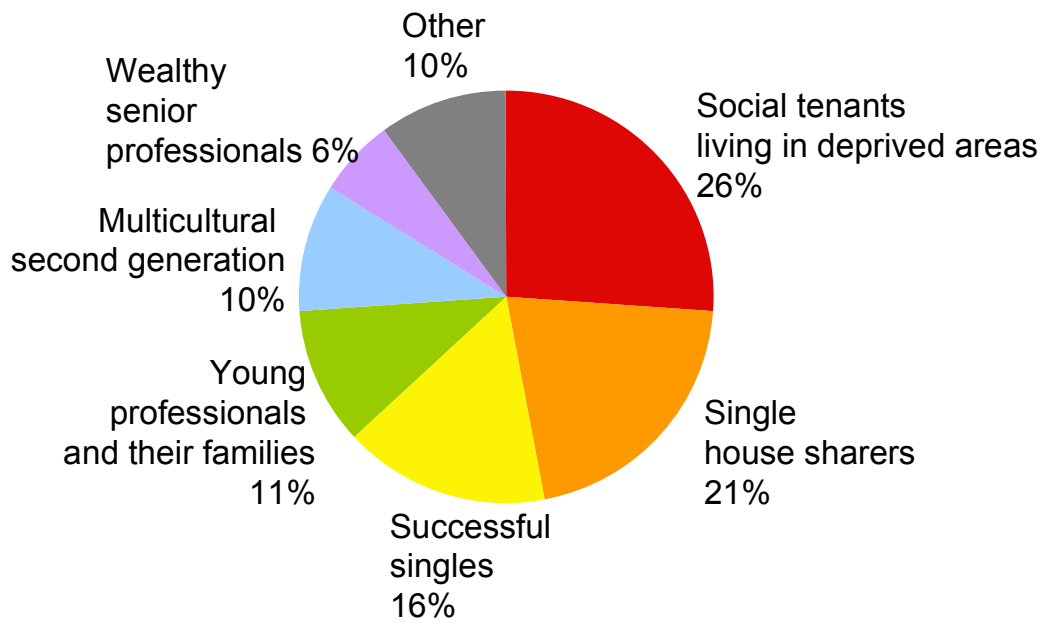
Acorn Category		Lambeth	UK Average
1	Wealthy Achievers	0.4%	23.3%
2	Urban Prosperity	65.0%	13.3%
3	Comfortably Off	1.5%	28.4%
4	Moderate Means	0.5%	13.1%
5	Hard Pressed	32.6%	21.5%
Unclassified		0.1%	0.2%

Table 1: 2009 ACORN profile for Lambeth

Lambeth's population can also be categorized using the MOSAIC customer profiling tool. The MOSAIC Public Sector version classifies households into 61 customer types, which are aggregated into 11 groups and uses a range of data sources to build up these profiles. The resident profile for Lambeth is shown in Figure 1. Information on the distribution and preferences for different communication methods of each group is particularly useful for planning marketing campaigns.

¹ 2007 mid-year estimate (ONS, 2008)

Resident Profile



Source: MOSAIC Public sector

Figure 1: MOSAIC profile for Lambeth's residents, February 2008

150 languages are spoken in the borough. After English, the main languages spoken are Portuguese, Yoruba, French, Spanish and Twi.

Other boroughs bordering Lambeth are: Bromley, City of London, Croydon, Merton, Southwark, Wandsworth and Westminster.

The borough is split into five town centres (Figure 2).

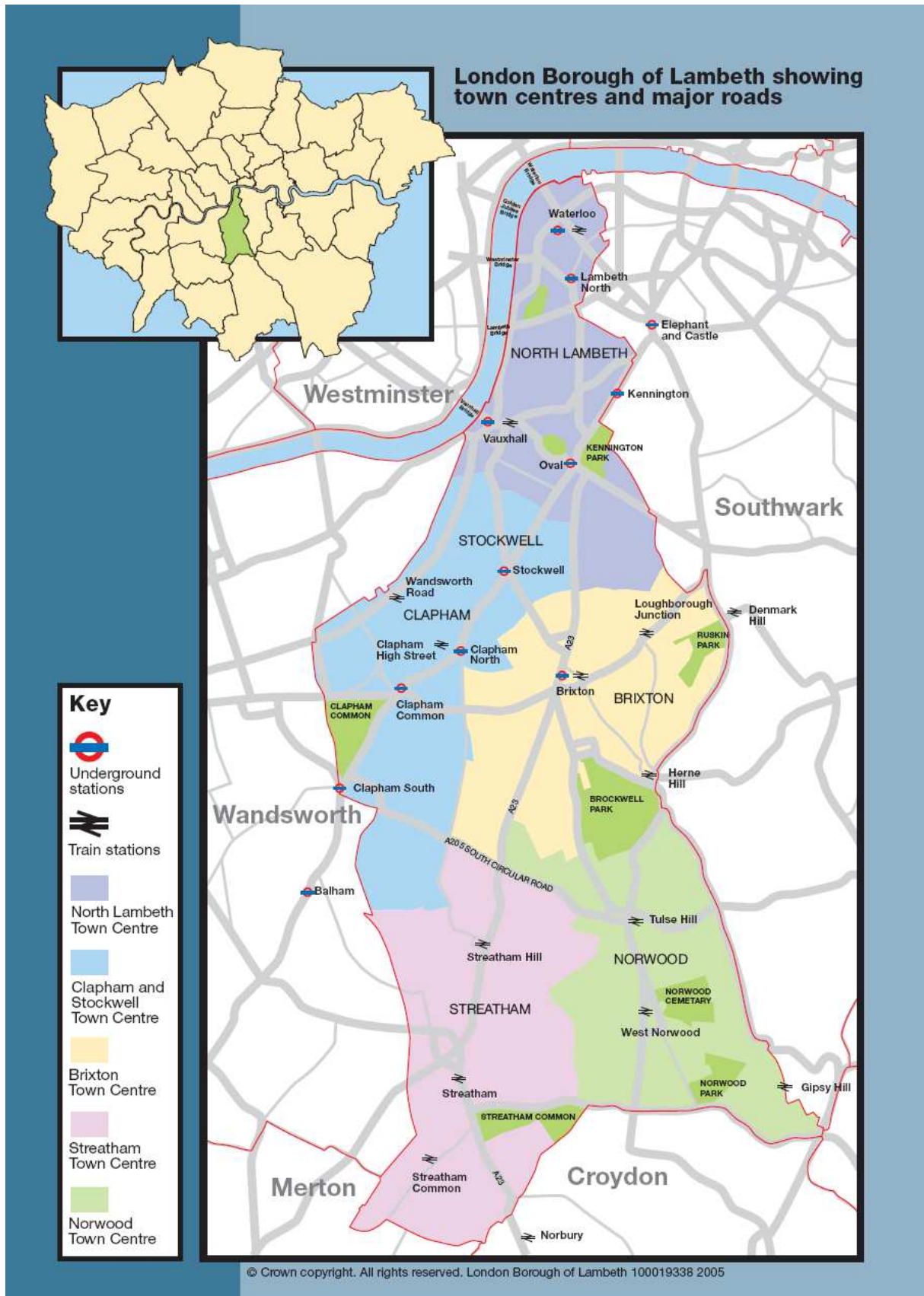


Figure 2: London Borough of Lambeth map showing the town centres

3.2 Town centres

2.3.6 North Lambeth

North Lambeth is a global cultural quarter containing Lambeth Palace, the Royal Festival Hall, the National Theatre, the Old and Young Vic theatres, the British Film Institute and the London Eye. The South Bank is one of central London's leading business districts, home to international companies such as Shell and IBM. The area has recently benefited from major private development and improved transport infrastructure.

North Lambeth is a collection of distinct neighbourhood centres, such as Vauxhall and Waterloo, and also contains deprived residential areas separated from the riverside by infrastructure such as stations, viaducts and busy roads.

2.3.6 Clapham & Stockwell

Clapham is one of Lambeth's most diverse areas, combining some of the borough's most affluent parts with some deprived areas.

Clapham has long been popular with young professionals, drawn by its good transport connections to central London and its vibrant night-time economy. Clapham High Street's restaurants, pubs and clubs attract visitors from across London, as do sport and live music events on Clapham Common.

Some of Lambeth's most expensive housing is found in Clapham Town and Clapham Common wards. In Clapham Common ward, more than one in five residents earns over £60,000 a year. However, Clapham also contains large areas of social housing and pockets of deprivation.

Stockwell is an ethnically diverse area, home to people from many different cultures including one of Britain's largest Portuguese communities (many of whom originate from Madeira). It is known locally as 'Little Portugal'. Many Caribbean and West African people also live in the area and Stockwell's housing styles are as mixed as its population.

2.3.6 Brixton

Brixton is at the heart of Lambeth and is one of the borough's major town centres. Home to the Town Hall, it is famous for its entertainment venues and its markets. It is at the centre of the African-Caribbean community in London, with an international reputation as a diverse cultural and creative hub.

It is a major transport interchange and administrative centre. However, it also contains the highest levels of deprivation in the borough and suffers from relatively high levels of drug-related crime.

Several regeneration projects are currently being delivered, with a focus on reducing crime and the fear of crime, smartening up the market and local streets through better signage, lighting and paving, improving transport links, and encouraging and supporting businesses. It will also involve redeveloping vacant and under-used buildings.

2.3.6 Streatham

Streatham has had the fastest population growth of any of Lambeth's town centre areas over the past decade. At the same time, Streatham has become more and more diverse, with a large Somali community in Streatham South and a Polish community in Streatham Vale.

Streatham is best known for its residential areas and its High Road. For some, the nearly two and a half kilometres of unbroken shopping and leisure attractions on the High Road is Streatham's defining feature. However, the High Road has suffered as traffic congestion has increased and modern shopping developments have opened in Croydon and Kingston. The area benefits from large areas of characterful Victorian family homes and the open space of Streatham Common.

2.3.6 Norwood

Norwood is a mainly residential area with three electoral wards. It is the smallest of Lambeth's town centre areas and has the lowest population, although there is more industrial activity and employment than in many other parts of Lambeth.

Norwood doesn't have the wide ranges of income and deprivation found elsewhere in Lambeth, but it does have some areas where poverty is an issue. For instance, the proportion of people in Gipsy Hill ward living in council housing is more than twice the national average at 33.6%, and above the overall Lambeth figure of 25%.

3.2 Population

Based on GLA projections, the population of Lambeth has grown by 5.2% since 2001, and is projected to increase by a further 13.9% over the period of 2009-2030 (see Table 2).

Year	ONS Mid Year Estimate	GLA population projection (2008 Round PLP Low)	% growth (2001 as baseline)
2001	273,400	274,500	
2002	271,100	276,600	0.7
2003	268,500	277,500	1.1
2004	268,100	279,200	1.7
2005	269,100	280,600	2.2
2006	272,000	282,600	2.9
2007	273,200	284,600	3.7
2008	-	286,800	4.5
2009	-	288,800	5.2
2010	-	290,700	5.9
2020	-	307,200	11.9
2030	-	327,000	19.1

Table 2: GLA and ONS population estimates to 2030

3.2 Economic development

Lambeth has a generally healthy economic profile. The borough has a very large economy, underpinned by extremely high levels of productivity, knowledge-driven jobs and business enterprise. However, the local human capital profile is weak, resulting in a very low employment rate for residents. Despite this, the borough records above-average economic growth.

The GVA per head was £36,997 in 2004, compared to £18,273 nationally. As one of the most highly productive inner London boroughs, Lambeth is ranked 9th within the capital².

² *localknowledge* (Local Futures, 2007)

2 Managing waste in Lambeth

3.2 Outline

The London Borough of Lambeth is a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) and has a statutory responsibility to collect municipal waste. Municipal waste collected by Lambeth includes:

- Waste from households
- Waste from Lambeth's Reuse and Recycling Centre
- Street sweeping, litter and gully pot waste
- Trade waste (when a collection contract with the authority is in place)
- Waste fly-tipped on the Highway and public land
- Waste collected by Lambeth from non-domestic premises that generate household waste (e.g. educational establishments, charities and schools)
- Parks and gardens waste
- Recyclables from on-street recycling points
- Waste from Lambeth's markets.

Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA) is a statutory Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), established in 1985 as an autonomous statutory local government body to undertake the waste disposal functions prescribed by the Local Government Act 1985 and the Waste Disposal (Authorities) Order 1985.

The Authority assumed responsibility for waste disposal on behalf of Hammersmith and Fulham, Lambeth, Wandsworth and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. It is managed by a Committee comprising two elected Councillors from each of the four boroughs.

WRWA disposes of around 500,000 tonnes of rubbish per year, in a safe and cost effective manner. Most of this is household waste generated by a population of some 850,000 residents within the four constituent boroughs. Whilst an ever-increasing amount of this waste is recycled, the majority is currently loaded onto barges at WRWAs wharves and transported down the River Thames to landfill sites in Essex.

The different responsibilities of Lambeth (WCA) and WRWA (WDA) are summarised below:

Lambeth (WCA) responsibilities

- Waste collection
- Providing and managing recycling bring banks
- Street sweeping and litter collection
- Providing and managing kerbside recycling schemes
- Providing a trade waste collection service (if requested)
- Providing a Reuse and Recycling Centre under the Refuse Disposal Amenity Act 1978
- Recycling waste.

WRWA (WDA) responsibilities

- Disposing of waste collected by WCAs
- Providing centres for the recycling and disposal of waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Recycling waste.

3.2 Current waste management contracts

2.3.6 Waste disposal

WRWA currently have a 30 year contract (the Waste Management Services Agreement or WMSA) with Cory Environmental, which commenced in 2002. The core element of the WMSA is the disposal of residual waste through a new Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Belvedere in the London Borough of Bexley. Proposals were originally submitted by Riverside Resource Recovery Ltd. (RRRL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cory, in 1999, but objections and a Judicial Review delayed the progress for several years. These were overcome in February 2007 and site works started in the spring of that year. Financial close was achieved on 31 July 2008, the culmination of 12 months work. Construction of the facility is now well underway and on schedule to start taking commissioning tonnage in the autumn of 2010. It is anticipated that the plant will be fully operational from May 2011 and it will be operated by RRRL. Until then residual waste will continue to be transported by river to landfill sites.

The Belvedere EfW facility will have an average annual capacity of 585,000 tonnes and will generate enough electricity to power more than 66,000 homes. All waste inputs from WRWA will be delivered by river and offloaded via a new purpose-built jetty, preventing over 100,000 HGV movements each year. The principal residue from the process will be bottom ash, approximately 180,000 tonnes of which, including metals, will be produced each year. This will be transported by river as well and taken to another processing facility from where metals will be recovered for recycling and the ash will be utilised for road building and construction aggregates.

Under the WMSA, Cory operate all of WRWAs transfer stations and are also constructing a new 85,000 tonne capacity MRF at the Smugglers Way transfer station. This will handle all of the dry recyclables collected by the four constituent boroughs and is due to be operational in September 2010. WRWA will then have direct control over the processing of recyclables collected by Lambeth.

2.3.6 Refuse Collection, Recycling, Street Cleansing and Ancillary Services

A contract for the provision of refuse and recycling collections, street cleansing and ancillary services was awarded to Veolia Environmental Services in April 2007, for the period up to 31 March 2014 (with the option to extend until 31 March 2021). The annual value of the contract was £16 million in 2007/08, and it covers:

- Household refuse and recycling collection
- Household bulky waste collection
- Commercial waste collection
- Street cleansing & litter removal
- Household clinical waste collection
- Management of Lambeth Reuse and Recycling Centre
- Delivery of waste containers.

2.3.6 Abandoned vehicles

Lambeth Streetcare and Lambeth Housing awarded a joint abandoned vehicle collection and disposal contract in August 2008, for the period up to July 2013. The collection element was awarded to NCP Ltd and the disposal element to ELV Ltd. The annual value of the contract in 2008/09 was £444,920. The services provided to Lambeth Streetcare amount to 17.87% of the contract, and therefore the annual cost to the business unit was £86,809 in 2008/09. The

contract also provides the business unit with an income, as ELV pay the authority £10 per vehicle³.

2.3 Collection infrastructure and initiatives

2.3.1 Domestic refuse collection

This service operates from the Shakespeare Road depot (SE24), and includes:

- Collection of refuse from all domestic premises
- Collection of refuse from non-domestic premises that generate household waste
- Collection of commercial refuse from premises with a valid contract with the Council
- Collection of refuse from underground refuse storage containers
- Collection of bulky household items as instructed by the Authorised Officer (AO)
- Special collections as instructed by the (AO)
- Steam cleansing of refuse bulk bins once a year
- Repair of bulk bins as required
- Delivery of all refuse receptacles (including bags)
- Clinical waste collection service
- Drug and sex-related litter collection service
- Skip collection service (including markets).

The Council operates a range of collection frequencies. All kerbside properties and most multi-occupancy properties receive a weekly collection and this is Lambeth's preferred frequency. However, some multi-occupancy properties receive collections two or three times a week. This is due to the high population density and limited space for refuse storage. Lambeth provides containers to kerbside properties free of charge, however rental charges for bulk containers at multi-occupancy properties were introduced in 2010.

The containers provided are listed in Table 3:

REFUSE CONTAINER TYPE	HOUSING TYPE
Bulk bins (1100 litre, paladin, 660 litre)	Multi-occupancy
Underground	Multi-occupancy
Wheeled bins (140 litre, 240 litre, 360 litre)	Kerbside
Black sacks	Flats above shops

Table 3: Refuse container types (domestic)

The Council operates 19 standard RCV collection rounds, 10 for kerbside properties and 9 for multi-occupancy properties⁴, with the service restricted to the period between 6am and 8pm.

2.3.6 Domestic recycling collection

Lambeth introduced the current commingled recycling collection service in 2004 (it was previously a segregated service). It initially operated from the Shakespeare Road depot

³ The original agreement with ELV stated that they would pay £60 per vehicle, which is currently being disputed.

⁴ The 9 multi-occupancy refuse collection rounds also collect commercial waste

(SE24), but due to the new Evelyn Grace Academy being built on a former part of the Shakespeare Road depot, now operates from the Vale Street depot (SE27).

The service includes:

- Kerbside collection of recyclate from green boxes/orange sacks
- Collection of recyclate from designated containers on housing/private estates, blocks of flats and on-street bring-banks
- Collection of recyclate from non-domestic premises that generate household waste
- A separate collection of white goods and scrap metal
- A separate collection for fridges
- Delivery of orange sacks to all kerbside properties 3 times a year
- Steam cleansing of recycling bulk bins twice a year
- Repair of recycling bulk bins as required.

The materials accepted for recycling are:

- Paper and cardboard
- Tins and cans
- Plastic bottles (PET and HDPE)
- Empty aerosols
- Food and drink cartons (Tetrapak)
- Glass bottles and jars.

All kerbside properties and most multi-occupancy properties receive a weekly collection and this is Lambeth’s preferred frequency. However, a few multi-occupancy properties receive collections twice a week. This is due to the high population density and limited space for recycling storage. Lambeth provides containers to all residents free of charge, including communal bulk bins. The containers provided are listed in Table 4.

RECYCLING CONTAINER TYPE	HOUSING TYPE
Bulk bins (1280 litre)	Multi-occupancy
Underground	Multi-occupancy
Orange sacks	Kerbside
Green boxes	Kerbside
Reusable orange bags (in conjunction with bulk bins)	Multi-occupancy (distributed to 50% of high-rise properties)

Table 4: Recycling container types (domestic)

The Council operates nine standard RCV recycling collection rounds, six for kerbside properties using orange bags⁵ and three for multi-occupancy properties⁶, with the service operation restricted to the period between 6am and 8pm.

⁵ Including non-domestic household waste producers and businesses using orange sacks (see pg 16-17)
⁶ Including non-domestic household waste producers and businesses using bulk bins or recycling wheeled bins (see pg 15-17)

2.3.3 Domestic garden waste collection

Lambeth introduced a fortnightly garden waste collection service in 2004, which was converted into an on-request collection service in 2005 after a review identified only 30% of registered households presented garden waste for collection in any given week.

There are approximately 45,000 households with gardens in the borough⁷, of which 22,415 are registered to the garden waste collection service. Of the total number of registered households, around 50% are regular users of the service.

In April 2009, Lambeth introduced a fortnightly garden waste collection pilot in selected areas of Streatham and Norwood. Residents outside the pilot can still use the on-request collection service.

The garden waste service operates from the Vale Street depot (SE27), and includes:

- Collection of garden waste from registered households (including those in the pilot area)
- Collection of garden waste from registered non-domestic premises that generate household waste
- Delivery of garden waste containers.

The Council operates three standard RCV garden waste collection rounds, two for the on-request service and one for the scheduled collection service⁸.

2.3.3.1 On-request garden waste collection service

Residents need to request garden waste collections as well as deliveries of garden waste bags via the Lambeth Service Centre. Until recently there were two types of garden waste bags provided, both free of charge: degradable starch-based sacks and reusable polypropylene bags. Since March 2010 only reusable bags have been offered for the following reasons:

- It is planned to introduce a full borough-wide scheduled service in 2010 based on reusable bags
- Reusable bags are more sustainable in terms of resource use and cost
- Quality – the degradable sacks often disintegrated during collection
- Processing – Lambeth has switched to a different composting facility which doesn't want the sacks, as after shredding small pieces of the bags tend to blow around and out of the site
- Administration – using only one type of bag simplifies service administration, procurement and delivery.

2.3.3.2 Fortnightly garden waste collection pilot

The pilot areas mirror two refuse rounds, with a total number of 10,400 households being serviced. Garden waste is collected fortnightly, on the same day as the refuse and recycle. Lambeth provides residents in the pilot with reusable bags.

All containers are provided free of charge.

2.3.4 Domestic food waste collection

There are two separate food waste collection trials operating in the borough, although all collections are made with a single vehicle.

⁷ Green Waste Research Project (Recycle Western Riverside, 2006)

⁸ The rounds include collections from non-domestic household waste producers (see pg 16-17)

2.3.4.1 High-rise food waste collection pilot

This trial was introduced in 2006 and was originally delivered by Aardvark Recycling, a not-for-profit organisation. The pilot was funded externally during the first two years. From April 2008 it was directly funded by Lambeth and from April 2009 was provided by Veolia with Aardvark as sub-contractors. The service provided weekly door-to-door collections of food waste to 5,400 households on 14 high-rise estates. Residents were provided with 10 litre caddies and free starch liners. The food waste was processed by Aardvark within the Borough using Rocket composters.

On 30 November 2009, the door to door collections were replaced with a communal food waste collection service. Brown 240 litre communal food waste bins with locked lids were located in bin areas on the estates and are emptied weekly by Veolia. The lids contain a sizeable aperture fitted with rubber flaps which allows for bags of food waste to be easily deposited into the bins and at the same time minimises the potential for contamination. This change was made following a review of the service which revealed low participation, low yield and a very high cost per tonne of diverted material.

Following a successful application to WRAP for a grant from their Food Waste Fund, the trial was expanded to 2,482 estate properties within the Zero Waste Brixton area.

2.3.4.2 Kerbside food waste collection pilot

This service operates from the Vale Street depot (SE27).

Lambeth introduced this pilot in July 2009 to 8,033 households in five areas that mirror five different daily refuse rounds, but are spread across the borough. The pilot area was expanded to a further 2,808 kerbside properties in March 2010, funded by WRAP.

Lambeth provides residents in the pilot with 5 litre kitchen caddies, compostable starch liners and 23 litre external food waste bins. The external food waste bins are emptied weekly, on the same day as the refuse and the recycle.

All containers and liners are provided free of charge.

The Council operates one standard RCV collection round on this service.

2.3.5 Seasonal collections

2.3.5.1 Christmas tree collection service

This service operates from the Vale Street depot (SE27).

At the beginning of January, Lambeth collects Christmas trees from kerbside properties. Residents don't need to request the collection, just place trees outside their property on the same day their refuse and recycle is collected.

The collection is carried out by six standard RCV vehicles, five of which are re-allocated from other services (garden waste collection and bulky waste, which are suspended for one week) and the remainder hired-in.

Residents living in multi-occupancy properties can take their Christmas trees to designated drop-off points distributed around the borough.

2.3.5.2 Leafing service

This service operates from the Mahatma Gandhi depot.

Throughout October (although this can vary depending on leaf-fall), street cleansing operatives collect leaves for composting from approved roads.

2.3.6 Recycling Bring Sites

Lambeth has a network of 63 local recycling points with full public access across the borough.

The materials accepted are:

- Commingled recyclables (41 sites - 1280 litre recycling bins on 22 of them, and bell-shaped HIAB-type containers on the remaining sites)
- Textiles (18 sites)
- Printer cartridges (4 sites)
- Newspapers and magazines (19 sites)
- Media (2 sites).

Most commingled recycling and newspaper and magazine containers are serviced by Veolia, and no tonnage figures are available⁹. However, Sainsbury's have their own commingled recycling banks on three sites, and tonnage figures are available (see Table 5).

The printer cartridge containers are serviced by Environmental Business Products Ltd, and no tonnage figures are provided to the local authority.

The textile banks are provided and serviced by several charities and organisations, including Scope, European Recycling Company, Green World Recycling Ltd, The Salvation Army, Oxfam and TRAIID. The media banks are serviced by the British Heart Foundation.

MATERIAL	TONNAGE¹⁰
Commingled (Sainsbury's banks only)	364
Textiles	257
Media	21

Table 5: selected bring bank tonnages 2008/09

On-street recycling points are cleaned as part of the street cleansing contract and the frequency of cleansing mirrors that of the street on which they are sited. In cases where the dumping is the result of a third party recycler not servicing the banks, they are required to collect the dumped materials.

Cleanliness is monitored by the Council's monitoring officers and if sites serviced by Veolia need cleansing, a rectification notice or additional works order (for larger quantities of dumped rubbish) will be issued to Veolia. For recycling points on private land such as supermarkets, cleansing is left to the landowners.

2.3.7 Reuse and Recycling Centres

The Lambeth Reuse and Recycling Centre, located in Vale Street (SE27), is the only reuse and recycling centre in the borough. It is situated in the far south-east of Lambeth, in West Norwood. The site is relatively small at around 0.24 acres, and on some occasions it suffers from overcrowding, especially during weekends and container changes (when the site has to close temporarily). The throughput of household waste in 2008/09 was 7,590 tonnes, of which 6,230 were residual waste.

After it was identified that traders using the site unlawfully contributed significantly to the residual waste tonnage, it was decided to convert the site into a recycling and reuse-only centre and expand the range of materials collected for reuse and recycling.

⁹ The 1280 litre bins are emptied as part of the estate recycling rounds and the bell-shaped containers are emptied by the grab vehicle, which also empties underground recycling containers as part of the same round.

¹⁰ These figures don't include those from materials collected from the Lambeth Reuse and Recycling Centre.

The new centre, which was launched in April 2009, has containers for the following materials:

Batteries (car and household)	Printer cartridges (reuse)
Commingled recyclables ¹¹	Paint (reuse)
Tools (reuse)	Media (tapes, discs & books)
Cooking oil	Aluminium foil
Engine oil	Scrap metal
Fluorescent tubes	Textiles, clothing & shoes
Fridges & freezers	WEEE (all types)
Gas bottles	Low-energy light-bulbs
Rigid plastics	Mixed wood
Spectacles (reuse)	Furniture (reuse)
Bicycles (reuse)	Garden waste
Bedding (reuse)	Fire extinguishers

There is a height barrier over the public entrance and no vans are allowed unless authorised, but there are no restrictions on site usage by residents from other boroughs. The site is open 8am to 8pm Monday-Saturday and 8am to 6pm on Sundays.

Since April 2009, reduced use and the elimination of traders has made the site much more pleasant to use. The number of users has reduced from a weekday average of 259 to 120 and a weekend average of 508 to 212.

The impact on tonnages for the main materials delivered to the facility is shown in Table 6.

Material Stream	2008/09 (tonnes)	2009/10 (tonnes)
Residual waste	6,230	17
Green waste	819	697
Commingled recyclables	317	267
Metal	224	107
Small WEEE (electricals)	81	95
CRTs	58	55
Large appliances	29	16
Fridges	22	12
Wood	0	523
Rigid plastics	0	15
Total recyclables	1,550	1,787 (↑15%)
TOTAL	7,780	1,804 (↓77%)

Table 6: Waste tonnages delivered to Lambeth's RRC

2.3.8 Bulky Waste

Lambeth operates a three-stream bulky waste collection service:

- General bulky waste
- Scrap metal
- White goods.

Where a mixed material collection request is made, the collection will be carried out by more than one vehicle.

¹¹ Paper and cardboard, tin and cans, plastic bottles (HDPE and PET), glass bottles and jars, empty aerosols, and food and drink cartons

Residents are entitled to four free collections of up to 14 items each year¹².

Through close liaison between the Lambeth Service Centre and the contractor, residents are given a designated day for their collection, with the service operating between 6am and 8pm Monday to Saturday. The Council made 21,829 collections in 2008/09, of which 74% were for general bulky waste, 17% for scrap metal and 8% for fridges.

Bulky items must be left outside the property or just inside the door for collection. Items will be removed from inside properties for disabled or elderly residents providing there are no safety risks for the collection operatives¹³. Collections are made using two caged vehicles equipped with tail-lifts for recyclables and a standard RCV for other items. The general bulky loads are transported to Cringle Dock and the scrap metal and fridges to Smuggler's Way.

2.3.9 Street Cleansing

The Borough is split into five Town Centre Areas based around North Lambeth, Clapham and Stockwell, Brixton, Norwood and Streatham. It is a very diverse area and has varying requirements for street cleansing, from 24 hour activities to quiet suburban roads. Veolia supplies the following services in respect of the Street Cleansing Service:

- Street sweeping
- Janitorial service
- Emptying and cleansing of litter bins
- Removal of dumps and fly-tips
- Cleansing of footbridges and subways
- Cleansing in areas occupied by the homeless
- Gully cleansing
- Public convenience cleansing
- Cleansing of street markets
- Cleansing of local recycling points
- Washing of bridge walls
- Special/emergency cleansing.

2.3.10 Dog Waste

All dog waste bins in Lambeth are on land maintained by Parks and Housing and these departments have their own contracts for servicing dog waste bins.

2.3.11 Non-domestic household waste

There are currently 594 non-domestic household waste producers¹⁴ that have waste collection arrangements with Lambeth, including all schools in the borough.

2.3.11.1 Refuse

Non-domestic household waste producers get a reduction of 30%, which accounts for disposal costs, on standard commercial waste charges.

The collection service operates seven days a week, but on weekdays commercial waste is collected along with domestic waste, using the same fleet. The collection frequency varies according to contractual arrangements.

¹² The free household bulky waste service is limited to 8 bulky items and 6 bags of waste, however the resident can substitute a bulky item for one bag of waste to a total of 14 items

¹³ This is assessed on-site

¹⁴ August 2009

The containers provided by Lambeth are:

- Sacks
- Wheeled bins (240 litre or 360 litre)
- Bulk bins (660 litre or 1100 litre).

The lease of the container is included in the collection contract.

2.3.11.2 Recycling

Non-domestic household waste producers signed up for recycling collections, which are provided free of charge, receive a weekly collection, which is Lambeth's preferred frequency. Recycling containers are provided free of charge, including communal bulk bins.

The containers provided are:

- Bulk bins (1280 litre)
- Wheeled bins (240 litre)
- Orange sacks.

2.3.11.3 Garden waste

Lambeth provides garden waste collections to non-domestic household waste producers free of charge. The frequency of collection depends on the area where the premises are located.

2.3.11.4 On-request garden waste collection service

Non-domestic household waste producers need to sign up to the service and request garden waste collections as well as deliveries of garden waste bags via the Lambeth Service Centre. The containers provided are reusable bags or 240 litre wheeled bins. Both collections and bags are offered free of charge.

2.3.11.5 Fortnightly garden waste collection pilot

Non-domestic household producers located in the pilot area can sign up to receive free fortnightly collections of garden waste. The pilot area mirrors two refuse rounds, with a total number of 10,400 households being serviced. The containers provided are reusable bags or 240 litre wheeled bins.

Containers and collections are provided free of charge.

2.3.12 Commercial waste

The commercial waste portfolio is managed in-house. The number of businesses and non-domestic household waste producers served varies, but is currently 1,876¹⁴.

2.3.12.1 Refuse

The service operates seven days a week, but on weekdays commercial waste is collected along with domestic waste, using the same fleet.

The collection frequency varies according to contractual arrangements. The containers provided by Lambeth are:

- Sacks
- Wheeled bins (240 litre, 360 litre)
- Bulk bins (660 litre, 1100 litre).

The lease of the container is included in the collection contract.
The council operates nine standard RCV rounds for the commingled commercial and estates refuse collection service.

2.3.12.2 Recycling

Although Lambeth does not offer a commercial recycling collection service, there are some commercial waste producers that have been provided with a recycling service in the past:

- Businesses provided with recycling collections before 2004 (a decision to honour these agreements was made in 2004)
- Libraries
- Some council buildings
- Markets (cardboard and food waste from Brixton Market only)
- Businesses that took part in the 2005/06 Clapham Park commercial recycling pilot (it was agreed to continue collecting recycle from these after the pilot ended).

The containers provided by Lambeth council are bulk bins (1280 litre), wheeled bins (240 litre) and orange bags. In most cases, the containers and the collections are provided for a charge (20% less than standard commercial waste changes).

The recycling tonnages collected from the above (about 1% of the total commingled recycling tonnage) are subtracted for NI192 calculations (and BV82a + b previously).

Lambeth provides information on commercial waste recyclers to businesses on request.

2.3.13 Waste from Markets

Lambeth's markets are well established and popular with the community and tourists alike. There are two weekday and Saturday markets, one Sunday Market and one Saturday Market. New markets are being established, for example Farmer's Markets at Brixton and Clapham. Market waste is co-collected with other streams, but is estimated to be 900 tonnes per annum.

Street cleansing takes place after each market has closed and cardboard is segregated for recycling.

2.3.14 Parks Waste

The Lambeth Parks department manages 60 parks and green spaces across the borough (including some green areas on estates), together generating around 1,500 tonnes of waste¹⁵, 631 tonnes of which was litter in 2008/09 and the rest was green waste.

In 2004 the Parks department introduced a new initiative for composting green waste generated from maintenance operations in parks. Veolia operate a mobile SEKO SAM green waste recycling machine, which travels between various open spaces to shred green waste such as weeds, old bedding plants and shrubs, leaves, grass cuttings, tree prunings and Christmas trees.

The shredded waste is then stored, turned and allowed to break down, producing either organic soil conditioner or mulch, depending on the process used – it can take eight months to a year to develop the soil conditioner and three to four months to create mulch.

The mulch and compost produced are then used back in parks and open spaces on shrub beds, or around young trees and herbaceous borders to encourage good plant establishment and growth, suppress weeds and retain soil moisture. As well as reducing the need for watering, this helps reduce the amounts of chemical fertilisers and weedkillers needed to keep plants healthy and free of disease or competition from weeds.

¹⁵ 2008/09 figure

All of the above takes place exclusively within Lambeth, so that the need to take materials in and out of the borough is minimised, reducing transport costs and road pollution – Lambeth's parks and open spaces are now self-sufficient in terms of compost and mulch requirements.

There are plans to install litter recycling bins in Parks, which will be located around the perimeter so they are easily serviced by Veolia. Parks will fund the containers, but there is currently no timeframe for the implementation of this scheme¹⁶.

Waste from Lambeth's cemeteries is managed through a separate contract.

2.3.15 Healthcare Waste

The clinical waste collection service is provided free of charge to residents and forms part of the borough-wide refuse collection contract. Collections are made weekly or less frequently. All users of the service must complete a collection agreement and consignment note. Lambeth doesn't offer this service to businesses.

Lambeth delivers clinical waste to Smugglers Way transfer station operated by WRWA. The waste is then collected by Polkacrest for disposal via their high temperature incinerators at Salford or Wrexham. Offensive/hygiene waste that has been separately collected is sent for disposal at the Edmonton EfW facility.

2.3.16 Hazardous Household Waste

Lambeth subscribes to the London-wide Hazardous Household Waste Collection and Disposal Service co-ordinated by the Corporation of London. Residents call the Corporation of London directly to arrange a free collection.

2.3.17 Abandoned Vehicles

The Council has its own dedicated team within Streetcare which deals with abandoned vehicles. Residents can report an abandoned vehicle via the Lambeth Service Centre (LSC). Calls and emails are handled by the LSC and passed through to the abandoned vehicle team. Vehicles are inspected within 24 hours of the report being made and a notice attached to the vehicle if the report was valid. If no-one contacts the Council to claim the vehicle the Council arranges for its removal by the Council's vehicle removal contractor, NCP.

Most vehicles are removed within 24 hours or seven days depending on the condition of the vehicle and the level of danger to people. Burnt-out vehicles or those in a particularly dangerous condition will be removed within an hour.

NCP then take the vehicle for disposal to the E.L.V. facility at Edmonton, where unclaimed vehicles are de-polluted and then sent to Hertfordshire for further processing. An average of 85% of vehicles are recycled through these processes.

The Council also offers a free disposal service for residents wishing to get rid of unwanted vehicles, the disposal route being the same.

2.3.18 Fly-tipping

Fly-tipping describes waste or rubbish dumped indiscriminately by persons trying to avoid proper disposal. Lambeth categorises such incidents as either a small dump or as a fly-tip. Small dumps are typically abandoned items of domestic furniture, garden waste and refuse that can be collected or handled by refuse and street cleansing operatives. These incidents are cleared by Veolia as a part of the collection contract.

Fly-tips generally require removal by mechanical loading and removal, comprising large quantities of inert waste such as rubble, soil or tyres. This type of incident is cleared by Veolia.

¹⁶ This will depend on availability of funds for the containers

2.3.19 Gully Waste

Gully cleansing is carried out as part of the Refuse and Recycling collection, street cleansing and ancillary services contract. Dirty water and sludge is disposed of at approved WRWA disposal points. In 2009 WRWA began sending trial loads of gully waste and detritus to the FM Conway recycling facility in Dartford. After resolving some initial contamination problems quantities are steadily being increased. By September 2009 30% of all gully and detritus was being sent for recycling and it is anticipated that this will rise to 100%. Conway's facility separates 95% of inputs, including hydrocarbons, for reuse or recycling.

2.3.20 Waste Enforcement

The Environmental Crime Enforcement team deals with a wide range of waste-related offences. These include domestic and business-related offences resulting from a breach of the waste Duty of Care.

The team regularly deal with offences such as fly-tipping and also conduct investigations into the transfer, carriage and disposal of controlled waste. During their routine operations they also continually monitor for instances of poor waste management and disposal in both domestic and commercial settings.

Alongside providing education and advice on best practice in partnership with the commercial waste sales officers and monitoring officers, they use a wide range of enforcement powers to ensure both businesses and households uphold the waste Duty of Care.

The Environmental Crime Enforcement team consists of an Enforcement Manager, two Environmental Enforcement Supervisors, seven Environmental Enforcement Officers, a Compliance and Development Manager, a CCTV Development Manager and a Compliance and Development Officer.

2.3.21 Council Office Waste

The council operates from 42 core office buildings, all creating their own waste. Refuse from Council offices is collected by Veolia as part of the commercial waste portfolio, but recycling collections are part of the building cleaning contract, which was awarded to Turners Cleaning & Support Services in April 2007 and runs until 31 March 2010, with an option to be extended for a further 2 years. There are currently no refuse or recycling figures available.

2.3.22 Lambeth Service Centre

The Lambeth Service Centre is based in Olive Morris House, Brixton Hill, and acts as the initial point of contact for residents calling about a number of service areas including waste management. There is a dedicated phone number and email address for enquiries/complaints regarding refuse, recycling, bulky waste, dumped waste, graffiti and dog fouling. The service is provided 8am to 6pm Monday to Saturday. In 2008/09, the LSC received an average of 3,350 emails related to Streetcare services every month, 1,731 of which were specific to recycling services.

All permanent staff are ICS certified. The Customer Relationship Management Database used by the Lambeth Service Centre and back office is Onyx Oneserve.

2.4 Schemes and initiatives

2.4.1 Waste prevention

2.4.1.1 Home and community composting

Lambeth was previously part of the WRAP Home Composting Scheme and in 2008/09, 1,382 compost bins were sold to Lambeth residents. When WRAP ended their scheme Lambeth entered into an agreement with Straight plc to offer their standard package of reduced price bins to residents. Following the launch of the national local government framework agreement in early 2010, Lambeth's offer moved over to this initiative. The campaign runs for four years until 31st March 2011 when prices will be reviewed. Lambeth has agreed to pay the £5 delivery charge on compost bins to provide a small subsidy for the scheme.

With the increase in community gardening projects across Lambeth, community compost bins are being built by members of the waste development team using wooden pallets or scaffolding planks which would otherwise have been sent for disposal.

2.4.1.2 Real nappies

Lambeth was one of six local authorities that took part in the Real Nappies for London pilot in 2005/06, during which Lambeth gave away 200 free packs of reusable nappies to residents as well as 20 Health Professional packs to all Sure Starts programmes and hospitals in the borough.

Lambeth supports the use of real nappies, but is not subscribed to the Real Nappies for London Campaign due to insufficient financial resources. Residents are given real nappy supplier information and a real nappy guide on-request.

2.4.1.3 Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW) campaign

In a joint programme with WRWA and the other three constituent boroughs (partly funded by WRAP), Lambeth has supported and will continue supporting several activities promoting the Love Food Hate Waste campaign. LFHW is an annual communications campaign to persuade residents to stop producing food waste. The local campaign focuses on outreach work with practical demonstrations at summer fairs, fetes, exhibitions at supermarkets and estate community group engagement; and when available recipe cards, fridge thermometers, and spaghetti measurers are also given away. The campaign is also promoted via the Lambeth website.

2.4.1.4 Unwanted mail

Lambeth provides free "no junk mail" stickers to residents via libraries. This information, as well as how to register with the MPS service, is available to residents on the Lambeth website. There are also Royal Mail opt-out postcards available on-request, although this is not advertised and they are normally given away at roadshows and community outreach events.

2.4.1.5 Zero Waste Brixton

In 2009 Lambeth successfully applied for Zero Waste Places status for part of Brixton. As a result a number of waste prevention initiatives are currently being introduced, most of which are funded through BREW. These include the appointment of a Waste Prevention Adviser (funded through the Brixton Low Carbon Zone grant; a Zero Waste Brixton Guide full of advice on preventing waste; a Business Resource Efficiency Pack; a Re-Directory listing local businesses and services supporting the aims of zero waste; Give or Take events; tabletop sales and community composting on estates.

2.4.2 Reuse

2.4.2.1 Local swap schemes

Schemes such as Lambeth Freecycle are promoted on an ad-hoc basis and two small Give or Take events have been organised in Brixton.

2.4.2.2 Community Repaint Scheme

Residents can take their left-over paint to the Lambeth Reuse and Recycling Centre. The paint is offered to anyone requesting it, including schools, community groups and charities. This scheme only accepts non hazardous paint – i.e. paint which does not contain any VOCs (volatile organic compounds) or hazardous / flammable paint as shown on the label of the container; or other related products such as creosote or 'metal' paints.

2.4.2.3 Furniture reuse

Residents can take furniture in good condition to the Lambeth Reuse and Recycling Centre, where Emmaus South Lambeth, a local charity, collect it and then sell it at low prices from their furniture warehouse in West Norwood.

2.5 Operational facilities

2.5.1 Collection

Lambeth Council, in partnership with the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) and ARK Schools are building a brand new, non-selective, non-denomination academy on Shakespeare Road – the Evelyn Grace Academy – to help address the shortage of secondary school places in Lambeth.

The Academy has necessitated moving the council's environmental and transport fleets from the Shakespeare Road depot. The fleets include refuse collection, recycling, street cleansing and transport services. Following an initial review of many relocation sites, the fleet has been temporarily housed at four locations. These are:

2.5.1.1 Shakespeare Road, Brixton (SE24)

The refuse fleet, Veolia offices and Lambeth Streetcare offices are based at this depot, in the space not used by the academy. The site covers just less than 1.1 acres.

2.5.1.2 Mahatma Gandhi Industrial Estate, Brixton (SE24)

The street cleansing and transport fleets are based at this depot.

2.5.1.3 Angela Davies Industrial Estate, Brixton (SW9)

Veolia vehicle maintenance workshops are based here.

2.5.1.4 Vale Street, Norwood (SE27)

This depot is adjacent to the Lambeth Reuse and Recycling Centre, and covers approximately 1.2 acres. The recycling fleet is based at this depot.

These sites are operating under temporary planning permissions and Lambeth will need to agree a permanent solution within the next two years to facilitate the efficient and sustainable operation of all environmental service fleets. Part of the waste strategy development work is determining the future fleet requirements so that this can inform the permanent depot capacity.

2.5.2 Disposal

WRWA manage three waste transfer stations, where most of the waste collected by Lambeth is taken.

2.5.2.1 Cringle Dock, SW8

Veolia deliver mostly general waste to this station. It has a Reuse and Recycling Centre (RRC) for household waste and also accepts commercial waste for a fee.

2.5.2.2 Smuggler's Way, SW18

Smuggler's Way is WRWAs largest transfer station; it also has a RRC, and accepts commercial waste for a fee. WRWAs new MRF is currently being built at Smuggler's Way and once complete in September 2010 work will begin on a major upgrade to the RRC.

2.5.2.3 Cremorne Wharf, SW10

Veolia deliver the majority of the dry recycling collected in Lambeth to this transfer station.

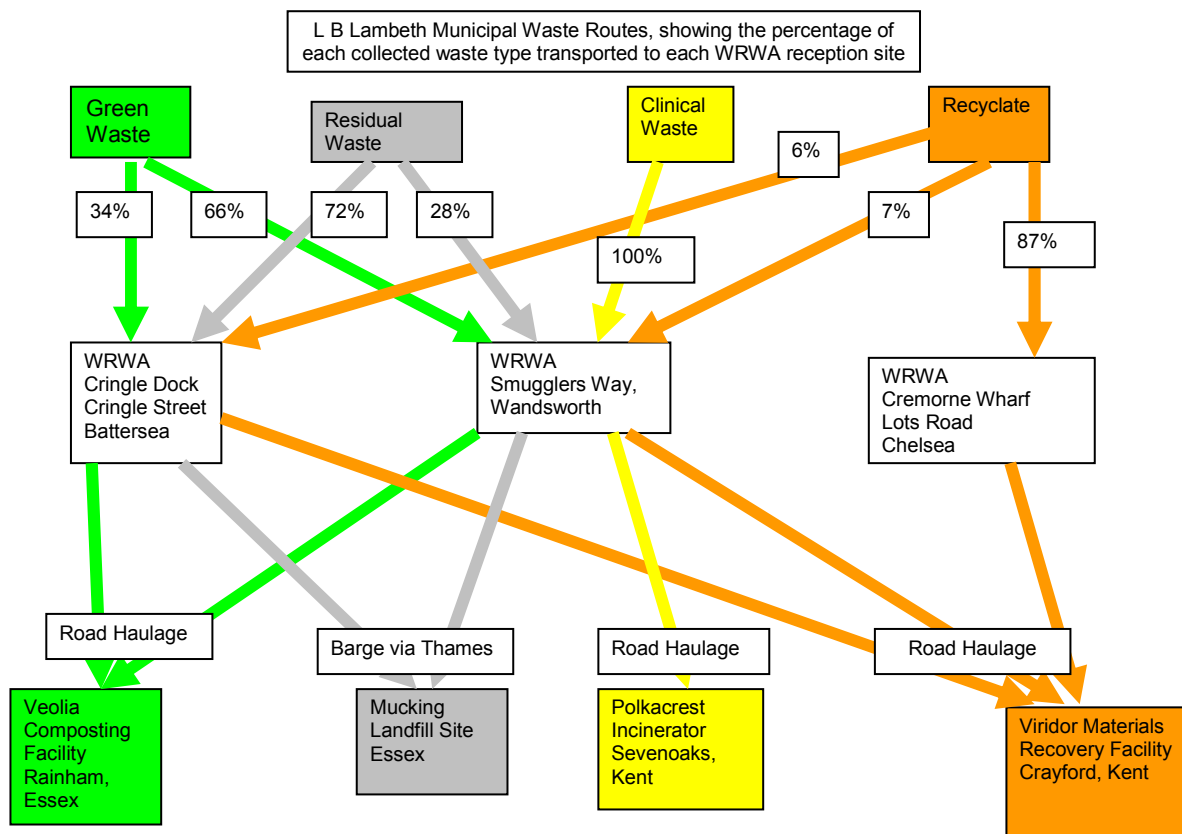


Figure 3: Disposal routes for Lambeth's waste delivered to WRWA

2.6 Disposal Routes and Reprocessing

The majority of the materials collected by Lambeth are taken to a WRWA waste transfer station, where WRWA take over the management of the waste. However, most green waste is now delivered to other facilities. In general terms, the different waste types follow these final routes:

- General waste is taken to a landfill site in Mucking, Essex
- Clinical waste is taken to specialist incinerators at Salford or Wrexham

- Garden waste is transported to composting facilities in Rainham, LB Havering or Chichester, West Sussex
- Food waste from the kerbside pilot is taken to an in-vessel composting facility in Mitcham
- Commingled recycling is transported by road to a MRF in Crayford, Kent.

Some materials collected by Lambeth are directly taken to reprocessors. Table 6 shows a summary of all waste types handled, disposal routes and end-uses.

TYPE OF WASTE	DISPOSAL ROUTE	REPROCESSOR	END USE
Abandoned vehicles	Lifted by NCP Ltd and taken to E.L.V.s Edmonton facility	E.L.V., Edmonton. Further processing in Hertfordshire	85% on average recycled; remainder landfilled or incinerated
Aluminium foil	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and transported by Veolia to D Sullivan Metals	D Sullivan Metals, London	Recycled
Batteries (car)	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected from site by Vintons	Vintons, Erith	Recycled
Batteries (household)	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected from site by Vintons	Vintons, Erith	Recycled
Bedding	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected from site by Emmaus South Lambeth	Various charities helping homeless people	Reused
Bicycles	Delivered by the public and Veolia to Lambeth RRC and collected by Brixton Bicycle Art	Brixton Bicycle Art, Brixton, London	Reused
Books and media	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC or on-street media banks. Collected by British Heart Foundation	British Heart Foundation	Reused
Clinical waste	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station; collected by Polkacrest and taken to Edmonton	Polkacrest (Edmonton EfW facility)	Incinerated
Commercial waste	Co-collected with household refuse; delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station	Landfilled by Cory Environmental at their Mucking Landfill Site	Landfilled
Commingled dry recyclables (paper, card, glass, plastic bottles, food and drink cartons, metal)	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station or delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by WRWA; sorted by Viridor in Kent	Various European and Asian companies	Recycled
Cooking oil	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Living Fuels	Living Fuels, Norfolk	Reused (converted to biodiesel or reused as fuel)
Engine oil	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by ARO	ARO, Greenwich, London	Reused (as fuel)
Fluorescent tubes & energy efficient lightbulbs	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Wiser Recycling	Wiser Recycling, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire	Recycled
Fly-tipped waste	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer stations	Various companies	Recycled or landfilled
Food waste	Delivered by Veolia to Vertal Ltd. in Mitcham	Vertal Ltd., Mitcham (in-vessel composting facility)	Composted
Fridges & freezers	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by EMR on behalf of DHL. Reusable units are collected by Croydon ARC	EMR, Willesden	Recycled or reused (some parts incinerated)

TYPE OF WASTE	DISPOSAL ROUTE	REPROCESSOR	END USE
	Collected by bulky waste collection service and delivered by Veolia to WRWA transfer stations	Croydon ARC, London	
Furniture	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Emmaus	Emmaus, Norwood, London	Reused
Gas bottles	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Synergy Asset Services; or delivered by Veolia to WRWA transfer stations before being collected by one of three reprocessors	Synergy Asset Services, Whitfield, Kent (orphaned cylinders); Brooksight Ltd (Calor Gas) or Flogas UK Ltd	Reused
Green waste (household)	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Greendell on behalf of WRWA. Bulked and taken by Cory to composting facility Collected from residents and delivered by Veolia to SITA, Mitcham. Bulked and taken to KPS Composting at Chichester for composting	Veolia, Rainham, LB Havering KPS Composting, Chichester, West Sussex	Composted
Green waste (non-household)	Delivered by various contractors to SITA transfer stations for bulking. Taken to KPS Composting facility	KPS Composting, Chichester, West Sussex	Composted
Green waste (Parks)	Collected by Veolia and composted at one of the larger parks in Lambeth Very small quantities delivered by Veolia to SITA in Mitcham for bulking, then taken to KPS Composting	Veolia, Lambeth KPS Composting, Chichester, West Sussex	Composted
Gully waste	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station	50% landfilled by Cory at their Mucking Landfill Site; 50% recycled by FM Conway at their Dartford facility	Landfilled or recycled
Household hazardous waste	Collected directly by Lanstar (contractors for the Corporation of London's city-wide collection service).	Veolia, Ellesmere Port	Incinerated
Inert recyclables	Collected by Veolia or other contractors and delivered to WRWA transfer stations for bulking. Transported by Cory to reprocessor	Day Aggregates, Purley	Recycled
Leaves (from separate autumn leafing rounds)	Delivered to WRWA waste transfer station by Veolia	Veolia, Rainham, LB Havering	Composted
Litter	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station	Cory Environmental, Mucking, Essex	Landfilled
Lightbulbs (including low-energy bulbs)	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC. Collected by Wiser Recycling	Wiser Recycling, Cambridgeshire	Recycled
Markets (residual)	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA	Cory Environmental,	Landfilled

TYPE OF WASTE	DISPOSAL ROUTE	REPROCESSOR	END USE
waste)	waste transfer station	Mucking, Essex	
Markets (cardboard)	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station and sent separately to Viridor's MRF at Crayford	Various European and Asian companies	Recycled
Mixed wood	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Greendell	McGrath Group	Recycled
Newspapers and magazines (on-street bring banks)	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station and sent separately to Viridor's MRF at Crayford	Various European and Asian companies	Recycled
Paint	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC	Reusable paint is left for members of the public or community organisations to take	Reused
Printer cartridges	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC or on-street cartridge bank and collected by Environmental Business Products Ltd	EBP, Park Royal, London	Reused/recycled
Rigid plastics	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Greendell	Express Recycling & Plastics, Rainham, Essex	Recycled
Scrap metal	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by WRWA; delivered by Veolia to WRWA transfer stations Collected by Veolia and delivered to WRWA waste transfer station	Sims Metal Management, Yateley, Hampshire	Recycled
Small electrical items	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by SWEEEP	SWEEEP, Sittingbourne, Kent	Recycled (with a small residue landfilled)
Spectacles	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and delivered by Veolia to local optician	Vision Aid	Reused
Street cleansing waste	Delivered by Veolia to WRWA waste transfer station	Landfilled by Cory at their Mucking Landfill Site	Landfilled
Textiles and shoes	Placed by the public into collection banks at local recycling points or Lambeth RRC Delivered by Veolia to WRWA transfer stations (kerbside collection)	Local Recycling Points – various charities Lambeth RRC –Chris Carey Ltd BCR Global, West Bromwich	Reused or recycled
Tools	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Tools Shed and Tools for Self-Reliance (TFSR)	Tools Shed and TFSR	Reused
Tyres	Dumped tyres are collected by street cleansing teams and taken to a WRWA transfer station by Veolia	D.Goldsmith/McGrath Bros., London shred the tyres and sell them on for safety surfacing, mostly for equestrian purposes or playgrounds	Reused

TYPE OF WASTE	DISPOSAL ROUTE	REPROCESSOR	END USE
TV and PC monitors	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by SWEEEP	SWEEEP, Sittingbourne, Kent	Recycled (with a small residue landfilled)
White goods (not fridges)	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by EMR on behalf of DHL. Reusable items are collected by Croydon ARC Collected by bulky waste collection service and delivered by Veolia to WRWA transfer stations	EMR, Willesden, London Croydon ARC, London	Recycled or reused
Wood	Delivered by the public to Lambeth RRC and collected by Greendell for transport direct to McGrath or to WRWA transfer stations	McGrath Bros., Barking, Essex	Reused or recycled

Table 7: Summary of wastes handled and end-uses

2.6.1 General waste disposal

The Mucking landfill site, located in Essex, is 263 hectares in size; however, the active and consented area is now only 20-30% of the total area. Next year will be the final year of the three year planning extension (January 2008-December 2010), closing for waste inputs in December 2010 with an additional year to complete the restoration of the site into a country park. The country park will be initially managed by Essex Wildlife Trust.

Inputs to the site are now restricted to be from London only and taken via Cory's specialist lighterage fleet of tugs and barges up the river into Mucking. The waste itself is contained in ISO containers and lifted off by three ship-to-shore cranes prior to being landfilled. There are no road-borne inputs of waste, but soils for restoration are brought in by road. About eight barges are unloaded every weekday, with each barge containing between 20 and 30 containers.

Gas is drawn from the majority of the site, not including the current tipping areas and the very old and historic areas of the site. There is extensive gas pipework running throughout the site drawing gas to the methane power plant.

Fourteen engines and one turbine make up the methane power plant and 88.6 million m³ of gas were combusted in 2008, producing around 15MW of electricity¹⁷.

2.6.2 Garden waste processing

2.6.2.1 Rainham composting plant

Green waste delivered to WRWA is processed at the Rainham composting facility, managed by Veolia Environmental Services Ltd. The site handles around 70,000 tonnes per annum of green waste on behalf of a number of local authorities including the East London Waste Authority, the Western Riverside Waste Authority, Bexley, Essex, Kent and Medway. The production of organic compost from renewable resources also provides a viable alternative to the use of non-sustainable peat and peat-based products.

The compost from Rainham is marketed through the APEX Partnership, which produces over 250,000 tonnes per annum of award-winning compost for the UK's retail and commercial markets. High profile projects that have benefited from the end product include the Eden Project and Canary Wharf.

¹⁷ The Belvedere EfW plant will generate 66MW of electricity

2.6.2.2 KPS composting facility

Lambeth direct delivers some green waste to SITA in Mitcham to benefit from a lower gate fee. From Mitcham the material is bulked to the Isfield on-farm composting facility. This facility, located in East Sussex, and managed by KPS Composting Limited, processes around 40,000 tonnes per annum of green waste and cardboard. Around 80% of the compost produced there is 25mm agricultural grade soil conditioner. The rest is 10mm grade Soil Improver and Green Topsoil (a blended product) sold to amateur horticulture and trade markets.

The site is licensed for 75,000 tonnes per annum and the compost produced is certified to BSi PAS100 and fully compliant with the Compost Quality Protocol. Additionally the compost is licensed by the Soil Association for use in organic systems.

2.6.3 Food waste processing facility

The food waste collected from the kerbside and estate pilot areas is taken to a new in-vessel composting facility managed by Vertal Ltd., located in Mitcham, just 3 miles from Lambeth. The facility has a relatively small footprint, occupying a former dairy bottling plant on an industrial estate, however because of the fast processing turnaround, has annual capacity of 75,000 tonnes. The operation is fully compliant with EU composting standards and has Category 3 By-Products and Animal Health Department approval.

The plant uses an innovative, wet, in-vessel aerobic process known as ATAD (Autothermal Thermophilic Aerobic Digestion) generating temperatures of up to 80°C and completely pasteurising the food waste in as little as 72 hours. Incoming food waste is tipped into hoppers within sealed tipping bays, quality checked, macerated and pumped into storage tanks. The maceration maximises the surface area, greatly speeding up the bacterial breakdown of the waste, even dealing within bones within the 72 hours retention time. After breakdown is complete the end product is dewatered and transported to local farms in Surrey where it replaces artificial fertilisers.

2.6.4 Commingled dry recycling processing

Commingled recyclables are delivered to Viridor's Crayford MRF which is just outside the Greater London boundary in Kent. The facility takes over 500,000 tonnes of material each year and can sort any mix of newspapers and magazines, cardboard, mixed papers, steel and aluminium cans, HDPE and PET plastic bottles, empty aerosols, food and drink cartons and glass.

Mechanical, optical and magnetic sorting equipment is used to separate the mixed recyclables into individual elements. These are sold on for reprocessing into new products. The centre sends for recycling around 96% of all the waste it processes.

As part of the contract with Cory, a new MRF is currently under construction at Smugglers Way and is due to be fully operational by October 2010. This will enable individual analysis of the inputs from each of the constituent boroughs as well as providing greater transparency over the final destinations of each waste stream.

2.7 Costs of Providing Waste Management Services

Table 8 shows the contract costs for the main waste management services.

Street Cleansing	Waste Collection	Recycling Collection	Garden Waste Collection	Lambeth RRC, Vale Street	Clinical Waste
£8,652,636	£5,981,474	£2,146,103	£270,446	£222,132	£85,796

Table 8: Waste Collection Contract Costs 2009/10

Municipal waste collected by Lambeth during 2009/10 ended up being processed through four different treatment methods. Table 9 shows the split between these treatments and the associated costs. The recycling and composting costs per tonne are averages as materials were sent to different locations attracting different gate fees.

	Landfill	Recycling	Composting	Incineration (clinical waste)
Tonnes	105,501	25,804	3,005	75
Cost	£9,467,635	£1,344,230	£184,122	£44,987
Cost per tonne	£89.74	£52.09	£61.27	£599.83

Table 9: Municipal Waste Disposal Costs 2009/10

Table 10 breaks down the contract and disposal costs into cost per household.

	COST PER HOUSEHOLD (£) 2009/10
Clinical waste service	£0.35
Lambeth RRC, Vale St.	£1.71
Garden waste service	£2.08
Recycling collection	£16.51
Refuse collection	£46.01
Street cleansing	£66.56
Waste disposal	£84.93
TOTAL	£218.15

Table 10: Waste management service costs per household 2009/2010

3 Waste-related performance

3.1 Waste Composition

In order to plan a comprehensive sustainable waste management policy it is important to understand the composition of the waste being dealt with. In 2003 Recycle Western Riverside carried out a waste composition analysis across the four constituent boroughs. An ACORN classification of each borough was undertaken and this revealed that 91% of households in Lambeth fall into ACORN C ('Rising') and F ('Striving') categories. Two sample areas were chosen in liaison with officers, in areas categorised as ACORN C and F and all refuse and recyclables presented during one week in September were removed and analysed. The areas chosen were:

- ACORN C – Shakespeare Road, Spenser Road & Chaucer Road (52 properties)
- ACORN F – Kenbury Road, Flaxman Road & Eastlake Road (57 properties).

The waste from each area was combined, unlabelled, so that nothing was identifiable to an individual household. Figure 4 shows a summary of the results (for refuse and recyclables combined).

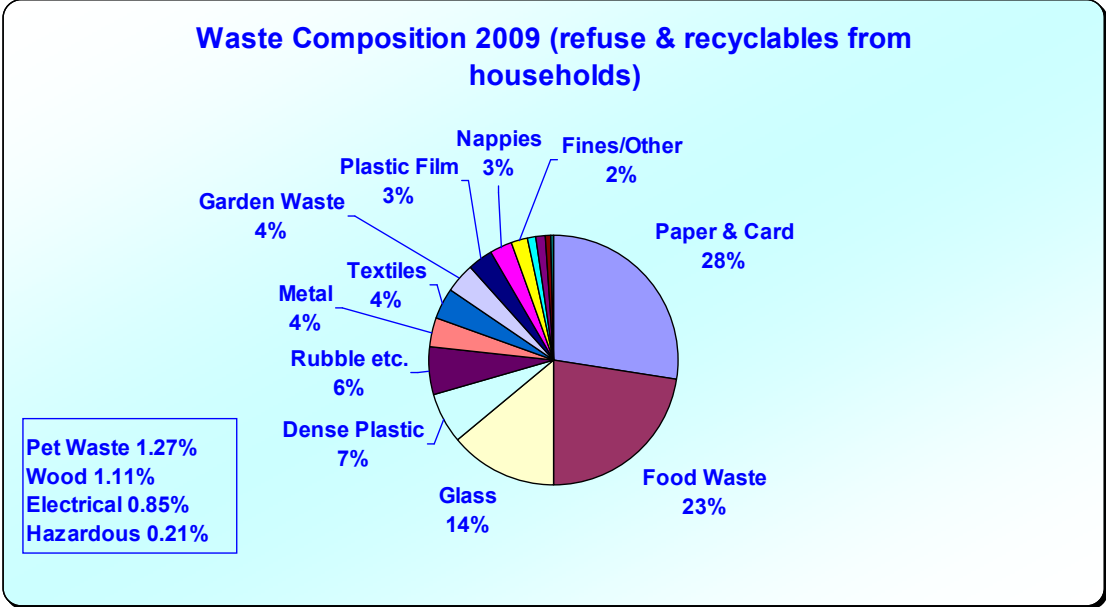
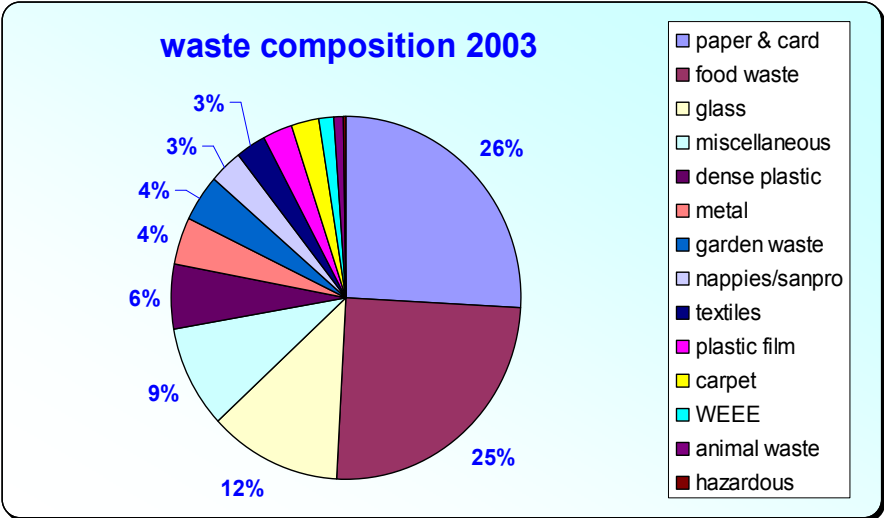


Figure 4: Comparative data for waste analyses carried out in 2003 and 2009

The exercise was repeated in 2009, again during September. Refuse and recyclables were collected and sampled from 146 households in Kennington, Brixton and Clapham. Waste from one estate in Kennington was also sampled. Data on waste arisings from both exercises are shown in Table 11. Although the sample sizes were relatively small a number of generalisms can be drawn from the results. In 2003 the more affluent Lambeth households (ACORN C) produced almost twice as much rubbish as the less affluent (ACORN F) households, although they recycled four times as much meaning that their residual waste was 42% higher. ACORN C households were recycling 15% of their waste, whereas ACORN F households were only recycling 8% of theirs.

The 2009 data do not allow a full comparison, however for ACORN C / 2, which represent 65% of Lambeth’s households, significant changes can be seen. The trends are all positive, total refuse reduced by 30% and recycling increased by almost 60%.

	ACORN C / 2 (kg/hh/yr)			ACORN F / 5 (kg/hh/yr)			Combined (kg/hh/yr)		
	Refuse	Recycling	Total	Refuse	Recycling	Total	Refuse	Recycling	Total
2003	887.64	162.76	1050.40	515.32	44.20	559.52	720.76	109.62	830.39
2009	476.32	257.92	734.24	585.00	No data	Unknown	-	-	-
Change	-46%	+ 58%	-30%	+ 14%	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11: Household waste arisings in 2003 and 2009

In terms of just the residual waste, the composition has changed significantly with the introduction of the commingled recycling service in 2004 and subsequent promotion of recycling (see Table 12). All the items collected on this service have decreased in concentration by an average of 33%. Electrical items have also decreased as recycling opportunities have arisen under the WEEE Directive.

Waste	2003	2009	% change
Animal waste	0.89%	2.01%	+127.29%
Garden waste	4.71%	8.48%	+79.97%
Plastic film	3.14%	4.15%	+32.25%
Food waste	28.67%	36.40%	+26.96%
Miscellaneous	10.42%	12.35%	+18.56%
Textiles	3.16%	3.18%	+0.46%
Nappies/sanpro	3.40%	3.41%	+0.43%
Hazardous	0.38%	0.32%	-15.05%
Paper & card	22.37%	17.25%	-22.91%
Dense plastic	6.80%	4.91%	-27.71%
Glass	6.79%	4.82%	-28.99%
Metal	4.74%	2.26%	-52.34%
WEEE	1.47%	0.45%	-69.50%
Carpet	3.06%	0.00%	-100.00%

Table 12: Residual waste percentages 2003 and 2009

Figure 5 illustrates the change in residual waste composition from 2003 to 2009. What is particularly striking is that effective collection systems for food waste and paper alone have the potential to reduce residual waste arisings by half, or 33,000 tonnes, saving £2m pounds in disposal costs per annum.

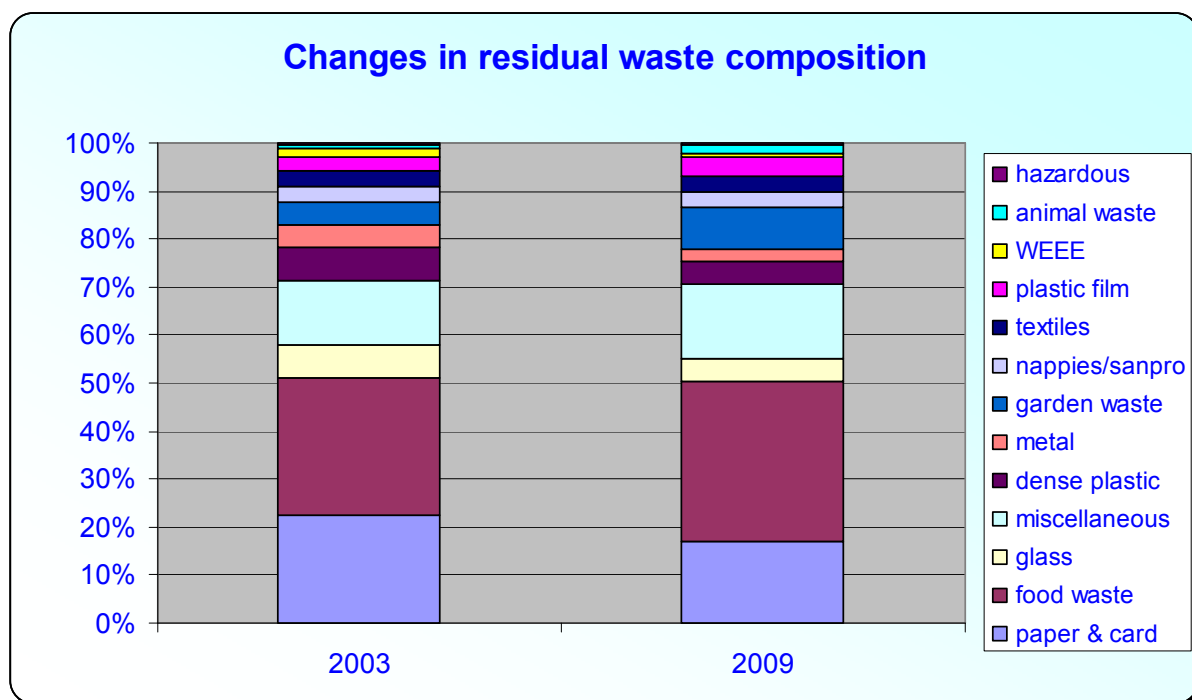


Figure 5: Changes in residual waste composition 2003-2009

Table 13 shows the changes in residual waste quantities from the analyses undertaken in 2003 and 2009. Only three waste streams have increased in quantity since 2003. The increase in animal waste will be due to the rise in pet owners clearing up after their pets and placing the waste in their wheeled bins. Dog fouling has become socially unacceptable only relatively recently, backed by an accompanying increase in enforcement. The increase in garden waste seems strange, particularly against a backdrop of increasing usage of Lambeth’s on-demand garden waste collection service. A 2006 RWR report on garden waste noted that 2,061 households were registered with the on-demand collection service, but by 2008 this had risen to 18,000. Home composting has also increased, with Lambeth selling several thousand compost bins during the intervening period. It is possible that climatic changes are to blame. Both analyses represent a snapshot of waste taken in September and as autumn becomes milder and wetter the growing season is extended, resulting in more garden waste being generated in September.

The biggest decreases in quantity were seen across all those materials where recycling opportunities improved noticeably since 2003.

Waste	2003 (kg/HH/yr)	2009 (kg/HH/yr)	% change
Animal waste	6.38	10.07	57.76%
Garden waste	33.96	45.21	33.12%
Miscellaneous	97.17	79.12	5.37%
Plastic film	22.63	20.77	-8.21%
Food waste	206.66	169.08	-18.19%
Textiles	22.79	15.89	-30.27%
Nappies/sanpro	24.50	17.08	-30.29%
Hazardous	2.71	1.60	-41.03%
Paper & card	161.24	86.28	-46.49%
Dense plastic	48.99	24.58	-49.82%
Glass	48.97	24.14	-50.71%
Metal	34.14	11.29	-66.92%
WEEE	10.61	2.25	-78.83%

Table 13: Residual waste changes 2003-2009 (kg/HH/year)

Tables 14, 15 and 16 show the amount of material in the residual waste that could have been placed into the existing recycling and garden waste schemes. Over one-third of the residual waste put out by ACORN 2E households (54% of Lambeth households) was recyclable. This was the highest level seen across the four boroughs and compared particularly poorly to 2E households in Wandsworth where only 5.93% of their refuse was recyclable. In terms of the other ACORN categories, 32% of Lambeth households fall into ACORN 5Q and 8% into 2F.

Recyclability of residual waste (%)		Recycling sack recyclable	Garden recyclable	Total recyclable
	2.E	25.40%	11.01%	36.41%
	2.F	9.24%	8.32%	17.56%
	5.Q	16.60%	4.44%	21.03%
	Estate	26.70%	0.06%	26.76%
	Estate	23.23%	1.62%	24.86%

Table 14: Proportion of residual waste currently or potentially recyclable relative to current scheme

Recyclables in residual waste (kg/HH/wk)		Recycling sack recyclable	Garden recyclable	Total recyclable
	2.E	2.33	1.01	3.34
	2.F	0.77	0.69	1.45
	5.Q	1.87	0.5	2.37

Table 15: Residual waste currently or potentially recyclable relative to current schemes (kg/hh/wk)

Recyclables in residual waste (kg/HH/wk)	Recyclable paper	Recyclable card	Plastic bottles	Recyclable glass	Recyclable metals	Garden waste
2.E	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	1.07
2.F	0.50	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.19	0.77
5.Q	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04

Table 16: Breakdown of recyclable materials in the residual waste (kg/hh/wk)

Tables 17 and 18 show a breakdown of the sampled recyclables by weight. The levels of contamination are of concern, but were comparable with the other three boroughs.

Primary categories	2.E	2.F	5.Q	Estate
Paper and card	46.19%	46.44%	No data	47.91%
Plastic film	1.90%	2.41%		1.81%
Dense plastic	6.94%	10.20%		9.42%
Textiles	0.21%	5.63%		0.39%
Misc. combustible	1.45%	0.31%		1.70%
Misc. non-combustible	0.00%	1.39%		2.92%
Glass	40.54%	23.92%		19.68%
Ferrous metal	1.61%	2.78%		7.81%
Non-ferrous metal	0.44%	0.97%		0.86%
Garden waste	0.00%	0.08%		0.00%
Putrescibles	0.64%	1.41%		6.91%
Hazardous Household Waste	0.08%	0.00%		0.00%
WEEE	0.00%	4.45%		0.59%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	9.75%	24.14%		34.51%

Table 17: Composition of mixed recycling (% concentration) by residence

Primary categories	2.E	2.F	5.Q	Estate
Paper and card	2.29	1.86	No data	No data
Plastic film	0.09	0.10		
Dense plastic	0.34	0.41		
Textiles	0.01	0.23		
Misc. combustible	0.07	0.01		
Misc. non-combustible	0.00	0.06		
Glass	2.01	0.96		
Ferrous metal	0.08	0.11		
Non-ferrous metal	0.02	0.04		
Garden waste	0.00	0.00		
Putrescibles	0.03	0.06		
WEEE	0.00	0.18		
TOTAL	4.96	4.00		
TOTAL CONTAMINATION	0.48	0.97		

Table 18: Composition of mixed recycling (kg/hh/wk) by residence

3.2 Current Recycling Performance

3.2.1 Background

Prior to 2004, Lambeth operated a segregated recycling collection service, providing residents in kerbside properties with green boxes and residents on multi-occupancy properties with wheeled bins for separate materials. In 2004/05, Lambeth introduced a commingled recycling service in order to achieve parity with the other Western Riverside boroughs, providing residents in low-rise properties with orange sacks. The roll out of commingled bulk recycling bins onto estates commenced in 2004 and was completed by the end of 2005.

The change to a commingled scheme, together with the increased communications and resident engagement linked to the introduction of the new service resulted in a significant increase in recycling tonnages collected. Figure 6 shows how household recycling rates have

changed over the last 10 years. The leap in performance after the introduction of the commingled service is evident – the recycling rate was actually falling prior to its introduction.

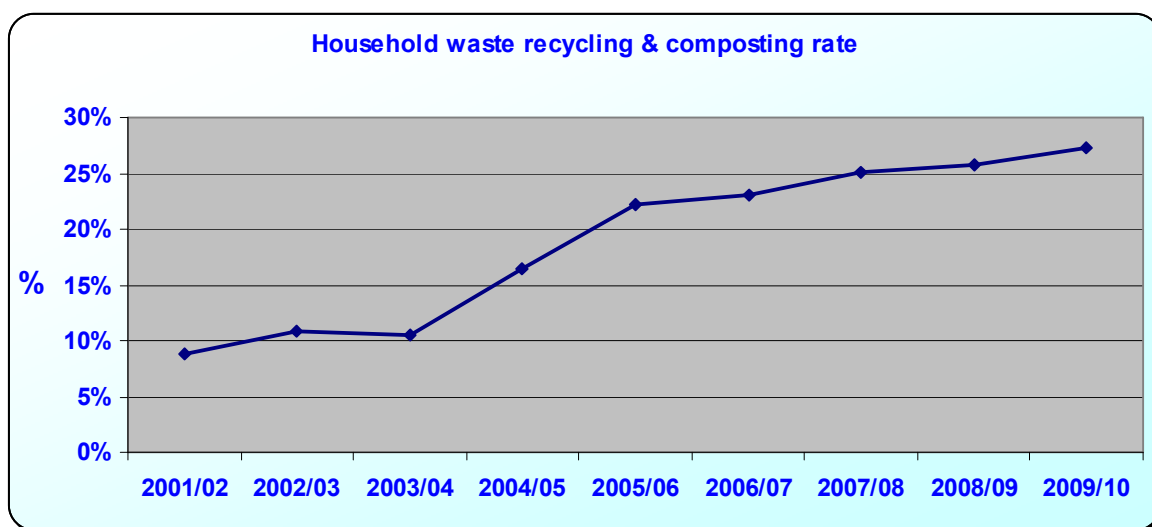


Figure 6: Recycling rates 2001/02-2009/10

The orange sack recycling service has been in existence for over five years now across the four Western Riverside boroughs and benchmarking by London Remade (Table 19) has shown that it is the most successful recycling scheme in London based on yield per household. The success of the orange sack scheme means that, in London, single-use sack schemes generate the highest yields of any containment method.

Borough	Kg/HH/yr
Hammersmith & Fulham	306.58
Wandsworth	294.42
Kensington & Chelsea	283.18
Lambeth	241.16
City of London	208.84
Hillingdon	183.25
Barking & Dagenham	108.95
Newham	79.27
Havering	74.55

Table 19: Yields for all boroughs utilising single-trip recycling sacks (2007)

Containment Method	Kg/HH/yr	Source of Data
Single use sack	274	Based on data from WDF: Jan to Dec 2007. The average of best performing boroughs in London
Wheeled bin	228	Based on data from WDF: Jan to Dec 2007
Multiple containers for different materials	183	Based on data from WDF: Jan to Dec 2007. Average of best performing London authorities
Box	149	Based on data from WDF: Jan to Dec 2007. Average of best performing boroughs in London

Table 20: Good practice recyclate yields from different containers. Source: London Remade Solutions, presentation for Lambeth

3.2.2 Participation

Monitoring of participation rates is carried out on an ongoing basis and all data-gathering is in accordance with WRAP monitoring guidelines. Results from the most recent participation studies for the three main kerbside recycling services are summarised below:

- Orange sack recycling service, five rounds, December 2008 – 67% (range 60%-74%)
- Food waste collection trial, five rounds, December 2009 – 60% (range 54%-73%)
- Scheduled garden waste service, five rounds, March 2010 – 51% (range 44%-58%).

3.2.3 Capture Rates

'Capture' refers to the amount of a particular material that is 'captured' by the scheme designed to attract it. 'Capture rate' therefore means the proportion of a targeted material that has been collected rather than disposed of.

Capture rate is calculated using the following formula:

$\frac{\text{Quantity of a particular targeted material collected for recycling/composting}}{\text{Quantity of that targeted material collected for recycling/composting} + \text{Quantity of targeted material collected for disposal}} \times 100$
--

In order to calculate the capture rate a waste composition analysis is necessary to identify how much of a targeted waste stream is present in the residual waste. Capture rates for Lambeth calculated from the 2009 analysis are shown in Table 21 (no data was available for 5Q or estate households. ACORN 2E households make up just over half of the total in Lambeth. Capture rates were highest for glass at 80%, but only 50-60% of other materials were being captured, revealing considerable potential for increasing recycling levels.

% Capture rates for recyclable materials	Paper	Card	Paper & Card	Plastic bottles	Glass bottles	Glass jars	All glass	Drink cans	Food tins	All metals	Diversion rate
2.E	60.7%	53.8%	58.9%	58.7%	79.2%	75.5%	78.8%	50.4%	53.4%	46.3%	31.7%
2.F	81.8%	80.8%	81.4%	76.0%	79.8%	69.3%	78.0%	81.6%	86.6%	79.7%	24.7%

Table 21: Capture rates for commingled recyclables from ACORN 2E and 2F households 2009

3.2.4 Performance on Kerbside and Estate Rounds

Figure 7 shows the recycling rate from kerbside collection rounds compared to estate collection rounds and reveal that residents in low-rise properties recycle twice as much as residents in high-rise properties.

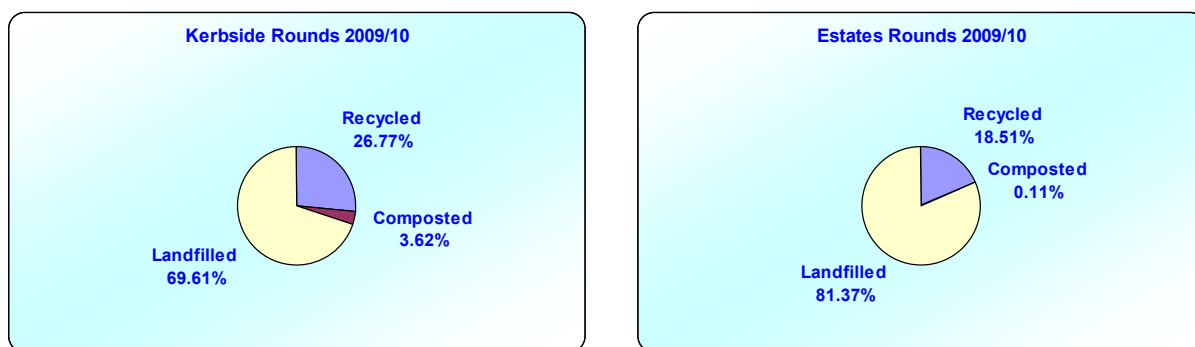


Figure 7: Recycling rates on kerbside and estate rounds 2009/10

3.2.5 Performance within Inner-London

It is helpful to benchmark Lambeth's performance against the other 12 inner-London boroughs, particularly as one of Lambeth's strategic objectives is to achieve scores for NI 191 and 192 within the upper quartile of all inner-London boroughs by 2020. Table 22 compares NI 191 performance for 2008/09 and shows that Lambeth is already placed within the upper quartile. NI 191 records household waste not reused, recycled or composted per household.

Authority	Authority Type	NI191 (Residual household waste in kg/household)
Kensington and Chelsea	Collection	481.07
Camden	Collection	511.72
Islington	Collection	517.13
Lambeth	Collection	529.50
Hammersmith and Fulham	Collection	530.86
Westminster	Unitary	539.69
Tower Hamlets	Unitary	543.38
Wandsworth	Collection	551.03
Greenwich	Unitary	561.93
City of London	Unitary	563.61
Hackney	Collection	600.75
Southwark	Unitary	717.04
Lewisham	Unitary	767.75

Quartile Ranges

Upper
Upper middle
Lower middle
Lower

Table 22: 2008/09 NI 191 returns for all inner-London boroughs

Table 23 compares NI 192 performance for 2008/09 and shows that Lambeth was at the top of the lower middle quartile. In terms of services offered by the higher achievers, Kensington & Chelsea, Hammersmith & Fulham and Wandsworth offer fundamentally similar services, although part of H&F has compulsory recycling. Lambeth's NI 192 for 2009/10 was higher than Wandsworth's and Hammersmith & Fulham's. Recycling services are weekly in K&C. In Greenwich, a three bin scheme has been in operation since 2008 with all containers emptied weekly. Green top bins are for green & food waste; blue-top bins are for commingled dry recyclables and black-top bins are for everything else. Camden offers similar services to Lambeth, however mixed plastics and foil are also collected as part of the recycling collection

and a weekly green and food waste collection to all properties has just been introduced. Islington offer similar collections again with food waste services already established and currently being rolled out to estates. Free caddy liners are not offered. The City of London is unique in its small number of domestic households. Again, a full range of recycling services is offered, including food waste.

Authority	Authority Type	NI192 (Percentage of HH waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting)
Greenwich	Unitary	42.09
City of London	Unitary	34.19
Kensington and Chelsea	Collection	30.21
Camden	Collection	28.27
Islington	Collection	28.26
Hammersmith and Fulham	Collection	27.84
Wandsworth	Collection	26.57
Lambeth	Collection	25.51
Westminster	Unitary	23.04
Hackney	Collection	22.71
Southwark	Unitary	20.89
Lewisham	Unitary	20.55
Tower Hamlets	Unitary	19.33

Quartile Ranges

Upper
Upper middle
Lower middle
Lower

Table 23: 2008/09 NI 192 returns for all inner-London boroughs

3.3 Historic Growth Rates of Municipal and Household Waste

Changes in household and municipal waste tonnages in Lambeth since 2001 are illustrated in Figures 8 and 9. Until 2004, waste arisings were increasing year-on-year in line with national trends, albeit at rates of between 7% and 11%, well above the national average of around 3%. From 2004 onwards arisings have been on a steady downward trend which shows no sign of abating at present. The rate of decrease steepened from 2007/08 which is likely to have been due, at least in part, to the effects of the recession.

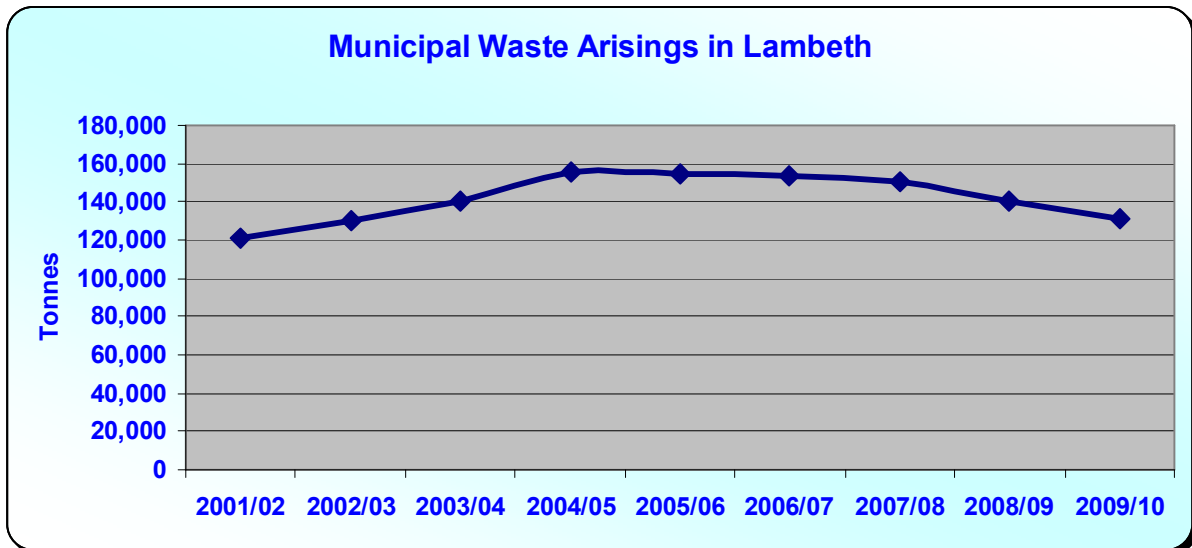


Figure 8: Municipal Waste Arisings in Lambeth 2001/02 – 2009/10

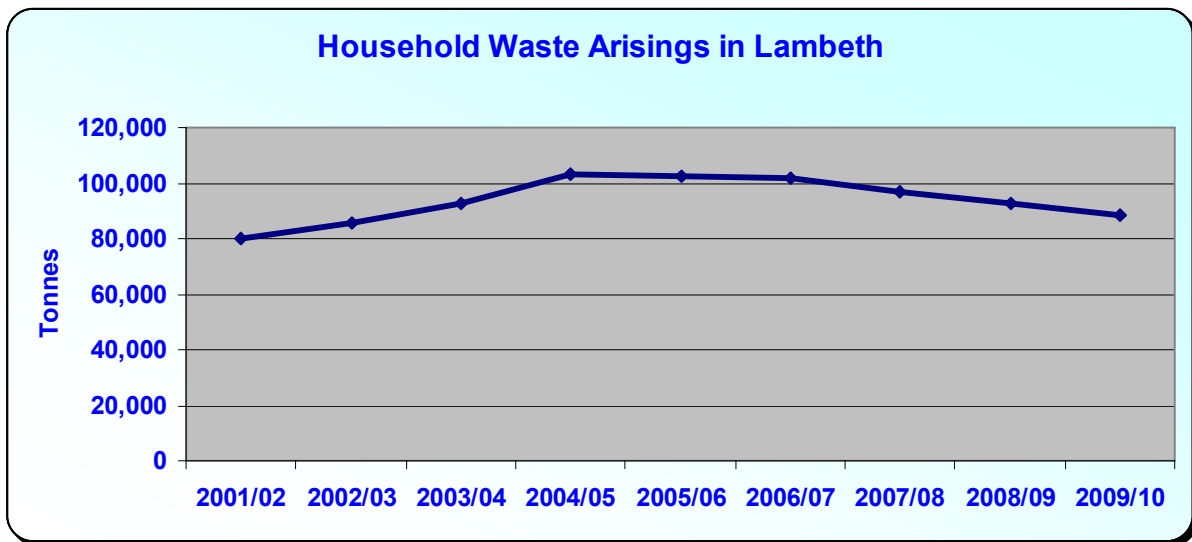


Figure 9: Household Waste Arisings in Lambeth 2001/02 – 2009/10

3.4 Forecasts of Future Growth in Municipal Waste

Trying to forecast future waste arisings is vital in order to predict future capacity requirements for disposal facilities; budget for future costs; understand how much waste will need to be recycled each year to meet statutory targets and enable prioritisation of waste prevention initiatives. However, waste arisings are highly changeable in response to altering socio-economic circumstances and at present it is very difficult to anticipate future trends. Predictions made as recently as October 2009 woefully underestimated the impact of the recession on 2009/10 arisings. As a result Lambeth has modelled four scenarios to 2030, all of which assume the current steep decline in waste arisings will be arrested within the short-term and levels will then either continue to decline slowly or start to increase by up to 1% per annum. Figure 10 shows actual municipal waste arisings from 2001/02 to 2009/10 and predicted future arisings to 2030 under the four different scenarios.

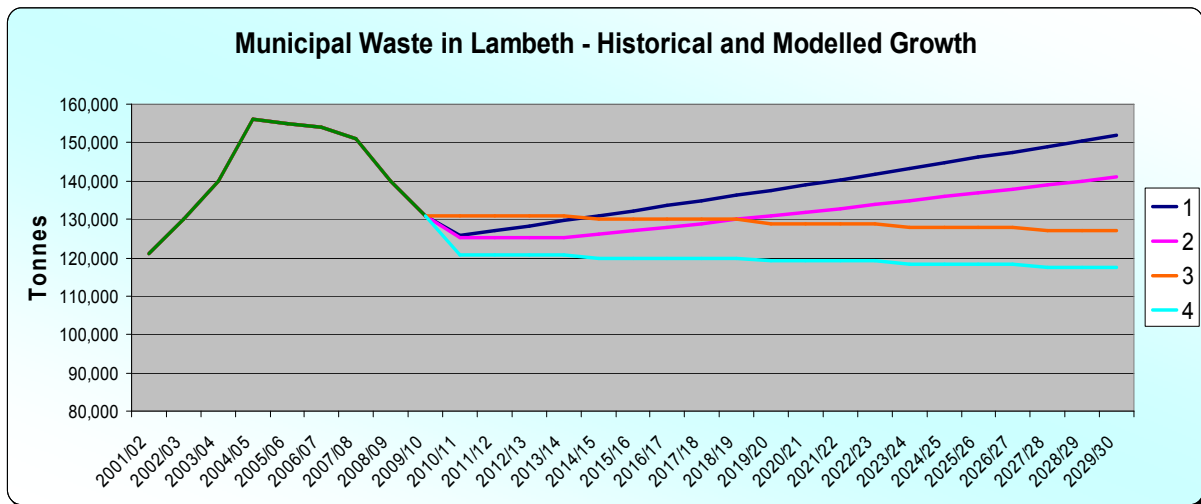


Figure 10: Actual and Modelled Future Changes in Municipal Waste levels, 2001-2030

In summary, the four scenarios are:

- Scenario 1 - continued steep decrease for 6 months then 1% increase per annum
- Scenario 2 - continued steep decrease for 6 months, then no change to 2013/14, then 0.75% increase per annum
- Scenario 3 - gradual decrease from April 2010
- Scenario 4 - continued steep decrease for 1 year, then gradual decrease.

4 Statutory Roles and Responsibilities

Lambeth has regard to the following waste-related legislation:

International Documents		
Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>The EU Landfill Directive 1999</p> <p>The aim of the Landfill Directive is to move waste management practices away from landfill by reducing waste production and adopting waste management methods which focus on resource recovery, together with a requirement to manage and dispose of waste near to its point of origin.</p>	<p>The Landfill Directive sets out requirements to ensure that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against. The Directive also includes mandatory targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of by landfill and more stringent criteria in terms of the type of waste which can be accepted at landfills including requirements to pre-treat hazardous waste. The directive also introduces changes to landfill facilities and in particular banned the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from July 2004 and banned the landfill of whole tyres from 2003 and shredded tyres from 2006.</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p> <p>These targets have now been interpreted by DEFRA and issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS).</p>	<p>Obligations under LATS lie with Lambeth's WDA, Western Riverside Waste Authority. From May 2011 all residual waste will be treated through the Belvedere Energy from Waste facility which will ensure compliance into the future.</p> <p>Materials banned from landfill need to be collected separately and delivered to WRWA for appropriate processing.</p>
<p>The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive 2000/53/EC</p> <p>The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive aims for the prevention of waste from</p>	<p>The Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires that ELVs can only be scrapped (treated) by authorised treatment facilities (ATFs), which must meet tightened environmental standards; • Requires manufacturers to design vehicles to facilitate 	<p>WCAs have a legal responsibility to deal with vehicles that are abandoned on the highway. However, it is the WDA who has responsibility for the treatment and disposal of vehicles. The MWMS should outline how abandoned cars are dealt with to meet the requirements of the Directive.</p>

International Documents		
Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>end of life vehicles and, in addition aims for reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of end-of life vehicles to reduce the disposal of waste.</p>	<p>dismantling, re-use, recovery and recycling and make dismantling information available;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires manufacturers to process vehicles at no cost to the last owner of the vehicle; • Sets targets for recovery (and recycling) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effective January 1, 2006, 80% of ELV by weight must be reused or recycled, with a total recovery of 85%; ○ For vehicles produced before January 1, 1980, 70% of ELV by weight must be reused or recycled, with a total recovery of 75% (effective January 1, 2006); ○ Effective January 1, 2015, 85% of ELV by weight must be reused or recycled, with a total recovery of 95%. 	
<p>The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2002/96/EC and 2003/108/EC</p> <p>The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the amount of electrical and electronic waste going to landfill, and increase recovery and recycling rates.</p>	<p>The Directive extends the principle of producer responsibility to electrical and electronic waste and requires manufacturers to reach targets for the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste electronic and electrical equipment. Recovery targets are given per type of appliance, ranging between 75%-80%.</p>	<p>The UK WEEE Regulations do not place direct obligations on WCAs or WDAs. However, because producers opted for a take-back system based on utilising Household Waste Recycling Centres / Reuse and Recycling Centres, local authorities can volunteer their sites as a Designated Collection Facility (DCF).</p> <p>Lambeth's RRC has been registered as a DCF.</p>
<p>Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling</p>	<p>The strategy confirms the use of the waste hierarchy and sets the long term goal of the EU becoming a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource. The following measures will be used to achieve</p>	<p>There are no direct implications of this strategy. However, some of the measures should be seen as guiding standards for the MWMS, such as the consideration of the life-cycle effects of waste management options and more ambitious waste</p>

International Documents		
Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>of Waste COM(2005)666 Final</p> <p>This strategy analyses and assesses EU waste policy, with a view to setting the strategic framework for the future.</p>	<p>this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplification and clarification of the existing legal framework; • Renewed emphasis on full and effective implementation by member states; • Introduction of a life-cycle approach to waste policy; • More ambitious waste prevention policies; • Better knowledge and information; • Development of common reference standards. 	<p>prevention policies.</p>
<p>Waste Batteries and Accumulators Directive (2006/66/EC)</p> <p>Defra and BERR 2008, Waste Batteries and Accumulators Directive (2006/66/EC) – Waste Battery Collection and Recycling Provisions</p> <p>The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Directive seeks to improve the environmental performance of batteries and the activities of battery producers, distributors and end users. It particularly focuses on those involved in the treatment and recycling of waste batteries.</p>	<p>The Batteries and Accumulators Directive applies to all types of batteries irrespective of their shape, weight, composition or use, except those used in certain military or space applications. Key provisions in the Directive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions on the use of mercury and cadmium in batteries; • Labelling requirements for new batteries to aid consumer choice and recycling; • A minimum 25% collection rate for waste portable batteries to be met by September 2012, rising to 45% by September 2016; • A prohibition on the disposal by landfill or incineration of waste industrial and automotive batteries, effectively a 100% collection and recycling target; • The introduction of producer responsibility obligations; • The setting of waste battery treatment standards. 	<p>There is already a well developed system in the UK for the collection and recycling of industrial and automotive batteries. However, for portable batteries, new collection and recycling systems will need to be introduced. The draft UK regulations, which are outlined in the Defra/BERR consultation document, require that producers of portable batteries join a Batteries Compliance Scheme.</p> <p>Whilst there are no obligations in the Directive on local authorities, it can be anticipated, given the above, that some compliance schemes will want to talk to local authorities about working with them on batteries collections. It can be expected that battery compliance schemes will be interested in arranging the collection of batteries through existing reuse and recycling centres, community drop off points and kerbside collections, but only if they prove cost effective and the additional tonnage is required to meet their battery recycling targets. It would be useful if the current position in Lambeth is outlined in the MWMS and subsequent action plans are likely to need to incorporate initiatives to enhance collection rates in partnership with compliance schemes.</p>
<p>Directive 2008/98/EC of</p>	<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) provides the</p>	<p>Defra is consulting on how the revised WFD should be</p>

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Document	Summary
<p>the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (the Waste Framework Directive)</p> <p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste in the EU.</p>	<p>overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste in the EU, and includes a common definition of waste. The WFD requires Member States to establish a network of disposal facilities and create competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. The directive require member states to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to waste prevention and encourage reuse and recovery of waste; • Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes which could harm the environment; • Prohibit the uncontrolled disposal of waste, ensure that waste management activities are permitted (unless specifically exempt); • Establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations; • Prepare waste management plans; • Ensure that the cost of disposal is borne by the waste holder in accordance with the polluter pays principle; • Ensure that waste carriers are registered; • Work to a revised waste hierarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevention (including reuse) ○ Preparing for reuse (waste products cleaned/repaired etc. for reuse) ○ Recycling ○ Other recovery (e.g. energy recovery) ○ Disposal; • Ensure that 50% of household waste is recycled/
	<p>Implications for Lambeth</p> <p>transposed into UK law. The deadline for transposition is 12 December 2010.</p> <p>The MWMS should, at this stage, take the new waste hierarchy into account and in particular ensure a robust waste prevention strategy is in place.</p>

International Documents	
Document	Implications for Lambeth
<p>Summary</p> <p>composted by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create national waste prevention plans • Consider the possibility of new producer responsibility legislation • Encourage the separate collection of bio-waste. 	

National Documents	
Document	Implications for Lambeth
<p>Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>Section 1 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 places a duty on local authorities to provide places where refuse from households can be deposited at reasonable times (including weekends), free of charge by residents. It gives local authorities the power to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • charge for the use of the sites by non-residents; • accept commercial waste if they so choose; • sell or otherwise dispose of refuse deposited at their sites. <p>Other elements of the Act relate to flytipping and abandoned vehicles and enabled local authorities to enforce against unauthorised dumping.</p>	<p>Lambeth does provide its own Reuse and Recycling Centre and residents also have the use of the two WRWA RRCs in Wandsworth.</p> <p>There are no penalties for local authorities not providing sites although the Secretary of State does have a power of direction.</p> <p>The Government proposed repealing Section 1 of the Act several years ago as it is an anomaly when set against the requirement within Section 51 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for waste disposal authorities to provide such facilities. WRWA have indicated that should Section 1 be repealed they would not wish to take on responsibility for the Vale Street site.</p>
<p>Environmental Protection Act (1990)</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Act is the primary Act that regulates how waste is managed, setting out the main aspects of the</p>	<p>This Act sets out the general duties of a WCA. These duties will be reflected in the initiatives and strategy put forward in the MWMS.</p> <p>Powers under Section 46 will be utilised if Lambeth decides to introduce any compulsory recycling services.</p>

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waste licensing system and responsibilities of different parties.	<p>requirement was repealed by the Waste & Emissions Trading Act (2003).</p> <p>The key sections relating to Waste Collection are:</p> <p>S45 – places a duty on WCAs to collect household waste and also to collect commercial waste where requested</p> <p>S46 – enables WCAs to specify types of containers used for presenting waste and materials contained within each</p> <p>S47 – covers provision of containers for commercial waste</p> <p>S48 – requires WCAs to deliver waste to WDAs except in the case of recyclable waste where the WDA has not made their own arrangements</p> <p>S55 – confers powers for recycling waste, allowing WCAs to acquire waste for the purpose of recycling it, or to use, sell or otherwise dispose of waste it collects or anything produced from it.</p>	
The Controlled Waste Regulations 1992	<p>These Regulations categorise different waste arisings or waste from particular sources as household, commercial or industrial through the use of several schedules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule 1 – household waste; • Schedule 2 – types of household waste for which a charge for collection may be applied; • Schedule 3 – industrial waste; • Schedule 4 – commercial waste. 	<p>The Regulations have a number of implications for the way local authorities provide their waste management services. For example waste under Schedule 2 may be collected free, but if a charge is levied it can only be for collection and not disposal.</p> <p>Lambeth must ensure it takes account of the categorisation within the Regulations and reviews its policies once Defra's current review of Schedule 2 is complete.</p>
Waste Minimisation Act 1998	<p>The Waste Minimisation Act 1998 amended the Environmental Protection Act 1990 giving Waste Collection and Waste Disposal Authorities the power to: "do, or arrange for the doing of, or contribute towards the expenses of the doing of, anything which in its opinion is necessary or expedient for the purpose of minimising the</p>	<p>THE MWMMS can take these provisions into account when considering waste prevention and Lambeth will need to consult with WRWA over proposed initiatives.</p>

National Documents		
Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>End of Life Vehicle Regulations 2003 The regulations enact the End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Directive 2000/53/EC and aim to prevent waste from scrappage of vehicles.</p>	<p>quantities of controlled waste, or controlled waste of any description, generated in its area". Before exercising any of these powers a local authority must consult with other WCAs or WDAs that it is associated with.</p> <p>The Regulations enact the End of Life Vehicle (ELV) Directive 2000/53/EC. Requirements include ensuring that ELVs are scrapped (treated) by authorised treatment facilities and requirements for manufacturers to process vehicles at no cost to the last owner of the vehicle.</p>	<p>WCAs have a legal responsibility to deal with vehicles that are abandoned on the highway. However, it is the WDA who has responsibility for the treatment and disposal of vehicles.</p>
<p>Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 The Household Waste Recycling Act makes provisions regarding the collection, composting and recycling of household waste.</p>	<p>The Household Waste Recycling Act requires all English local authorities to provide kerbside collections for all householders for a minimum of two materials by December 2010.</p>	<p>The Act may not have implications for the MWMS as Lambeth already complies with the provisions of the Act. However, if collection systems are reconfigured in the future it is important that the minimum requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act are complied with.</p>
<p>Waste & Emissions Trading Act (2003) Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations (2004) The Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) Regulations (2004) The Landfill Allowances</p>	<p>The Waste & Emissions Trading Act (2003) places a duty on joint collection and disposal authorities to produce a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This also removes the need for WCAs to produce recycling plans. The Act places a duty on WDAs to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill and also provides the legal framework for the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS). WDAs are also given the power to direct WCAs to deliver their waste to them in a separated form.</p> <p>The government has given allowances to all English WDAs for the period to 2020. Under the Landfill</p>	<p>WRWA will meet its LATS obligations through sending residual waste to the new Belvedere Energy from Waste facility, due to be operational from May 2011. The small deficit anticipated in 2009/10 will be met through trading.</p>

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Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>and Trading Scheme (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2005)</p> <p>These regulations set up the formal processes by which England can reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.</p>	<p>Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) Regulations (2004), the allowances can be traded, banked and borrowed to enable the WDAs to meet their obligations in the most cost effective way. Following the adoption of Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2005), a fixed penalty of £150 per tonne will be incurred if a WDA breaches its landfill allowance target in the scheme year and has not purchased sufficient allowances to cover its deficit.</p> <p>Western Riverside Waste Authority's landfill allowances are set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008/09: 236,172 tonnes • 2009/10: 198,694 tonnes • 2010/11: 176,578 tonnes. 	
<p>Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005</p> <p>The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act deals with many of the problems affecting the quality of the local environment and provides local authorities, parish and community councils and the Environment Agency with more effective powers to tackle poor environmental quality and anti-social behavior.</p>	<p>The Act introduces a wide ranging set of measures on crime and disorder, nuisance, abandoned vehicles, litter, waste and noise. The Act contains many provisions on waste including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the penalty for flytipping and allows authorities to recover clean up costs; • Repeals the requirement to transfer waste disposal functions to private companies; • Reforms the recycling credits scheme to provide increased local flexibility to incentivise more sustainable waste management; • Extends the powers of WCAs in relation to illegal waste activities enabling them to issue fixed penalty notices for offences relating to waste receptacles, waste carriers and duty of care offences; • Gives local authorities the power to remove abandoned 	<p>The act will provide Lambeth Council with more powers to enforce waste related offences.</p>

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Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>The Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2005 as amended by the Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2009</p> <p>The Hazardous Waste Regulations outline the rules for classifying and transporting waste classed as hazardous.</p>	<p>cars from the streets immediately.</p> <p>Hazardous waste is essentially waste that contains hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the Environment. Until 15 July 2005, the Hazardous Waste Directive was transposed in England by the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended). From 16 July 2005 the Directive is transposed by the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and subsequent amendments. The Regulations outline the definition of hazardous waste, the regulations concerning separation and mixing of hazardous waste and the movement and collection of hazardous waste.</p>	<p>Mixed domestic waste is exempt from the Regulations. There are a number of implications for the collection of some items through bulky waste collections. Items such as fridges, televisions, computer monitors, fluorescent light tubes, paints, oils and batteries are now classed as hazardous waste. The waste becomes subject to the provisions of the Regulations once it reaches the local authority collection point or is collected separately. The Regulations mean that hazardous waste cannot be mixed with other bulky waste on collection vehicles where items are placed out separately for collection.</p> <p>Lambeth is part of the City of London's Household Hazardous Waste Collection and Disposal Service but this only covers asbestos and chemicals.</p> <p>The MWMS will need to ensure that provision is made for the separate collection of hazardous waste when items are picked up separately.</p>
<p>Animal By-Products Regulations (2005)</p> <p>The Animal by Products Regulations specify how animal by-products must be used or disposed of.</p>	<p>The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 enforce EC Regulation No 1774/2002 and replace the Animal By-Products Regulations 2003. The relevant provisions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-wastes can no longer be treated through open-air treatments; • If the collected biowaste includes catering waste (which includes food waste from households) the material must be treated through a two-barrier process; • If collected waste includes kitchen waste, but attempts are made to exclude meat, the material must be treated using a single barrier process; • There are restrictions and reporting requirements for the spreading on land of compost derived from kitchen 	<p>Lambeth needs to ensure that where food waste is sent directly for processing, facilities are licensed under the Regulations.</p>

National Documents		
Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PSS10) PPS 10 provides advice to planners on delivering sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PSS10) Companion Guide (2006) The guide provides advice, ideas and examples of current practice and signposts to further information in order to help Local Authorities and regional planning bodies.</p>	<p>wastes.</p> <p>PPS10 sets out how sustainable waste management will be delivered through the spatial planning system. The Government expects waste planning authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take full account of the National Waste Strategy; • Take an integrated approach to waste management; • Move substantially away from landfill towards recycling, composting and energy from waste; • Ensure consistency with the quantity of tradable landfill allowances available and with statutory performance standards for recycling; • Implement national planning policy for sustainable waste management fully and quickly; • Promote informed debate with the public and businesses in their area about the need for waste management facilities and available options. <p>The guide aims to help Local Authorities and Regional Planning Bodies deliver key Planning Objectives. These objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option; • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities; • Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets and other obligations; 	<p>The Draft Lambeth Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy (which enacts the principles of PPS10) came out for consultation in April 2009 and the relevant policy makes reference to the land needed for waste collection services. For more details on the LDF see also the table below on local documents.</p> <p>The MWMS team should continue to be involved in the production of the LDF, especially the selection and assessment of waste sites.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; • Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities; • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	
<p>The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Amendment) Regulations 2007</p> <p>The WEEE Regulations enact The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directives 2002/96/EC and 2003/108/EC which aim to reduce the amount of electrical and electronic waste going to landfill, and increase recovery and recycling rates.</p>	<p>Under the WEEE Directive, the Government has to ensure that the UK has an adequate network of collection facilities for household WEEE. This is to minimise its disposal as unsorted municipal waste.</p>	<p>The UK WEEE Regulations do not place direct obligations on WCAs or WDAs. However, because producers opted for a take-back system based on utilising Household Waste Recycling Centres / Reuse and Recycling Centres, local authorities can volunteer their sites as a Designated Collection Facility (DCF). Lambeth's RRC has been registered as a DCF.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy 2007</p> <p>The Waste Strategy 2007 outlines the need to manage waste in a more sustainable</p>	<p>The Government's vision is of a waste collection and treatment infrastructure where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principles of One Planet Living are embraced; 	<p>The greater focus on waste prevention means that the MWMS should address this in a robust fashion.</p> <p>To meet the targets, it is vital to provide collection and treatment infrastructure that provides convenient, flexible and</p>

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<p>manner through moving the management of waste up the hierarchy, considering the life cycle impacts of waste and linking waste management to the broader sustainable consumption and production agenda. A key focus of the strategy is the impact of waste on climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing amounts of waste are separated by householders / producers for kerbside collection; • Waste growth is decoupled from economic growth across all sectors; • Valuable materials find ready markets as recycle and other wastes have electricity and heat recovered where appropriate; • There is better integration between the municipal and private sectors enabling provision of local as well as regional facilities, with plant treating both commercial and municipal wastes wherever practicable; • Properly managed landfill (with capture and use of methane gas emitted) is available to take those wastes from which no useful value can be extracted economically from further treatment; • The Strategy sets out a number of new targets for improved waste management in England and Wales. These are outlined below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Higher national targets for reuse, recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; ○ Setting national targets for the recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020; ○ Reducing the amount of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004. <p>A number of actions are proposed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the landfill tax escalator so that the standard 	<p>integrated services with greater segregation and sorting of waste at, or close to, its source by households and businesses.</p> <p>The Waste Strategy argues that there is a strong case for encouraging more separate collection of food waste and this will need to be considered in the strategy;</p> <p>The MWMS should consider how the WCA can assist businesses (and SMEs in particular) use resources more wisely and manage their waste in more efficient ways. Box 6.1 (page 89) in the Waste Strategy 2007 gives some useful ideas;</p> <p>The MWMS should address other proposals within the Strategy which are relevant to local authorities, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes carbon issues into account in service provision; • Increase diversion of hazardous household waste (HHW) from landfill into appropriate treatment; • Adopting NHHWF guidance on managing HHW; • Promoting Recycling on the Go through the provision of more recycling bins in public places; • Working more closely with schools to help them reduce their waste and recycle more and provide support for award schemes such as Eco-Schools.

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	<p>rate of tax will increase by £8 per year from 2008 until at least 2010/2011;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting on removing the ban on local authorities introducing household financial incentives for waste reduction and recycling, through early legislative change; Increasing the (environmental and financial) value obtained from recycle material collected by local authorities through a strengthened advice service, including on waste collection; Encouraging local authorities to use their role as local community leaders in partnership with businesses to achieve a more integrated approach to resources and waste and support SMEs; A strengthened role for Local Area Agreements (LAA). 	
Greater London Authority Act 2007	<p>The GLA Act 2007 amended the 1999 GLA Act, so that in terms of waste the relevant sections are:</p> <p>In exercising any function under Part II of the [1990 c. 43.] Environmental Protection Act 1990 (waste on land)—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) each of the waste collection authorities in Greater London, and (b) each of the waste disposal authorities in Greater London, <p>shall act in general conformity with the municipal waste management strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Subsection (1) above has effect only to the extent that compliance by an authority with the requirements of that subsection does not impose excessive additional costs on the authority. <p>However, under these terms local authorities are not</p>	

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	<p>required to terminate a waste contract before the expiry of the term of the contract, or to do anything which would result in a breach of any term of a waste contract.</p> <p>If, in the awarding of a waste contract, a waste authority in compliance with the public procurement regulations is required—</p> <p>(a) to send to the European Commission a first information notice relating to the awarding of the contract, or</p> <p>(b) to publish such a notice on the authority's buyer profile, subsection (1A) below applies.</p> <p>(1A) The authority shall not send or publish that notice unless—</p> <p>(a) it has notified the Mayor that it proposes to send or publish such a notice, and</p> <p>(b) a period of at least 56 days beginning with the day on which the Mayor is so notified has elapsed. ” .</p> <p>(3) After subsection (1A) insert—</p> <p>“(1B) If, in the awarding of a waste contract, a waste authority in compliance with the public procurement regulations—</p> <p>(a) is not required to send or publish a first information notice, but</p> <p>(b) is required to send to the Official Journal of the European Union a second information notice relating to the awarding of the contract, subsection (1C) below applies.</p> <p>(1C) The authority shall not send that notice unless—</p> <p>(a) it has notified the Mayor that it proposes to send such a notice, and</p> <p>(b) a period of at least 108 days beginning with the day on</p>	

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	which the Mayor is so notified has elapsed.”	

City and Borough Documents		
Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
<p>The London Plan (Early Alterations), 2006</p> <p>The London Plan is the spatial development strategy for London. In terms of waste it outlines overall waste policy and targets, spatial policies that waste management facilities will be judged against and criteria for the selection of waste sites.</p>	<p>The Early Alterations of the London Plan have a number of waste management policies.</p> <p><i>Policy 4A.1 Waste strategic policy and targets.</i> Organisations (including London Boroughs) should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the level of waste generated; • Increase reuse and recycling and composting of waste and reduce landfill disposal; • Exceed recycling or composting levels in household waste of 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015. <p><i>Policy 4A.2 Spatial policies for waste management.</i> Boroughs in their development plan documents should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard existing waste management sites; • Identify new sites in suitable locations; • Require the provision of suitable waste and recycling storage facilities in all new developments. <p>The plan also includes policies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for the selection of sites for waste management and disposal (Policy 4A.3); • Protecting existing provision (New waste policy 1); • Borough level apportionment of municipal and commercial waste to be managed (New waste policy 2); 	<p>The London Plan sets targets for recycling and composting in London that the MWMS should be helping to achieve. WCAs should plan their services and marketing to help achieve waste minimisation, and increased recycling and composting.</p> <p>Waste management staff should continue to work with waste planning colleagues to ensure apportionment targets are met.</p>

City and Borough Documents		
Document	Summary	Implications for Lambeth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers and types of recycling and waste treatment facilities (New waste policy 3); • Broad locations suitable for recycling and waste treatment facilities (New waste policy 4); • Construction, excavation and demolition waste (New waste policy 5); • Hazardous waste (New waste policy 6). 	
Rethinking Rubbish in London - The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2003	<p>The Mayor is required to produce four environmental strategies addressing Air Quality, Ambient Noise, Biodiversity and Municipal Waste Management.</p> <p>The Mayor's Waste Management policies are based on the premise that London will need to radically redirect the way it manages its municipal waste. They aim to promote waste minimisation, increase the proportion of waste that is recycled and ensure that all waste is handled in the most sustainable manner, with minimum impact on the environment. The proposals provide a clear lead to London's waste authorities on the actions it is expected they will need to undertake. The Strategy is currently being reviewed and will be replaced during 2010</p>	Table 25 below lists all the proposals contained within the Mayor's Strategy and provides comments on Lambeth's conformity with each.
London's Wasted Resource - The Mayor's Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2010	<p>The Mayor's Vision is for London to become a world leader in municipal waste management and the draft strategy sets out the following objectives and targets:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide Londoners with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way we manage municipal waste: to reduce the amount of waste generated, encourage the repair and reuse of items that are currently thrown away, and to recycle or compost as much material as possible. 2. To minimise the impact of municipal waste 	<p>The detail of implications for Lambeth will not be known until the final document is published. Lambeth is required to act in general conformity with the Mayor's Strategy and it is anticipated that if Lambeth's new Strategy is adopted this will broadly be the case.</p>

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	<p>management on our environment including reducing the carbon footprint of London's municipal waste.</p> <p>3. To unlock the massive economic value of London's municipal waste through increased levels of reuse, recycling, composting and the generation of clean energy from waste.</p> <p>4. To manage the bulk of London's municipal waste within London's boundary, through investment in new waste infrastructure.</p> <p>Targets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve zero municipal waste direct to landfill by 2025. 2. To reduce the amount of household waste produced in 2008/09 from 970kg per household to 790kg per household by 2031. This is equivalent to a 20 per cent reduction per household. 3. To increase London's capacity to reuse or repair municipal waste from approximately 10,000 tonnes each year in 2008 to 40,000 tonnes a year in 2012 and 120,000 tonnes a year in 2031. 4. To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031. 	
<p>Lambeth Local Development Framework Draft Core Strategy (April 2009)</p> <p>The LDF Core Strategy outlines the key spatial planning principles for waste</p>	<p>Policy S10 on sustainable waste management states: The Council will contribute to the sustainable management of waste in Lambeth by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Supporting the waste hierarchy and in particular the efficient use of resources, the reuse of materials and resources, and the recovery of energy from materials; 	<p>The MWMS team should continue to be involved in the production of the Local Development Framework, especially the selection and assessment of waste sites. An early version of the Site Allocations DPD has recently been out to consultation (June to August 2009).</p>

City and Borough Documents		Implications for Lambeth
Document	Summary	
management development. Sites will be allocated in the Sites.	<p>b) Supporting delivery of the Western Riverside Waste Authority's statutory Waste Strategy and implementing its own Lambeth Sustainable Waste Management Strategy;</p> <p>c) Safeguarding existing waste transfer and management sites (listed in Annex 6) for waste management use, unless appropriate compensatory provision is made in appropriate locations;</p> <p>d) Allocating additional sites for waste management in Key Industrial and Business Areas and other appropriate locations to provide the capacity to meet, over the plan period, the borough's waste apportionment set out in the London Plan. These sites must have good access to the main road network, rail or water transport and be located where the operation of waste management services does not unacceptably harm the operation of adjoining firms or the amenities of the surrounding area. They will be considered against the criteria for location set out in Annex E of PPS10, Sustainable Waste Management;</p> <p>e) Requiring wherever feasible the inclusion of on site waste management facilities in major new developments, as a contribution to the borough's waste apportionment set out in the London Plan;</p> <p>f) Requiring appropriate waste and recycling storage and collection facilities in all new development;</p> <p>g) Maintaining an adequate supply of land for the operational delivery of the waste collection service, including depots and waste transfer sites.</p>	

Table 24: Review of legislation relevant to Lambeth's waste management policy

5 Regional Waste Strategies

5.1 The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy

The Mayor of London is required as part of his duties under the Greater London Authority Act 1999 to prepare and publish a waste strategy, containing policies and proposals for the recovery, treatment and disposal of municipal waste. A final strategy was published in September 2003.

The Mayor has been given rights of direction to enable implementation of his strategy, and can require waste collection and disposal authorities in Greater London to exercise a function in a specified manner, having influence and power over waste disposal arrangements.

Under the terms of the GLA Act 2007, Waste Strategies produced by local authorities must be in 'general conformity' with the Mayor's Strategy.

The Mayor's Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy contains, amongst others, the following aims and objectives:

- To meet the requirements of the Government's Waste Strategy for England and Wales
- To develop a waste minimisation and recycling- led, cohesive and sustainable strategy for the management of London's municipal waste
- To move London towards becoming more self-sufficient in managing its municipal waste within the region, and for waste to be dealt with as close as possible to the place where it is produced
- Increase and diversify the markets for recyclables in London
- Maximise the opportunity to create 'jobs from waste' and contribute to the local community.

The current strategy is being reviewed, however Lambeth has been asked to assess general conformity against the extant strategy.

The Table below lists all the proposals contained within the Mayor's Strategy. Proposals requiring action by Lambeth (as a Waste Collection Authority) are in bold italics and the table summarises the action(s) taken, or that will be taken through this Strategy, to comply with the Mayor's proposal. Areas where action by Lambeth is required in order to ensure '*general conformity*' are summarised below:

- Install a container for rubble at Lambeth's RRC
- Separate out wood for reuse at Lambeth's RRC
- Operate a furniture reuse referral scheme
- Financially incentivise the use of reusable nappies
- Segregate recyclables from street litter
- Introduce a trade recycling service
- Consider introducing an incentive scheme to encourage recycling
- Compost green waste from cemeteries

- Provide opportunities for residents to purchase waste-derived compost
- Ensure Lambeth's waste management contract specification addresses the targets within the Mayor's Strategy.

Table 25 below lists all the proposals contained within the Mayor's 2003 Strategy

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
Framework for policies and proposals		
1.	<i>To exceed the recycling and composting targets for household waste as set out by the Government in the Best Value Performance Standards for waste authorities in London and, as far as possible, achieve the recovery targets for municipal waste through waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting</i>	Lambeth's NI192 score for 2008/09 of 25.6% exceeded its last statutory target of 21% for 2007/08.
2.	The Mayor supports the proposal in the Government's Strategy Unit Report to increase the recycling targets for household waste and will seek to persuade the Government to put in place the legislative changes, fiscal framework and other measures necessary, to enable the achievement of and the setting of targets for rates of recycling and composting of municipal waste of 50 per cent by 2010 and 60 per cent by 2015. The Mayor fully supports the House of Commons Select Committee on the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs recommendations on household recycling targets	This proposal is now out of date. The Government has set revised national targets for England within the National Waste Strategy 2007
3.	<i>The Mayor will only accept household recycling and composting rates based on relevant guidance for calculating the statutory Best Value Performance Indicators 82a and 82b</i>	This proposal is now out of date as BVPIs have been replaced by the new National Indicators. The Council's procedure for calculating NI191 and NI192 was subject to an external audit in 2009 and found to be robust. These NIs are calculated using the appropriate Government guidance
4.	<i>Waste authorities should return annual data on waste to the Mayor to collate for London. The Mayor will report the breakdown of tonnage, which makes up the recycling and composting rates of each waste authority in London. This information will be published through www.capitalwastefacts.com</i>	Capitalwastefacts now utilises data from WasteDataFlow
5.	The Mayor will continue to work with DEFRA, CIPFA and other authorities	Lambeth favours the exclusive use of WasteDataFlow for the compilation of

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	towards the joint development of an electronic survey format for the return of data, to reduce delays, data entry errors and repetition in the collection of information	municipal waste data. It welcomes the ongoing improvements to make WasteDataFlow more user-friendly
6.	The Mayor will investigate, with London waste authorities, the key factors influencing variations in waste arisings, across different parts of London	Lambeth would be pleased to contribute towards any such study
7.	The Mayor will work with the Environment Agency and other partners to undertake a detailed study of the composition of London's municipal waste, applying the same methodology as the National Household Waste Analysis Programme to enable comparison	Lambeth welcomes this proposal and would be happy to share waste compositional data as part of any such project
8.	When a reliable estimate of London's waste composition exists, further work will be undertaken to establish the influencing factors on composition and recyclability. This will enable the projection of changes to composition and recyclability in the future, for the strategic planning of sustainable waste management	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
9.	Where appropriate the Mayor will use the power of direction in relation to waste contracts to enforce the consideration of Best Practicable Environmental Option	Lambeth supports this proposal
10.	The Mayor will work with London's waste authorities on new contracts, and seek agreement to amend existing contracts, to ensure options as high up the waste hierarchy as possible are implemented	Lambeth accepts this proposal and welcomes help with improving contract specifications
11.	<i>The Mayor will require waste authorities to thoroughly explore all partnership and co-operative working opportunities to ensure that the Government's guidelines on Best Value are adopted</i>	Although Best Value has been replaced, the Government still places a considerable amount of emphasis on partnership working. Lambeth is one of the four constituent boroughs forming the Western Riverside Waste Authority
3 Waste Reduction and Reuse		
12.	The Mayor initially will seek to get a voluntary change from the default basis to a tonnage-based levy for the joint statutory waste disposal authorities to recover the cost of disposal from the constituent local authorities in London, including any transitional arrangements to alleviate problems, which may occur because of a changeover. However, if no agreement can	Such a change was initiated within Western Riverside Waste Authority with effect from 1 April 2009, and was fully supported by Lambeth

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	be reached, the Mayor will seek to persuade the Government for a change in legislation to change the default system to a per tonne basis	
13.	The Mayor will seek to persuade the Government to ensure that effective fiscal instruments are in place for the achievement of high levels of recycling in London	The Government's 2007 Waste Strategy for England placed considerable emphasis on fiscal stimulus. The key policies were a rapidly increasing level of Landfill Tax; the LATS regime and enabling local authorities to introduce incentive schemes. Together with the financial incentives provided via WRAP and the London Waste and Recycling Fund, Lambeth believes this proposal has been achieved
14.	The Mayor will develop a 'Waste Reduction and Reuse Programme for London', in partnership with relevant stakeholders, to co-ordinate, facilitate or undertake to:	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(a)	Produce a plan outlining the detail of the Waste Reduction and Reuse programme	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(b)	Research waste growth through the identification of the key influencing factors and hence identification of solutions	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(c)	Endorse high profile 'pilots' of new techniques for waste reduction	Lambeth would welcome the opportunity to pilot any such techniques
14(d)	Seek to persuade the Government to consider regulatory measures such as extended producer responsibility and economic instruments such as Eco-taxes	Lambeth supports this proposal
14(e)	Create an environment for change through communication with consumers, retailers and manufacturers to encourage design for waste reduction	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(f)	Promote waste reduction and reuse as part of a wider waste awareness campaign for London. This should link to and complement local promotion activity and educate consumers on their powers to reduce waste and influence retailers	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(g)	Encourage the London Development Agency to work with businesses, entrepreneurs, education and design sectors to investigate opportunities for sustainable product design. This should incorporate the concepts of using minimal resources, design for repair, reuse, upgrading, longevity and incorporating	Lambeth welcomes this proposal

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	design for recycling	
14(h)	Investigate opportunities to encourage repair facilities	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(i)	Support the development of re-manufacturing workshops and centres for brown and white goods	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(j)	Ensure effective co-ordination between the private and community sector of furniture reuse, including the establishment of a database, to match supply and demand for surplus office furniture and equipment	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(k)	Develop, with partners, a London-wide scheme for the refurbishment of computer equipment to ensure affordable equipment for the voluntary and education sectors	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
14(l)	Develop ways to measure waste reduction and reuse and look to develop targets in the future	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
15.	Waste authorities should undertake certain actions to impact on the production of municipal waste including:	-
15(a)	<i>Consideration of the provision of waste collection services in relation to potential influence on the production of waste by householders and to ensure services for reduction, reuse and recycling are as high profile and convenient as waste collection services</i>	Lambeth will be considering alternate weekly collections if combined with weekly food waste collections as one of the options for its new waste strategy. Recycling services are higher profile than the refuse service and just as convenient for most residents. Both collections are weekly, use a single container placed out in the same location and on the same day of the week for all 84,000 kerbside properties. Lambeth acknowledges that it needs to raise the profile of reduction & reuse services and this is being addressed through the new strategy
15(b)	<i>Vigorous promotion of waste reduction and reuse to raise awareness locally of the need and actions to be taken in order to restrain the growth in the quantity of waste arising</i>	This has not taken place in recent years, however the Waste Prevention and Reuse Action Plan will go some way to address this proposal
15(c)	<i>Increase the awareness of Londoners regarding waste and the impact their behaviour has, including how individual decisions affect the amount of waste, costs of waste management and hence Council Tax bills, and the actions they can take to reduce waste and increase recycling</i>	Lambeth now has a budget for publicity on waste prevention and recycling and a new Communications Strategy is being produced as part of the Waste Strategy. More emphasis will be given to the issue of cost, particularly now that the new differential charging system of cost recovery has been introduced.

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
15(d)	<i>Promotion of home composting through the provision of appropriate information on how to make compost, and the benefits for the environment and making low cost compost bins and wormeries available to all households with gardens by September 2004</i>	Lambeth has been running a home compost promotion for several years. This has been re-launched during 2009. Wormeries have not been made available due to concerns over the difficulty of maintaining them successfully and their relatively high cost.
15(e)	<i>Facilitation of community composting schemes, though the provision of advice, potential sharing of resources such as shredders, and the provision of space on allotments or in parks</i>	Lambeth has recently started facilitating community composting schemes on estates and in partnership with community growing projects. This will be expanded as part of the Waste Prevention Plan, subject to funding being approved
15(f)	<i>Consider the reuse of wood, rubble and other materials, and promote furniture reuse. This should be done either through the direct provision of a scheme or provision of contact details of other organisations, prior to collecting bulky waste or sending it for disposal from Reuse and Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity sites)</i>	<p>Lambeth used to operate a furniture referral scheme in conjunction with a third sector provider Morph, until they folded in 2008. It is intended to reintroduce a scheme, currently the authority is anticipating the launch of the WRWAs reuse scheme in October 2010 funded by the LWaRB, subject to contract. In the meantime, existing reuse schemes operating in the borough are actively promoted.</p> <p>Wood is collected for recycling at Lambeth's RRC. Currently there is not space for separating out wood for reuse, however this is an action within the new strategy should the opportunity arise in the future.</p> <p>There is not currently enough space at Lambeth's RRC for a rubble container. However, this is a future action within the new strategy, should the opportunity arise.</p> <p>Currently 15 different materials are collected at Lambeth's RRC specifically for reuse, through partnerships with 10 different third sector organisations and a small number of commercial businesses</p>
15(g)	<i>Promote reusable nappies and consider supporting schemes financially through a rebate related to the disposal costs</i>	Lambeth has promoted reusable nappies for some years. It has never had the budget to introduce any sort of financial incentive. It is intention to subscribe to Real Nappies for London and introduce a voucher scheme for residents in funding can be obtained. External funding is currently being sought for this purpose. Additional promotion of real nappies will form a part of the action plan within Lambeth's new waste strategy

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
15(h)	<i>Promote the Mailing Preference Service to reduce junk mail</i>	Lambeth has offered advice to residents on reducing junk mail for some years via a Recycle Western Riverside campaign. This will be rejuvenated through the Waste Prevention & Reuse Action Plan.
4 Recycling Collection		
16.	<i>The waste authorities must provide all households with recycling collections of at least three materials, one of which should be paper, by September 2004, except where impracticable. Consideration must be given to include access to the service for disabled people, children and the elderly</i>	All street level households are provided with a recycling collection of seven materials, including paper.
17.	<i>On estates or in multi-occupancy properties where recycling collections from homes may not be practicable, alternative arrangements of easily accessible recycling must be introduced. This should consist of no less than one recycling site per 500 households collecting at least three materials, one of which should be paper, by September 2004</i>	Virtually all households in multi-occupancy properties have access to the orange sack service or communal 1280s. This is a commingled service collecting the same seven materials as the scheme for street level properties. Some blocks of flats do not have the service for a variety of reasons. However, additional outreach staff have recently been recruited and some of their time will be spent on trying to resolve problems at remaining blocks. An EQiA of all waste services is being carried out as part of the new Strategy.
18.	The Mayor will look to identify 'best practice' in recycling, composting and promotion, to assist waste authorities to develop consistent schemes, and to save time and resources on investigating options independently	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
19.	<i>Waste collection authorities should ensure an extensive, well-distributed and full range of recycling banks for all wards within their area and look to provide best practice arrangements for their recycling sites, including where suitable the encouragement of 'adopt a bank' schemes</i>	Lambeth provides an extensive network of 40 local recycling points spread across all but three of its 21 wards. All but two accept the same commingled mix collected from households, several sites have wheelchair provision and a number collect additional materials such as textiles and media. In addition there are 14 additional Recycle on the Go sites with paper banks. Lambeth is not aware of any best practice document that covers the provision of on-street recycling points. However, one of the actions within the new strategy will be to review every aspect of all sites.
20.	<i>Waste authorities should fully explore opportunities for the recycling of street</i>	This is an area that has yet to be seriously exploited in Lambeth. A scheme

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	<i>cleansing and trade waste, including trade waste recycling services</i>	<p>to segregate recyclable litter in the town centres is under development and will be introduced during 2009.</p> <p>Currently 25% of detritus/street cleansing waste is being sent for recycling by WRWA. The intention is that this will increase to 100% over the next few months.</p> <p>A small number of commercial businesses have a recycling collection provided by the Council. The introduction of a widely available service will be an action within the new strategy, but cannot be implemented in the short term due to a lack of budget for container purchase and concerns over collection capacity</p>
21.	<i>The Mayor with waste authorities and their contractors will investigate further the potential impact of incentives to recycle and the 'polluter pays principle' for waste. This is to help increase the levels of participation and recycling from householders but only to be implemented after the development of full borough-wide recycling collections from homes</i>	<p>Lambeth has been in discussion with the GLA and Recyclebank however the Recyclebank initiative is not currently suitable for Lambeth.</p> <p>The consultation exercise for Lambeth's new waste strategy covers the issue of incentives. If there is strong public support for this then a scheme will be introduced as part of the new strategy</p>
22.	<i>The Mayor believes that rebates are the best way in which to increase recycling participation rates. Waste collection authorities should consider introducing schemes to help meet their targets once full borough-wide recycling collections from homes have been developed. Rebate schemes such as these would only be expected to operate for two to three years to increase the participation in recycling schemes and should not constitute a permanent charge/ rebate. Any extra revenue raised should be ring-fenced for improvements in the street environment</i>	See comment above
3.2 Composting		
23.	The Mayor will work with the Environment Agency to alleviate current problems of licensing, particularly of small-scale community composting sites. Central composting facilities need to be developed to complement home composting and community composting schemes. The Mayor requests that waste is composted in accordance with regulators requirements and the Animal By-Products Regulations,	<p>Lambeth supports and agrees with these proposals. Most green waste arising within Lambeth's parks is composted in-situ and sensible relaxation of licensing of composting sites on parks is likely to enable additional composting.</p> <p>All putrescible waste collected separately in Lambeth is composted in accordance with the Animal By-Products Regulations</p>

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	and will seek the provision of space for facilities through Unitary Development Plans	
24.	<i>All Reuse and Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity sites) should be adapted and operated, so that green waste can be received and segregated on site for composting by the end of 2004</i>	Lambeth's Reuse and Recycling Centre on Vale Street has two 40 cubic yard capacity rolonof containers for green waste. Collected material is delivered to Western Riverside Waste Authority for composting
25.	<i>All waste collection authorities must prepare a fully costed feasibility study for the borough-wide collection of separated kitchen vegetable waste and green garden waste; in the case of green garden waste this may be on a seasonal basis. This feasibility study must be presented to the Mayor for consideration by September 2004</i>	<p>Due to staff changes officers are uncertain as to whether such a proposal was submitted. Lambeth operates a Borough-wide on-demand collection service for garden waste. In April a trial scheduled service was launched across the south of the borough. This is currently being expanded and may replace the on-demand service altogether depending on the outcome of the Strategy consultation.</p> <p>Lambeth is currently running two food waste trials, one kerbside and one high-rise. Information from these trials, together with a fleet options appraisal currently being carried out will constitute the basis of a feasibility study. The possibility of a borough-side food waste service is being considered as part of Lambeth's waste strategy</p>
26.	<i>The London boroughs should make arrangements for the composting of compostable park waste, waste from the maintenance of cemeteries, and waste from local authority-run nature reserves</i>	<p>The majority of compostable parks waste is composted in Lambeth's parks. In 2008/09 out of a total of 416 tonnes generated, 400 tonnes were composted in-situ with the remainder being sent to WRWA for composting</p> <p>Lambeth administers and manages three cemeteries. Compostable waste arising from maintenance operations is generally reused on site, for example a chipper is used to convert all tree prunings and debris into woodchips which are then used as mulch. Some green waste, especially dead flowers from graves ends up at landfill, however a new waste collection contract is being let which will increase segregation.</p> <p>Lambeth manages five nature reserves, all of them 'proposed Local Nature Reserves'. They are managed as part of the Parks' Grounds Maintenance Contract. Most green waste is left on site to rot down in discrete area. Grass cuttings and large prunings are removed from site and composted as part of the</p>

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
		Parks composting scheme
27.	<i>Waste collection authorities should, where practicable, work in partnership with local fruit and vegetable markets to introduce arrangements for non-contaminated fruit and vegetable waste to be segregated to facilitate composting</i>	As part of the Zero Waste Brixton project, fruit and vegetable waste from Lambeth's largest market (Brixton) is segregated for composting
28.	<i>Waste authorities should encourage residents to use waste-derived compost by providing the opportunity for them to purchase waste-derived compost. The Mayor will look to work with London Remade and WRAP, to investigate further the development of consumer markets for composted waste in London</i>	Lambeth does not currently provide an opportunity for residents to purchase waste-derived compost. It is currently negotiating with Veolia to offer this at Lambeth's RRC
2.3.6 Recovery and residual waste treatment		
29.	The Mayor will support proposals for and work with key stakeholders to introduce new and appropriate emerging advanced conversion technologies for waste (for example, anaerobic digestion, gasification, or pyrolysis) which satisfy the requirements of the Renewables Obligation Order 2002, supplying electric power and wherever possible also heat, and minimise the quantity of hazardous solid residues	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
30.	The Mayor will support proposals for and work with key stakeholders to introduce new waste treatment methods such as Mechanical Biological Treatment and the production of biofuels to be used in London	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
31.	The Mayor will encourage the development of anaerobic digestion plants, which treat segregated biodegradable waste and produce a digestate suitable for agricultural and horticultural use	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
32.	The Mayor will continue to press the Government to classify anaerobic digestion plants, which treat segregated biodegradable waste and produce a digestate used for agriculture or horticulture as 'recycling' as measured by the Best Value Performance Indicators	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal and believes that this is the current position based on the EU's Green Paper on Biowaste
33.	The Mayor will support the use of waste wood as a fuel, or for producing fuel. This will contribute to meeting the requirement of the Landfill Directive to reduce biodegradable waste to landfill and will also	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	help London contribute its share to meeting the national renewable energy targets	
34.	The Mayor will work with London Waste Ltd and SELCHP, the waste authorities and local industry to explore the opportunities to develop heat distribution networks to supply heat from the existing incineration plants to housing, commercial and public buildings in the vicinity	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal and would particularly welcome the Mayor's support in developing a heat distribution network that the Belvedere EfW facility could be linked into
35.	The Mayor will keep developments in emissions control, monitoring and health impacts under review and, where appropriate, press the organisations responsible to adopt the new techniques	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
36.	Having regard to existing incineration capacity in London, and with a view to encouraging an increase in waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting and the development of new and emerging advanced conversion technologies for waste and new waste treatment methods such as Mechanical Biological Treatment, the Mayor will support and encourage these waste management methods in preference to any increase in conventional incineration capacity. Each case, however, will be treated on its individual merits, having regard to the Best Practicable Environmental Option and whether it meets the requirements of the Renewables Obligation Order 2002. The aim is that existing incinerator capacity will over the lifetime of the plan, become orientated towards non-recyclable residual waste	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
Landfill		
37.	The Mayor will work with the South East of England and the East of England regional assemblies to co-ordinate strategic waste planning in order that London moves towards regional self-sufficiency for waste treatment and a subsequent reduction in landfill exports	Lambeth supports moves to increase regional self-sufficiency of waste treatment. By 2011 virtually all of Lambeth's municipal waste will be treated within London
38.	The Mayor will work closely with London's waste authorities to ensure the tradable allowance system works effectively in diverting London's waste from landfill. Waste disposal authorities in London should seek to trade landfill allowances within London in the first instance so that London meets its allocation, without requiring allowances from outside of	Lambeth supports this proposal. From 2011/12 onwards Lambeth's residual waste will be treated at the new Belvedere EfW facility

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	London	
39.	The Mayor will consult with London's waste authorities about arrangements for the co-ordination of trading landfill allowances through the Mayor acting as a broker	This is an issue for WRWA, however once the Belvedere EFW facility is taking commissioning tonnage from late 2010, WRWA will not need to purchase any LATS permits
40.	Any contract that includes the landfilling of municipal waste should encourage the use of landfill gas as a renewable energy source (heating or electricity)	Residual waste from Lambeth is currently disposed of at Mucking Landfill Site via WRWAs contract with Cory. Landfill gas is captured at Mucking landfill site for electricity generation. Fourteen engines and 1 turbine make up the Methane power plant and 88.6 million m ³ of gas were combusted in 2008 producing around 15MW of electricity
Reuse and recycling centres (Civic Amenity Sites)		
41.	The Mayor will seek to persuade the Government to announce the date on which Section 1 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 is to be repealed	Lambeth operates its RRC under this Act and would welcome some certainty over the future of this piece of legislation
42.	The Mayor will work with key stakeholders to develop a 'best practice' design brief. This will provide the template of features to be incorporated into refurbished sites, resulting in facilities that provide a high standard of service and local environmental quality, coupled with a recycling wide choice of reuse and recycling opportunities	Lambeth welcomed the publication of this document last year and wherever practicable its recommendations will be incorporated into the strategy Action Plan
43.	The Mayor will promote a feasibility study, to be undertaken jointly with key stakeholders, including the Environmental Services Association Agency, and waste authorities, to explore the possibility of expanding the existing network of Reuse and Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity sites) in London. This study will explore the possibility of utilising the existing private waste transfer stations operating in London, as well as identifying land and premises for new sites	Lambeth supports this proposal
44.	<i>The Mayor will encourage all Reuse and Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity sites) where practicable to have arrangements for the separation of reusable items and to provide sites that allow convenient and safe pedestrian access</i>	Lambeth's Reuse and Recycling Centre has arrangements for segregating the following items for reuse by a number of organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furniture • Bric-a-brac • Bedding • Clothing & textiles

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoes • Spectacles • Bicycles • Paint • Garden tools • Other tools • White goods • Printer cartridges • Tapes & discs • Books • Gas bottles. <p>The site has safe and convenient pedestrian access and is located opposite a bus stop</p>
45.	<p><i>Authorities operating Reuse and Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity sites) should not bar the use of or make a charge for the use of their sites by residents of other London boroughs for the deposit of household waste. To this end, such authorities should enter into discussions with other waste authorities whose residents use their sites, with a view to establish reciprocal arrangements whereby costs may be recovered</i></p>	<p>There are no restrictions at Lambeth's RRC on usage by residents from other Boroughs</p>
46.	<p>In order to protect Reuse and Recycling Centres and provide a uniform quality of service across London, the Mayor will, as part of his wider consultation on a single waste disposal authority, consult on options for the management and operation of Reuse and Recycling Centres in London</p>	<p>This is no longer relevant as the proposed single waste disposal authority was rejected by the Government</p>
<p>4..1 Street cleansing and litter</p>		
47.	<p>The Mayor will work with his partners in the 'Capital Standards' Programme to raise the standard of London's street environment. This will be a high profile initiative involving the public and private sectors and will reward success</p>	<p>Lambeth is a paid-up member of Capital Standards and fully supports the Programme. Lambeth's NI195 scores are amongst the best in London</p>
48.	<p>The Mayor will work with the partners in the 'Capital Standards' Programme to set standards and targets to guide local authorities, for litter collection and street cleansing and to combat fly-tipping, reduce litter production, and increase recycling of certain types of litter (e.g. cans and newspapers)</p>	<p>Lambeth fully supports and welcomes this proposal</p>

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
49.	The Mayor is working with the partners in 'Capital Standards' to produce a London-wide advertising campaign, highlighting the Government's message of 'war on litter'	Lambeth fully supports and welcomes any advertising and publicity which helps to tackle enviro-crime issues
50.	<i>The Mayor will require all London waste authorities to identify ways to minimise the amount of unpaid commercial waste contaminating the household waste stream</i>	Lambeth has a proactive enforcement team working to ensure businesses are complying fully with their Duty of Care. A huge amount of commercial waste was until recently being deposited at Lambeth's RRC. This has now been eliminated through the removal of the general waste skips on 1 April 2009. Lambeth has identified as part of the data analysis for this strategy that significant quantities of commercial waste are entering residual bins on estates and is developing a strategy to try and tackle this abuse
51.	The Mayor will support changes that enable local authorities to retain the revenue from fines or fixed penalty tickets	Lambeth fully supports and welcomes this proposal
52.	<i>The Mayor supports, where suitable, colour-coded systems or designated containers for commercial waste collections and waste authorities should consider these when developing new commercial waste contracts or revising existing contracts. The Mayor will also request that existing contracts should examine the feasibility of changing to a system that allows clearer identification of waste</i>	Commercial waste containers in Lambeth are both colour-coded and clearly designated
53.	<i>The Mayor will require waste collection authorities to have a well advertised bulky waste service to minimise the number of items dumped on the streets. The provision of a free service (for a limited number of items) must be considered where an authority has an issue with the dumping of bulky household waste. All services must maximise opportunities for recycling and reuse and collect such items free of charge</i>	Lambeth provides a free service for bulky waste collections (limited to 4 collections a year). The service is advertised on the Council's website and through other publicity as appropriate. For example a large dedicated advert for the service was placed in Lambeth life in August 2009. Lambeth runs separate collection vehicles for white goods and metals to ensure these items are segregated for recycling. Lambeth did operate a referral service for reusable furniture with a third-sector organisation, Morph, until Morph ceased to operate in 2008. Lambeth had been discussing the possibility of operating a new referral service with Croydon ARC until WRWA decided to submit an EOI to LWARB to introduce a referral scheme across the entire WRWA area. Lambeth fully supports this proposal, particularly as

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
		budget issues may now preclude the introduction of a Lambeth-financed service
54.	The Mayor will seek an effective regulatory framework in England, for End of Life Vehicles, including incentives to encourage the owner to ensure their vehicle is delivered to an authorised treatment plant and effective regulatory powers and funding to allow waste authorities to enforce the regulations where they apply	This has been achieved through the transposition of the End of Life Vehicles Directive into UK law via the End of Life Vehicle Regulations 2003
55.	The Mayor will work with waste authorities and other key stakeholders, including the British Metals Recycling Association, so that London can respond effectively at the planning and implementation stages of the End of Life Vehicles Directive	This proposal is out of date now
56.	<i>The Mayor will work with waste authorities and other key stakeholders, to develop a common system of data gathering about abandoned vehicles, their removal, storage and disposal and the costs associated with this issue</i>	When Operation Scrap It was introduced in 2004 a spreadsheet was set up and submitted to the ALG on a monthly basis, however this seemed to stop in 2006/07
57.	<i>As a requirement of the licence, for a special event or where crowds are likely to gather in the vicinity of stadiums and arenas, all organisers should develop their own waste management plan. This should consider the waste that will be produced and look to place requirements for traders to use appropriate materials, and to minimise waste and maximise recycling. Boroughs should provide the Mayor with a list of their special outdoor events, and their plans for the management of waste at the event</i>	The Terms & Conditions for events on any of Lambeth's open spaces (2008) include a requirement to make appropriate arrangements for dealing with waste arisings; offers to arrange waste and recycling services on behalf of organizers and requires recycling levels to be maximised wherever possible
4..2 Producer responsibility – packaging, electrical and electronic equipment		
58.	The Mayor will request all waste authorities to investigate the development of their recycling collections (including packaging) through partnerships with reprocessors, obligated businesses and compliance schemes	As a Waste Collection Authority Lambeth is not in a position to act in this capacity. Packaging waste is collected as part of the commingled mix and delivered to WRWA to be processed through their contracts with Cory
59.	<i>The Mayor will encourage waste authorities to work in partnership with the producers of electrical and electronic equipment, private waste contractors and the voluntary sector, to</i>	Lambeth's RRC is a Designated Collection Facility (DCF) under the WEEE Directive. Lambeth has an agreement with a third sector organisation, Croydon ARC,

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	<i>meet the requirements of the Directives</i>	allowing them to remove white goods from Lambeth's RRC for refurbishment
60.	The Mayor will investigate opportunities for recycling and establishing markets for waste electrical and electronic goods and their components	Lambeth fully supports and welcomes this proposal
61.	<i>All waste collection authorities should look to work in partnership with neighbouring authorities or their waste disposal authority and those with technology available to deal with refrigerators. This should include working with London Remade, which is already developing partnerships in relation to fridge recycling, and other appropriate refurbishers</i>	Lambeth delivers all collected refrigeration equipment to its Disposal Authority, WRWA, who have appropriate contracts in place to ensure appropriate processing and recycling of waste refrigeration equipment
Hazardous waste		
62.	<i>A London-wide Hazardous Household Waste Collection service should be delivered through consistent contract arrangements in all London Boroughs, so that all Londoners have an equal opportunity to use the service. The current service entitlement for householders should be provided free of charge and should also be available to businesses in London upon payment of a charge to recover costs</i>	Lambeth is part of the London-wide Hazardous Waste Collection and Disposal Service (administered by the City of London) for collections from residents. This is provided to residents as a free service
63.	The Mayor will work with the Corporation of London as the lead authority for the Household Hazardous Waste Collection service and the waste authorities to investigate the existing usage and potential future usage of the service, including the costs of expansion, funding options and providing a high level of publicity, so that all Londoners become aware of the service	Lambeth supports this proposal and will participate fully in any service development initiatives
64.	<i>Reuse and Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity sites) should provide facilities where local residents have the opportunity to deposit items of hazardous household waste at a supervised and secure storage point</i>	Lambeth's RRC has separate containers for batteries (household and automotive), engine oil, paint, mobile phones, CRTs, fridges, gas bottles, fluorescent tubes and energy efficient bulbs for reuse or recycling. Storage arrangements are currently being reviewed with regard to the new HSE guidance on storing hazardous materials at household waste recycling centres
65.	<i>All waste authorities should lead by example, segregating old fluorescent lighting tubes from general waste and</i>	Lambeth's RRC has separate storage facilities for fluorescent light tubes brought

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	<i>engaging specialist contractors to recycle the mercury and dispose of the remaining contents legally. This service should be promoted to all companies within the local authority area</i>	in by residents. They are recycled. Redundant tubes from Council buildings are separated for recycling through a contract with Interserve
Clinical waste		
66.	<i>The Mayor will request all waste collection authorities to provide a free household clinical waste collection service to a high standard. This will include working with relevant stakeholders to reduce the occurrence of, impacts from and risks associated with discarded waste, including syringe needles and dog mess, in public places and to widely publicise the availability of the collection service to all</i>	Lambeth provides a free clinical waste collection service to residents where it has a statutory responsibility to do so. It also provides a free drug and sex paraphernalia collection service. Dog waste bins are provided and the Council has a separate enforcement team dealing with dog fouling
67.	The Mayor, along with all waste authorities, and other stakeholders such as the strategic health authorities, primary care trusts, other NHS bodies and the waste industry will seek to identify and implement best practice in clinical waste collection. This will include exploring potential partnership opportunities, which may provide economies of scale, such as a London-wide clinical waste service	Lambeth supports this proposal and has recently approved a new Healthcare Waste Management Policy following the latest Department of Health and Defra guidelines. This is being used to develop a new referral and collection protocol in partnership with Lambeth PCT. Lambeth would be interested in a London-wide service if this offered cost savings without a loss of service for its residents
68.	The Mayor will encourage health authorities to make plans to accommodate any changes resulting from the review of the Special Waste Regulations and the introduction of Hazardous Waste Regulations	Lambeth supports this proposal
Education and promotion		
69.	The Mayor is leading the first phase of a campaign, bringing together the waste authorities and other key stakeholders, to develop London-wide promotion on recycling and sustainable waste management. The Mayor will explore further funding opportunities to enable campaigns in future years	Lambeth fully supports and welcomes the Recycle for London (RfL) campaign. It will engage with the Recycle for London campaign wherever possible and this is being built into the Communications Strategy linked to the Waste Strategy. Agripa panels promoting the evil bin campaign were recently installed on two refuse collection vehicles, funded by RfL
70.	The Mayor will seek to ensure that waste reduction, reuse and recycling is convenient and simple, to aid the communication of London-wide messages	Lambeth appreciates the need to keep messages simple and easy to understand and supports this proposal

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
71.	<i>The provision of waste services by an authority should include an amount to be spent on education and promotion. This could either be incorporated into waste and recycling contracts or provided directly by the waste authority</i>	Lambeth has a waste promotion budget of £40K per annum. Additional resources are used to promote sustainable waste issues in schools via the Recycle Western Riverside campaign
72.	<i>The Mayor will work with local education authorities, schools and waste authorities to ensure all schools, where practicable, have a mini-recycling centre within their grounds to create an understanding of the environmental importance of waste management and recycling</i>	Lambeth has provided recycling facilities to all of the Borough's schools. During 2009 it is reinvigorating work with schools through the launch of a new campaign in partnership with CYPS and Sustainability. Schools are also being offered free green waste and food waste collections where they are in the appropriate trial areas
4..3 Developing markets		
73.	The Mayor, through the London Development Agency, will continue to examine and address the business support needs of the waste reprocessing sector including skills requirements, business advice, finance and land premises	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
74.	The Mayor, through the London Development Agency, is the major public sector funder of the London Remade programme, with funding in place until 2004, and will continue to support London Remade as it becomes successful in its role providing leadership and developing partnerships. Through the London Development Agency, the Mayor will also examine requirements for additional support mechanisms for the sector	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal and sees London Remade as playing a valuable role in driving forward the sustainable waste agenda
75.	The Mayor and the London Development Agency will help to stimulate demand for recycled products	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal.
76.	The Mayor will work with the London Development Agency, London Remade and WRAP to continue to develop reprocessing capacity for recyclables and new markets for recycled materials and products. This will include the investigation of the benefits of London-wide consortia for recyclable materials	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
77.	The Mayor will support and encourage the development of new plastics recycling facilities and related industries in London	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
78.	The Mayor will work with the waste authorities and their contractors, material	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	reprocessors, London Remade, WRAP and other relevant organisations to help to set standards for recycled goods which are sustainable and realistic	
79.	<p>The Mayor, with key stakeholders including the London Development Agency, will bring together a markets taskforce to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider current and future markets • consider current and future reprocessing capacity • consider London's needs, including timeframes and locations 	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal
Leading by example		
80.	The Mayor and the London Development Agency, in partnership with London Remade, will continue to work on the Mayor's Green Procurement Code to encourage organisations to explore opportunities for buying recycled products	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal and has been signed up to the Mayor's Green Procurement Code since 2002.
81.	The Mayor, through the London Development Agency, will work with key stakeholders to develop a strategic approach to promoting business efficiency through efficient resource use, including encouraging green procurement and sustainable waste management	Lambeth welcomes and supports this proposal. The Authority has a Green Business Officer and with its partners offers free environmental advice to SMEs through the Go-Green Programme
4.4 Planning the waste infrastructure in London		
82.	<i>When preparing or revising their Unitary Development Plans and Local Development Documents, boroughs must ensure that land resources are available to implement the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Waste Strategy 2000, the Landfill Directive and other EU Directives on waste. They should identify the sites needed for waste management and disposal facilities over the period of the plan and in conformity with the London Plan, including facilities for the management of waste with specific requirements, such as hazardous waste</i>	The Council's LDF and waste DPD are currently in preparation. The Council's Waste Management Section and waste planners are working together to ensure that existing waste management sites are protected and potential sites for new waste management facilities are identified in conformity with the revised London Plan
83.	<i>When preparing or revising their Unitary Development Plans and Local Development Documents, boroughs must ensure they conform with the strategic policy framework on planning</i>	The Council's LDF is currently in preparation. The Council's Sustainable Waste Management and Strategic Waste Planning teams are working together to ensure that the requirements of the

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	<i>for waste within the London Plan</i>	revised London Plan are fully taken into account
84.	The Mayor will work in partnership with the boroughs and relevant stakeholders to produce detailed waste policy guidance for each Sub-Regional Development Framework, developed under the London Plan, outlining the number, types, and, where appropriate, locations of facilities needed to manage waste and recyclables in their area	Lambeth supports this proposal
85.	The Mayor will work with the South East England and East England regional assemblies to co-ordinate strategic waste management across the three regions	Lambeth welcomes this proposal
2.3.6 Longer-Term structural changes – a single waste disposal authority		
86.	The Mayor believes the best way to achieve sustainable waste management in London is for waste disposal to be under the control of a single authority. The Mayor will develop an environmental and business case and consider the views of London waste authorities. In the light of London's progress towards the 2005/06 targets, the Mayor's position will be presented to Government, to consider appropriate changes to existing legislation	This proposal is out of date now
4..1 Transport of waste		
87.	<i>The Mayor will ensure, in his review of contracts, municipal waste management strategies and planning applications for waste facilities, that waste authorities have considered transport implications and, where appropriate, undertaken a full transport assessment of the impacts of the transportation of their waste. Waste authorities should demonstrate that meaningful and full consideration has been given to the use of water and rail transport</i>	Lambeth will be using a fleet options appraisal and WRATE analyses as part of its new strategy to optimise the efficiency of its future collection fleet. Residual waste is delivered to WRWA managed transfer stations from where it is transported by water to Mucking landfill. When the Belvedere EfW facility is operational, the use of the Thames will continue to be used as the mode of transport
88.	The Mayor will encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport (particularly, rail, river and canal). Where materials cannot be managed locally, wharves and rail waste transfer stations that are, or can be made viable, for the movement of recyclables and residual waste should be protected through the London Plan	See comments above

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
89.	<p><i>The Mayor will seek to ensure that all waste authorities encourage fuel management programmes, and that when waste contracts are reviewed, emissions criteria are specified for the vehicles used. Emissions criteria should comply with the currently applicable Euro standard, or the previous Euro standard with suitable after-treatment as a minimum, i.e. Euro II with Reduced Pollution Certificate until 2005. Waste authorities should consider all vehicle options, including those which can achieve more stringent emissions standards for air quality, and which may also bring other benefits to the environment such as reduced noise or carbon dioxide emissions</i></p>	<p>In the tendering exercise for the current waste management services contract (2006), Lambeth made it clear that the council were interested in the use of alternative fuels and technologies, including but not limited to gas powered vehicles and the use of bio-fuels.</p> <p>Tenderers' were asked to set out the current and, to the best of their knowledge, the future developments in these areas and to make any relevant costed proposals for the use of such technologies or fuels in their tenders.</p> <p>The ITT stated that all vehicles used on the contract must meet the Euro 3 standard.</p> <p>All vehicles run on a 5% biodiesel blend</p>
90.	<p><i>The Mayor will encourage waste authorities to consider the potential to clean the exhaust emissions from their vehicle fleets, by retrofitting after treatment technologies (such as particulate traps), using cleaner fuels or purchasing the cleanest new vehicles. The Mayor encourages waste authorities to contact the Energy Savings Trust with regard to relevant grant funding</i></p>	<p>All vehicles on the current contract run on a 5% biodiesel blend; most of them are brand new or will be replaced within the next couple of years</p> <p>All RCVs on the contract have Eminox particulate traps fitted</p>
91.	<p><i>The Mayor will encourage waste authorities to minimise the environmental impact of waste transportation, including air pollution, noise (especially night time or early morning collections), energy use and traffic impacts by appropriate vehicle specifications, routing and operating practices</i></p>	<p>Veolia have introduced the following measures to improve on their fleet's environmental impact: route scheduling to maximise vehicle payload and reduce number of journeys; driver training to reduce the risk of accidents and improve fuel consumption and on-board weighing to maximise vehicle payload and optimise route productivity</p>
Funding		
92.	<p>The Mayor will seek to persuade the Government to provide London with its fair share of funding and also aim to enable waste authorities to develop partnerships and identify external sources of funds and provide a mechanism for significant leverage of other funding sources</p>	<p>Lambeth welcomed the establishment of the London Waste & Recycling Fund and has submitted one EOI to the fund to date. Lambeth is actively developing numerous partnerships and pursuing external funding wherever possible to develop waste management services</p>
93.	<p>The Mayor will work with the Association of London Government and London's waste authorities to determine the required</p>	<p>Lambeth welcomes the establishment of the London Waste and Recycling Board and would support any further</p>

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	investment to achieve sustainable waste management. A joint case will then be presented to the Government for further investment and funding	Government investment and funding of waste management infrastructure to ensure a sustainable solution for London
4.2 Municipal waste contracts		
94.	The Mayor will require waste authorities to include contract conditions and specifications in waste or associated contracts, which:	-
94(a)	<i>Reflect appropriate proposals and targets as set out in the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London. The Mayor's targets should be seen as the minimum contract performance requirements</i>	The existing contract specification is not output-based. The targets in the existing strategy were based on the Waste Strategy 2000 which is out of date. The new contract specification will address the targets in the Mayor's new strategy
94(b)	<i>Enable future flexibility for the waste authority to continue to develop sustainable waste management</i>	Lambeth's current waste collection contract covers the seven year period from 2007 to 2014. The new contract specification will be written in order to facilitate the targets and policies agreed within Lambeth's new Waste Strategy
94(c)	<i>Maintain and increase the use of rail and water transport</i>	The vast majority of municipal waste collected by Lambeth is moved very short distances to WRWA Waste Transfer Stations. From late 2010 the only WTS used will be in the neighbouring borough of Wandsworth. The only exceptions are organic waste – food waste is delivered to Mitcham and garden waste to Swanley. The use of rail or water is not feasible for these journeys. However, all residual waste delivered to WRWA is, and will continue to be, transported to end treatment facilities by water
94(d)	<i>Reflect best practice, through the tailoring of contract conditions and specifications to the specific requirements of the waste authority</i>	The current waste contract was carefully tailored to the specific requirements of Lambeth
94(e)	<i>Consider equal opportunity for all</i>	An EqIA was carried out as part of the production of the current waste collection contract. A revised EqIA covering all waste services is currently being carried out
95.	The Mayor will develop best practice guidelines to assist waste authorities in the tailoring of contract conditions. The guidelines will be regularly reviewed and updated	Lambeth welcomes any help in the preparation of contract documents, particularly through the development of best practice guidelines

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
96.	<p>If considering any proposed new contracts involving the conventional incineration of municipal waste the Mayor would seek to ensure that as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste is subjected to pre-treatment to remove as much recyclable materials as is practicable before the residual waste is incinerated • To ensure flexibility is maintained in order to allow movement up the waste hierarchy there should be no guaranteed minimum tonnage contracts • State of the art emission limiting equipment and monitoring systems are used to reduce any potential health impacts • Combined heat and power technologies are used 	Lambeth is a Waste Collection Authority only
97.	The Mayor will look to co-operate and seek to work jointly with waste authorities undertaking Best Value reviews of their waste services	This proposal is out of date however Lambeth would welcome support from the GLA when undertaking reviews of its waste services
98.	<i>The Mayor will require that waste contracts are flexible enough to enable the incorporation of changes resulting from Best Value reviews and that the Best Value principle of continuous improvement has been addressed</i>	Lambeth supports this proposal
99.	<i>The Mayor requests waste authorities to fully consider the social, environmental and economic benefits when undertaking Best Value reviews of waste management services</i>	Lambeth will take these factors into account when undertaking Best Value reviews of waste management services
100.	In order that waste disposal authorities can fully deliver Best Value in waste disposal contracts, the Mayor will encourage the Government to repeal, as soon as possible, Section 51(1)(a) – Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	This has been repealed under the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
Municipal Waste Management Strategies		
101.	<p>The four statutory joint waste disposal authorities should each have a joint strategy that covers their own area. The 12 unitary authorities should consider how to work together in groups and consider preparing a joint strategy for each group.</p> <p>At a minimum each unitary authority should Strategy produce an 'implementation programme'. Joint strategies or</p>	Lambeth is a constituent borough of the Western Riverside Waste Authority which has produced a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Lambeth's new strategy fulfills the required role of a Waste Management Action Plan, implementing the WRWA Strategy

Proposal	The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London	London Borough of Lambeth's Position
	'implementation programmes' should be presented to the Mayor for consideration within 12 months of the final publication of the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy	

Table 25: Proposals within the Mayor's 2003 Municipal Waste Management Strategy and notes on Lambeth's conformity

5.2 WRWA Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

This Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, which covers the period 2006-2011, replaces the WRWA Western Integrated Waste Management Strategy as well as the Recycling Plans of the four constituent councils. Lambeth Council did not actually sign-up to the WRWA Strategy.

In its Waste Strategy 2000 England and Wales (Waste Strategy 2000), the Government encouraged Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities to agree joint municipal waste management strategies. These will optimise the benefits available through partnership and ensure compliance with the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (the Landfill Directive), the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 and Government Best Value Performance Standards.

Also, the Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy seeks that all two-tier waste authorities in London have a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, in line with Government guidance. Defra is currently consulting on this issue so statutory requirements may change in the near future.

The objectives of the WRWA waste strategy are:

- Reducing the amount of waste produced in its area
- Dealing with waste in the best practicable and environmentally friendly way
- Reducing the amount of waste going to landfill for final disposal
- Increasing, as far as is practicably possible and economically viable, the amount of waste that is reused, recycled and composted, and managing residual waste via energy recovery
- Developing integrated and complementary collection methods so as to maximise the economies of scale that are associated with the various treatment methods available
- Being able to respond to change in regulatory and relevant market conditions and emerging technology
- Engaging with the general public, local businesses and not-for-profit organisations so as to ensure that the aims described above can be achieved
- Assisting the London region in becoming self-sufficient in its waste management.

WRWA are planning to review the current JMWMS once the Mayor's revised Strategy is published.