

London Borough of Lambeth
Municipal Waste Management Strategy
2011 – 2031
Headline Strategy
1st revision – May 2012

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1. Introduction

This Municipal Waste Management Strategy covers the period 2011-2031 and provides a strategic framework for Lambeth's Waste Management Policy. The Strategy consists of a suite of documents:

- **Where are we today?** – Annex 1, The Baseline Report
- **Where do we want to get to?** – This Headline Strategy document lays out the strategic objectives, policies and targets and provides a summary of the initiatives that will enable Lambeth to achieve them
- **How were decisions reached?** – Annex 3, The Options Appraisal, details the steps taken to reach a decision on the key initiatives contained within the Strategy, all the options which were considered and also includes a risk analysis
- **How did we involve residents in reaching a decision?** – Annex 6, A Report on Stakeholder Engagement, explains the consultation exercise held in 2009 and the feedback received from residents and community groups
- **What do we need to do to achieve our objectives?** – Annex 2, The Action Plan, lays out in detail the actions which are planned to achieve the objectives and targets. This document only covers a two-year period and will be updated annually
- **Waste prevention is Lambeth's key priority** – Annex 4, The Waste Prevention Plan, explores the issue and provides extensive detail of the waste prevention initiatives summarised in the Headline Strategy which will be implemented by Lambeth
- **How will we promote the Strategy and our services to the community?** – Annex 5, The Communication Plan, details our approach to effective publicity and promotion
- **What about wider environmental impacts?** – Annex 7, is a Strategic Environmental Assessment, conducted by independent experts. A WRATE Lifecycle analysis was also carried out on numerous potential options
- **What consideration has been given to target equalities groups?** – Annex 8 is an Equalities Impact Assessment carried out against the new Strategy.

1.1 Timescales

The key changes to policy were implemented in April 2011. This included:

- The Waste Prevention Plan
- Making dry recycling compulsory
- Making food waste recycling compulsory in trial areas
- A range of measures to improve recycling provision for households with communal collection arrangements
- Improvements to the recycling service offered to kerbside properties
- Introducing the Recyclebank incentive scheme / *Recycled* for households on the estate collection rounds
- Introduction of an opt-in borough-wide scheduled garden waste service with an annual subscription fee
- Banning garden waste from refuse bins
- Introducing charges for bulky waste collections
- Launching a borough-wide commercial waste recycling service
- Introducing charges for replacement wheeled bins for kerbside households
- Improving recycling services for schools, charities, places of worship etc.
- The Communications Plan - to ensure more effective marketing.

Other initiatives such as small-scale collection trials and developments at Lambeth's RRC will be implemented as soon as practicable but may take place any time during the next few years.

1.2 Review of the Strategy

This Headline Strategy document is intended to have a long shelf-life. It will be revised at the following review points which link to contract review dates: 2013, 2017, 2021, 2025 and 2027. Apart from this, it will only require revision if:

- New external drivers (e.g. legislation or regulation) render it fundamentally 'out of date'
- The Action Plans have become inconsistent (in terms of what they are trying to deliver) with the content of the Headline Strategy.

The Action Plan will be kept under much more regular review – minor changes in approach will not impact on the strategic vision set out in this Headline Strategy. The Action Plan includes a table of short-term actions lasting for a year at a time and it will be revised annually.

2. What This Strategy Covers

This Strategy covers rubbish and recyclable material collected from domestic properties; recyclables deposited at local recycling points; waste delivered to Lambeth's Reuse and Recycling Centre; commercial waste collected under contract to the Council; waste from markets and parks; litter and street cleansing wastes; waste from gully pots; bulky waste and healthcare wastes.

Lambeth is a Waste Collection Authority only and therefore this Strategy does not cover waste disposal. However, it does include treatment of waste streams collected by Lambeth where they are not sent to Western Riverside Waste Authority for disposal.

3. Waste Disposal

The disposal of the vast majority of Lambeth's municipal waste is managed by Western Riverside Waste Authority, the statutory Waste Disposal Authority covering Lambeth, Wandsworth, Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea. Historically, the disposal of non-recycled municipal waste from Lambeth has been to landfill sites outside of London. In the year from April 2009 to March 2010, 80.43% of Lambeth's municipal waste was disposed of at Mucking Landfill Site in Essex (105,220 tonnes).

The way that municipal waste is disposed of from the Western Riverside area must change radically over the next few years in order to meet targets under the EU Landfill Directive.

The EU Landfill Directive aims to reduce the negative environmental impacts associated with landfill sites, and in particular from the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW). As a result the amount of BMW sent to landfill across the country must be steadily reduced to achieve the following:

- By 2010 – reduce BMW landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995
- By 2013 – reduce BMW landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995
- By 2020 – reduce BMW landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.

In order to achieve these national targets the Government introduced the Landfill Allowance and Trading Scheme (LATS) Regulations in 2004. These give all waste disposal authorities specified tonnages of BMW that they are allowed to landfill each year from 2005/06. If authorities exceed their annual tonnage they are entitled to purchase surplus allowances from other authorities or face a fine of £150 per tonne. In addition, there is the pressing issue of landfill capacity. The planning consent for Mucking Landfill Site expired at the end of 2010. As capacity is shrinking rapidly across the whole of the southeast it will be increasingly difficult to dispose of waste to landfill. The cost of landfilling waste is also increasing rapidly, largely due to the Landfill Tax. This tax is on an annual

£8 escalator until at least 2013, meaning it is set to rise from the current rate of £48 per tonne to £72 per tonne on 1 April 2013.

WRWA currently have a 30 year contract with Cory Environmental (the Waste Management Services Agreement or WMSA) which commenced in 2002. The core element of the WMSA is the disposal of residual waste through a new Energy from Waste 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 and construction of the facility was completed by the end of 2010. The plant was taking all of Lambeth's residual waste by August 2011 and is operated by RRRL. In the meantime alternative arrangements were made by Cory to dispose of waste from the four boroughs between the closure of Mucking Landfill on 31 December 2010 and Belvedere accepting all residual waste.

The Belvedere EfW facility has 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 are delivered by river and offloaded via a new purpose-built jetty, preventing over 100,000 HGV journeys each year. The principal residue from the process is Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA). Approximately 180,000 tonnes of bottom ash, including metals, will be produced each year. This is transported by river as well and taken to another processing facility at Tilbury, operated by Ballast Phoenix, where metals are recovered for recycling and the ash is processed into various grades of aggregate utilised for road building and construction.

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

4. Strategic Objectives

In line with national and regional objectives to create a more sustainable system of waste management the Council has developed an over-arching set of objectives for its Waste Strategy.

1. To encourage behavioral change within the community to move the management of municipal waste higher up the waste hierarchy
2. To meet legislative requirements and statutory obligations now and as policy evolves in the future
3. To achieve general conformity with Regional Waste Policy
4. To work in close partnership with WRWA and the other constituent boroughs to develop coordinated services and achieve the aims and objectives of the Riverside Partnership's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
5. To manage waste in a way that protects human health and the environment
6. Deliver services that offer excellent customer service, achieving continuous improvement in service quality and customer satisfaction
7. Minimise the costs of waste management while complying with legislative requirements.

5. Targets

The targets within Lambeth's Strategy are divided into two areas – (1) preventing waste and (2) making waste collection more sustainable.

Waste Prevention Targets

National Indicator 191 (Residual waste per household) – less than 450kg by 2014, maintained until 2030. Lambeth's figure for 2009/10 was 495.22kg. Interim targets of: 2011/12: 463kg; 2012/13: 460kg; 2013/14: 455kg; 2014/15: 450kg.

Reducing unwanted mail – prevent an additional 80 tonnes of unwanted mail waste per annum by 2020 through increasing sign-up to MPS by 20,000 additional households by 2020.

Increase home composting – Sell at least 250 compost bins per annum until 2020.

Furniture reuse – divert at least 15 tonnes through the Western Riverside Reuse initiative in 2012/13 and 30 tonnes per year in subsequent years.

Lambeth's RRC – Increase the tonnage of items reused through Lambeth's RRC by 25% by 2020.

Selling secondhand – facilitate at least six tabletop sales, swishing or Give & Take events annually from 2011.

Reduce food waste – run at least three themed mini-LFHW campaigns each year, linked to the national campaign.

Reduce use of disposable nappies – Encourage 150 parents to take-up washable nappies each year through the use of free trial packs, diverting 55 tonnes of waste from disposal.

Sustainable Waste Collection Targets

Percentage of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste reused, recycled or composted – meet the Mayor of London's London-wide targets of 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. Interim targets of:

- 45% 2012/13; 46% 2013/14; 47% 2014/15; 48% 2015/16; 49% 2016/17; 50% 2017/18.

Waste from households recycled or composted (revised Waste Framework Directive definition) – at least 40% by 2014, maintained until 2030. Awaiting clarity on which of the four possible definitions England will use.

Bulky waste – reduce non-recycled bulky waste to under 500 tonnes per annum.

6. Waste Strategy Initiatives

The initiatives which will enable Lambeth to achieve the Council's objectives and targets are summarised below. The Action Plan (Annex 2), provides more detail on implementation timescales, lead officers and resource implications. Initiatives are split into three broad areas:

- Waste prevention (including reuse)
- Recycling and composting
- Other actions.

6.1 Waste Prevention (including reuse)

The following list forms a summary of initiatives that will be taken throughout the life of the Strategy. Many of these initiatives will involve Lambeth working in partnership with the local community and third sector. More detail is provided within the Waste Prevention Plan (Annex 3).

Education

The importance of waste prevention will be central to the education messages imparted through work carried out by officers and Recycle Western Riverside.

Unwanted Mail

A practical advice pack will be produced and used as the basis for helping those residents that want to reduce unwanted mail. The pack will be distributed at events and through public buildings and will include letterbox stickers, letter templates and other practical tools for residents.

Home Composting

Lambeth will continue to offer residents low-priced composting bins through a commercial provider and will ensure that advice on home composting is readily available. A compost doctor service will be established to provide expert advice to residents and officers will contact residents who have previously purchased compost bins to offer help and advice if needed.

Community Composting

The Council will encourage estate-based composting schemes where there is enthusiasm from local residents. The aim will be to link with local food growing projects. Lambeth will help with the purchase of composting equipment and the construction of compost bins from reused materials where resources permit. In addition, the Council will look for other opportunities to develop schemes, such as with the City Farms and community gardens in the borough.

Grasscycling

Grasscycling involves the use of special mowers or techniques to avoid the need for collecting up grass cuttings. Although likely to be of marginal importance in Lambeth, grasscycling techniques will be promoted where appropriate.

Donation

Lambeth is a partner within the Western Riverside cluster of the London Reuse Network and will actively promote this new reuse service to residents. Lambeth will develop other partnerships with third sector organisations creating opportunities for residents to donate unwanted goods. A feasibility study into the creation of a scrap store within the borough will be undertaken and in the meantime officers will make contact with the scrap store in Wandsworth to explore links and possible ways to promote their service.

Sharing Resources and Time

Officers will work with the local community to run or assist with swishing events, Give and Take days, street sales and tabletop sales. The council will promote internet-based exchange sites and encourage residents to use libraries to borrow books, music and DVDs instead of buying new.

Carrier Bags

Lambeth will promote the use of reusable bags wherever possible and this will include the use of promotional reusable bags at certain events. In addition it will undertake at least two pilots in specific communities to work with retailers and residents to achieve a significant move away from single-use carrier bags. One of these pilots will be based in Brixton and will form part of the Zero Waste Brixton initiative. The other is likely to be based in Herne Hill as part of the Say No to Unnecessary Bags (SNUB) initiative launched by Southwark. The Brixton initiative will launch a

reusable Brixton shopping bag featuring a design by local students, initially provided free and then available to purchase at cost from retailers. In addition, the initiative will link to the Brixton market Bag-for-Life launched by Brixton Market Traders' Federation.

Reducing Food Waste

Action will be based on WRAPs Love Food Hate Waste (LFHW) campaign and a number of awareness activities will be in place on a permanent basis such as the distribution of LFHW merchandise at events and promotion of the LFHW website.

In addition, Lambeth will run themed mini-LFHW campaigns throughout the year which will link to the national campaign calendar and will form part of a joint campaign with Recycle Western Riverside wherever possible. The campaign will include a wide range of promotional activities including doorstepping, cookery demos, poster campaigns, media releases, advertising, articles in local newsletters and manned displays distributing LFHW merchandise.

Waste Aware Shopping

The main initiative will be the provision of advice and tips on helping residents become more waste aware when shopping and the creation and publication of a listing of Lambeth-based businesses that can help residents achieve the aims of waste aware shopping, such as those offering container refills, or providing repair or hire services. The possibility of helping communities to facilitate bulk-buying groups will also be investigated.

Prevention & Reuse in the Home

Advice and tips on reusing items around the home will be created and published and junk-modelling workshops for children will be run or facilitated across the borough.

Promotion of Washable Nappies

Lambeth subscribed to Real Nappies for London (RNfL) for 2011/12, however for 2012/13 will move to providing trial packs of three easy-to-use nappies. This will slash costs, make the process much simpler and do more to encourage take-up from new parents who would not otherwise have considered washable nappies. Lambeth will develop its links with the community sector, health professionals and organisations working with parents such as Sure Start, to increase the promotion of washable nappies at antenatal classes, within maternity wards and at other events.

Collection banks

The Council will support the collection of clothing, textiles, shoes, media, printer cartridges and other materials as appropriate for reuse either through bring banks or doorstep collection or a combination of both. Collection banks on-street and on estates will generally be provided by commercial or third sector partners. The use of commercial partners will generate a revenue stream for the authority.

Furniture Reuse

The Council will play a full role in implementing and promoting the new Western Riverside reuse initiative. As a chargeable service, this will require Lambeth to introduce charges for its bulky waste service, which it will do in 2011. The service will operate a central call centre, taking payments and bookings and allocating requests to various reuse charities based within the Western Riverside area. A refurbishment centre will also operate at Smugglers Way and items unsuitable for reuse will be recycled where possible.

Lambeth Reuse and Recycle Centre, Vale Street

Opportunities for collecting new items for reuse, preferably in partnership with the third sector will continue to be investigated and implemented where practicable.

Zero Waste Brixton and Low Carbon Zone

The success of the bids to create a Low Carbon Zone in Brixton and for Towards Zero Waste status for the same area is bringing in external funding and the ability to focus at a micro level on moving towards a zero waste community within Brixton. Innovative schemes, particularly based around work with local communities should provide valuable experience which can be applied to the rest of the borough where resources permit.

Waste Prevention and Reuse Guide

Lambeth will produce practical advice on how residents can help prevent waste and provide the information as an online guide. If appropriate the advice will be added to published waste services booklets for residents.

Re-directory

The Council will research and publish online a guide to local businesses and organisations that offer services linked to reducing and reusing waste, such as secondhand shops and repair and refurbishment services. The Re-directory will be updated regularly.

Charging for specific waste streams

In order to incentivise the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, charges for bulky waste collections will be introduced in 2011. In addition, the free garden waste service will be replaced with an opt-in service subject to an annual subscription fee.

Other minor waste prevention actions

In addition, Lambeth will seek to recruit volunteer waste prevention officers on short-term placements; provide waste prevention advice to businesses; increase public awareness of the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations; undertake a range of internal actions to prevent waste; seek external funding for waste prevention activities and carry out regular waste composition analyses to help target activity on the key materials.

6.2 Recycling and Composting

Recycling collections from low-rise households

Lambeth's existing collection service for recyclables – the orange sack scheme – is well established, having been in place since 2004 and has relatively high levels of participation – averaging 67%. The presumption is that the scheme will continue to be based on the use of the orange sacks for containment. Benchmarking by London Remade from WasteDataFlow has revealed that good practice yields in London for different containers are highest for single use sacks at 274kg/hh/year. By contrast the figure for wheeled bins is 228kg; multiple containers for different materials 183kg and for boxes 149kg.

The scheme works well and so there are no plans to make any significant changes. However, there is always room for improvement and Lambeth will undertake the following measures as a minimum:

- Step up measures to combat contamination
- Review the distribution of orange sacks to see if this can be improved
- Work with Western Riverside Waste Authority to exploit opportunities to add new materials to the commingled mix
- Target service information to new residents
- Use the leaflet delivered with each roll of sacks to better effect.

Recycling collections from households with communal collection arrangements

Recycling performance on Lambeth's estates and at blocks of flats is significantly lower than for low-rise properties, despite a dense coverage of collection banks usually located close to residual waste bins. Estate-based households make up one-third of Lambeth's housing stock and it is essential that the reasons for this lower performance are understood and addressed wherever practicable. Consultation is essential and the Communications Plan deals with more detail in how officers will begin working with estates on an individual, in-depth basis to try and drive up participation. In addition, the ward-based campaign discussed below will also contribute to this issue. Lambeth will undertake the following actions in an attempt to improve recycling for households with communal collection arrangements:

- Ensure 100% coverage of recycling provision wherever possible and invest time in dealing with difficult situations to remedy non-provision
- Continue to liaise with landlords and managing agents to ensure bins are in the optimum locations
- Step up actions to deal with the contamination of recycling bins through communications, physical prevention, re-siting bins if necessary and help from estate staff
- Install textiles and media banks on all estates where suitable locations can be found
- Distribute promotional information tailored to different collection arrangements
- Increase collection and storage capacity
- Trial the Recyclebank incentive scheme
- Work with Lambeth Living and the other large social landlords to discuss ways of increasing the separation of dumped bulky waste for recycling
- Build up an options analysis for different collection methods on individual estates/blocks of flats and implement these where there is support from residents and changes can be achieved without negative operational or financial implications
- Install mini-recycling centres on larger estates for a wider range of items where this can be achieved without negative operational or financial implications
- Extend the distribution of reusable bags to all flatted properties and provide replacements
- Seek improved bin design(s) which are more user-friendly/encourage greater participation and help reduce contamination. Replace existing stock where affordable and practicable
- Improve signage and sign-posting on estates.

Local Recycling Points

Usage of on-street recycling points has not been reviewed for several years. A comprehensive review will be undertaken to consider, among other issues: levels of site usage and whether very low-yielding sites should be removed; ensuring even distribution of sites across the borough – some wards have no sites whilst others have several; signage – is there a case for interpretation boards or new finger signs, are existing finger signs in the right place; extra materials – are there opportunities for locating additional textiles and media banks or for collecting completely new materials such as small electricals and batteries.

Making recycling compulsory

Separating materials for recycling will become compulsory for Lambeth residents in order to maximise participation and capture rates. The system to be introduced in Lambeth will be based on a protracted scheme of monitoring, education and enforcement; providing reminders, advice and face-to-face communication over a period of at least six months, giving residents every opportunity to start recycling. Where education is unsuccessful, the authority will use its powers to issue fixed penalty notices for non-compliance.

Introducing a Chargeable, Scheduled Garden Waste Collection Service

The current on-demand service will be converted into a more user-friendly service with a scheduled fortnightly collection based on the use of degradable sacks. To make the service more

equitable the cost of collection will be financed by users only, through the charges for rolls of sacks.

Residents will be encouraged to manage their green waste at home through home composting, grasscycling and using grass cuttings as mulch. Free disposal points at Lambeth's Reuse & Recycling Centre (RRC) and the two Western Riverside RRCs will also be promoted as an alternative.

Recycle on the Go

Paper recycling bins targeting commuters have already been installed at major public transport hubs across the borough. These containers are expensive, however where resources allow or external funding opportunities arise, additional banks will be installed, the range of sites will be increased, for example into Parks, and banks will be replaced with containers targeting the full commingled mix of recyclables.

Local initiatives

Local campaigns targeting individual rounds or wards will be developed, dedicating significant resources from the Waste Development Team to individual rounds or wards in order to boost recycling and increase awareness. The priority will be areas with relatively low participation in recycling or with relatively high levels of contamination. The approach will include the following actions:

- **Gathering baseline data** on areas such as: demographics; set-out rates and participation; Schedule 2 properties and organisations; contact details for managing agents; potential opportunities for publicising services; businesses providing waste-prevention or recycling related services for inclusion in Lambeth's Re-directory; accompany collection crews to identify collection problems
- **Businesses:** provide waste prevention and recycling information; promote the council's recycling services and the Keep Britain Tidy Green Business Awards; seek out opportunities for publicising services; help establish book exchanges and look for opportunities for waste exchange
- **Households with communal collection arrangements:** use equipment to weight recycling bins pre- and post-campaign; map recycling bin locations; monitor contamination and repairs needed on bins; engage with cleaners and caretakers to help with contamination problems; strengthen partnerships with managing agents and housing officers; display information posters and leaflets in communal areas and housing offices; deliver information for tenant welcome packs; carry out community outreach and presentations to local groups and Resident's Associations; provide a FAQ document to managing agents and Resident's Associations; identify local newsletters and provide articles; identify opportunities for communal composting; address issues identified around the number and location of recycling bins
- **Kerbside properties:** doorstep those properties that do not appear to be recycling; distribute service information
- **Schools:** distribute a document detailing the services offered; display service information; identify opportunities to carry out educational activities; try to sign them up for recycling, food waste or green waste if relevant; offer to help set-up a book exchange and install collection bins for batteries, textile and media banks
- **Charities:** add charity shops to Re-directory; offer waste services where relevant; offer presentations; identify opportunities to display service information
- **Hospitals, health centres and GP surgeries:** offer waste services where relevant; identify opportunities to display service information; determine interest in establishing book exchanges; identify battery bank locations; offer textile and media banks
- **Places of worship:** offer waste services where relevant; attend events and engage with community/faith groups linked to the premises
- **Community groups and centres:** distribute document with services available; sign up to waste services where relevant; display service information; identify opportunities for

activities related to waste prevention and recycling; engage with Youth Council in the case of Youth Centres; offer presentations; plan and attend community events; aim to deliver targeted communications via their existing distribution channels

- **Customer centres/council buildings:** display service information (look at possibility of advertising on screens as well); identify battery bank locations; set up information stalls
- **Other:** organise roadshows using the Recycling Bus; organise waste prevention events in partnership with the local community, e.g. street sales, tabletop sales, Give & Take events, Compost Doctor sessions; identify potential new sites for local recycling points and Recycle on the Go points.

Non-domestic producers of Household Waste

A wide range of non-domestic premises and organisations are classed as being producers of Household Waste and can benefit from reduced charges for recycling. Lambeth has gone some way to access these recyclables, particularly with schools and some larger institutions. However, there is still huge untapped potential and so the Council will undertake to maximise this opportunity by proactively targeting organisations and offering a wider range of containers than currently.

In addition, these organisations will be allowed to deposit recyclable materials at Lambeth's RRC free of charge, through a permit system.

Recycling of street cleansing wastes

The Council is highly supportive of Western Riverside's initiative to send all detritus waste to a recycling plant near Crawley and will do what it can to support this diversion.

Lambeth will consider introducing a trial in Brixton with barrow operatives segregating recyclable street litter and will extend this to other beats where practicable.

Autumn leaves will continue to be collected separately for composting.

Lambeth Reuse and Recycling Centre

The Council will continue to make improvements at its Reuse and Recycling Centre on Vale Street, including the following:

- Improve data transfer mechanisms from site to officers
- Increase the range of materials collected
- Review markings to direct traffic and pedestrians
- Update monthly a feedback sign letting users know the tonnage reused/recycled
- Provide more on-site customer information
- Install a sign informing users what happens to each of the collected materials
- Install displays on recycling, buying recycled etc.
- Check directional signs in vicinity of the site and add to if appropriate
- Refurbish the access gates and improve the entrance in general
- Carry out a risk assessment to ensure recommendations of the HSE Guidance '*Storing hazardous wastes at household waste recycling centres*' are followed where relevant
- Carry out regular customer satisfaction surveys.

Bulky Waste

Although refrigeration units, white goods and some scrap metal is collected separately for recycling as part of the bulky waste service, all other items are collected in compaction vehicles and consigned to landfill. The service is well used, collecting 1,483 tonnes in 2009/10, all of which was landfilled. A number of other London boroughs are hand-sorting collected bulky waste to extract recyclable materials with impressive results. For example Lewisham recycle 78% of their bulky waste through hand-sorting. At present the opportunity for hand-sorting Lambeth's bulky waste does not exist as Lambeth has no depot space to carry out this operation and it is not offered by WRWA. A free bulky waste service acts as a dis-incentive to residents to seek out other options

higher up the waste hierarchy and also leads to commercial waste entering the system. In addition, the new Western Riverside Reuse Scheme will be chargeable and uptake will be very low in Lambeth if residents continue to have the option of a free collection from the Council. Analysis has shown that the vast majority of rubbish collected through the bulky service is recyclable. Collecting all bulky waste together and consigning it to landfill (or energy from waste) will not be compliant with the requirements under the revised Environmental Protection Act 1990 (December 2010) to take all reasonable measures to follow the waste hierarchy if producing or carrying waste. In order to address these issues, Lambeth will introduce charges for its bulky waste service and support the introduction of the new reuse initiative. It will also make changes to the collection of the remaining waste to increase diversion for recycling of at least the key materials.

Batteries

The EU Batteries Directive is a producer responsibility directive and local authorities do not have a significant role to play in collection operations. However, Lambeth fully supports the aims of the Directive and is keen to increase opportunities for residents to recycle their used batteries, provided measures are cost neutral to the authority. Lambeth is already working with one compliance organisation which has resulted in collection points in all libraries and will continue to develop such partnerships to increase the number of micro-collection points across the borough.

WEEE

Waste electrical equipment made up 0.85% of waste collected from Lambeth's households in 2009 (660 tonnes). This material represents a valuable resource with many items containing small quantities of precious metals. In addition, much of this waste contains potentially hazardous components. The WEEE Directive has increased domestic reprocessing infrastructure and means that recycling costs must be met by producers. Lambeth already collects white goods separately as part of its bulky waste service and has containers for all categories of WEEE at its Reuse and Recycling Centre. Lambeth will increase the opportunities available to residents to recycle their WEEE and is currently pursuing various options with private sector providers, looking at either on-street banks or kerbside collections. Opportunities will be exploited as they arise and collections may be offered as part of Lambeth's waste services contract in the future.

The phase-out of tungsten filament bulbs began in 2009 and this measure, combined with the concerted effort by Government and energy companies to promote energy-efficient bulbs, will result in a steep increase in the number of gas discharge lamps entering the waste stream during the lifetime of this Strategy. As these bulbs all contain mercury, albeit in very small quantities, they are classed as hazardous and the Council's preferred disposal method is to divert the bulbs for recycling. At present residents are able to take all types of light bulbs to Lambeth's RRC on Vale Street or the two recycling centres provided by WRWA. In addition, collection bins for energy-efficient bulbs have been installed by Sainsbury's stores. Lambeth will endeavour to increase the number of micro-collection points for all types of light bulbs and is currently exploring the options available.

Other Materials

Lambeth will continually review opportunities for the separate collection of other materials for recycling where such schemes are practical and cost-effective.

Incentives

The Mayor and the Coalition Government have expressed their strong support for the Recyclebank incentive scheme. Lambeth has implemented a self-reporting scheme for households on the estate collection rounds and is looking at how this could be extended to all households.

Commercial waste recycling service

Lambeth will introduce a borough-wide commingled recycling service for all businesses with a residual waste collection contract. Rates will be discounted by 22% to reflect lower disposal costs

for recyclables and encourage participation. The Council will also review its pricing structure to remove the dis-incentive for businesses producing five sacks or less a week to reduce their residual arisings and to start recycling. Currently the minimum charge is a fixed rate for 1-5 sacks, regardless of how many are placed out.

Getting Lambeth's own house in order

Waste prevention and recycling actions within Lambeth's own buildings will be reviewed as part of Lambeth's Sustainability Plan.

6.3 Other Actions

Enforcement to reduce the amount of commercial waste entering the household waste stream

The legal requirement for businesses to pay for the disposal of their waste, means that there will always be a temptation for unscrupulous traders to take advantage of the council's household waste collection infrastructure or the clear-all policy along the main thoroughfares. There is evidence that around 5,000 tonnes of commercial waste a year is being placed into communal refuse bins, artificially depressing Lambeth's household waste recycling rate. The council will work with landlords and managing agents to try and put measures in place to limit the illegal disposal of commercial waste. Targeted enforcement action will take place to try and reduce the incidences of illegal tipping.

Household Healthcare Waste

Lambeth will review the collection of household healthcare waste, consult on, produce and implement a new policy covering all legislative, environmental, safety and communication issues.

Household Hazardous Waste

Lambeth will review the collection of hazardous household waste, consult on, produce and implement a new policy covering all legislative, environmental, safety and communication issues. Through Western Riverside Waste Authority, Lambeth will continue with membership of the London-wide HHW contract co-ordinated by the City of London which provides a free collection service for residents. Recommendations from The National Household Hazardous Waste Forum's Guidance will be incorporated into Lambeth's new policy.

Trade Waste Service

Lambeth will consult on and develop a business plan for the trade waste service, giving a clear direction of travel.

Trials of Different Collection Methods

The fast-moving nature of the waste management sector requires that Lambeth's Waste Strategy retains flexibility in terms of service innovation and development. One element of the Strategy is to leave the door open for the trialling of different collection methods for refuse and/or recyclables. The trials will have the aim of meeting one or preferably more of the strategic objectives, for example improving customer satisfaction, reducing costs and reducing environmental impact. Some potential trials are outlined below, but the list is not definitive. All trials affecting the collections for residents will involve extensive consultation work – they are about tailoring systems to better suit local circumstances rather than imposing changes for the authority's benefit.

a) Bulk bins for low-rise properties

A small number of UK cities, Brighton, Edinburgh and Aberdeen have introduced on-street bulk bins for some areas of dense low-rise housing. There are a number of advantages to such an approach including: the removal of individual wheeled bins/sacks from the streetscene; a more

efficient collection process; elimination of storage problems for residents in small flats; no on-street spillage; no missed collections and an end to manual handling. Customer satisfaction levels have proved to be very high.

b) Recycling containment for converted houses

Lambeth has a very large number of flats within converted houses. At many of these properties the current method of distribution for orange sacks has limitations. The rolls of sacks, left outside the communal front doors, are easily picked up by anyone. One or two residents may remove all the sacks. This results in ad-hoc delivery requests which are no easier to resolve within working hours. Introducing wheeled bins for the collection of recyclables would bring a number of advantages including: simplifying the collection system for residents and removing the need to store recyclables inside flats; reducing the costs and environmental impacts associated with purchasing orange sacks; reducing the costs associated with delivering sacks and administering ad-hoc deliveries; potentially increasing participation.

c) Separate food waste collections

The existing food waste service will be continued and will be made compulsory for residents. The aim will be to evaluate to what extent participation and capture rates can be increased.

d) Additional wheeled bin for recycling

For streets where space is not such a critical issue providing two wheeled bins would remove the necessity to procure and distribute orange sacks; reduce spillages and windblown litter; reduce manual handling; provide flexibility over possible fortnightly collections; enable restrictions on the levels of residual waste collected to be imposed and allow Recyclebank to be introduced if desired.

e) Treatment on Housing Estates

Research may be undertaken into micro-treatment processes such as pyrolysis that can be installed onto estates and which avoid the need for any collection operations to take place. Opportunities will be sought for field trials in partnership with the commercial sector where there is an indication that such technology will prove cost effective.

f) Fortnightly Residual Collections

In areas with food waste collection, fortnightly collections of residual waste may be trialled to determine how cost savings can be achieved without negative impact on householders.

Joint Procurement

Opportunities for federated services and joint procurement will be explored with neighbouring boroughs and as part of London-wide initiatives.

Waste Planning

Waste Management will work closely with Planning to assist with the production of the LDF as appropriate, including the creation of a Supplementary Planning Document covering refuse and recycling provision within new and existing developments.

Publicity and Promotions

The following list forms a summary of action that will be taken throughout the life of the Strategy. For more detail refer to the separate Communications Plan which forms Annex 5 of the overall Waste Strategy. A timetabled action plan with SMART objectives forms Annex 2 of the overall Strategy and will be updated annually.

- Development of a media matrix evaluating the cost benefit of all media channels open to Lambeth. This will enable resources to be prioritised to ensure the greatest impact for individual campaigns
- Participate in and link to major national and regional campaigns

- Agree and maintain an annual action plan
- Develop targeted communication campaigns to inform and motivate stakeholders
- Review and enhance web content regularly
- Utilise 'new media' channels where appropriate
- Develop our understanding of key stakeholders, partners, audiences and the best methods of how to engage them
- Communicate effectively with the diverse communities of Lambeth through targeted communication
- Explore external and internal joint working opportunities
- Seek external funding opportunities
- Work with Recycle Western Riverside to maximise the opportunities arising from the partnership
- Maintain a high profile for sustainable waste management issues through attending key events, making more use of the Recycle Bus and giving presentations.

7. Policies

This section sets out the policies leading on from the strategic objectives.

Objective 1. To encourage behavioural change within the community to move the management of municipal waste higher up the waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy ranks the range of options available for managing waste, in order of preference, with the most sustainable options at the top. The need to follow the waste hierarchy in determining waste management options is enshrined in The EU Waste Framework Directive 2008, Waste Strategy 2007 and the Mayor's Waste Strategy. For the purposes of Lambeth's strategy, the waste hierarchy model followed is the one created under the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008, which is, in order of preference:

- Waste prevention (including straightforward reuse of items)
- Preparing for re-use (e.g. repairing or otherwise changing items so they can be reused)
- Recycling (including composting)
- Other recovery, (e.g. energy recovery where facilities operate at 65% efficiency or greater)
- Disposal.

Policy 1

Lambeth's Strategy will reflect the waste hierarchy, prioritising waste prevention and reuse, then maximising recycling and composting, developing and strengthening partnerships within the community and with its commercial partners to develop appropriate initiatives

Waste from schools and other educational establishments is classed as household waste, so the collection of waste from these premises for recycling and composting counts towards the recycling rate for Lambeth. In addition, by combining the provision of recycling services with a waste education programme, students are able to put what they have learnt into practice and come to see recycling as a normal, everyday activity. In addition, the Mayor's Waste Strategy states that waste collection authorities should ensure that all schools have a mini-recycling centre within their grounds.

Policy 2

Lambeth will offer all educational establishments access to a collection of commingled dry recyclables

The waste from many premises classed as producing Household Waste (e.g. hostels, hospitals and charities) is collected by Lambeth for disposal to landfill. The diversion of any of this waste for recycling and composting will count towards the borough's recycling rate and reduce disposal costs.

Policy 3

Lambeth will offer a regular collection of commingled recyclables to all non-domestic premises and organisations producing household waste in the Borough

EDUCATION

If recycling is to become an ingrained habit of local residents it is critical that the importance of managing waste better is introduced to children early on. Recycle Western Riverside (RWR) has been running a waste education programme across all four constituent boroughs for several years.

Policy 4

Lambeth will continue to work with RWR to develop and deliver a waste education and awareness programme to all schools in the Borough. The work of RWR will be supplemented by Lambeth to extend the level of resources dedicated to education work. This programme will continue to include practical advice and support in terms of initiating and developing waste prevention and recycling schemes

COMMERCIAL WASTE

The 2007 Waste Strategy for England highlights the importance of reducing the amount of waste generated by commerce and industry. Even when construction, demolition, excavation and mining wastes are excluded, there is more than twice as much Commercial and Industrial waste as household waste – about 68 million tonnes a year, compared to about 25 million tonnes of household waste¹.

The Council currently collects commercial waste from around 1,717 premises under its refuse collection contract. At present virtually all commercial waste is landfilled as Lambeth does not offer a commercial waste recycling service. Diverting commercial waste for recycling or composting would reduce the Council's waste disposal costs. The Mayor's Waste Strategy states that waste authorities should fully explore opportunities for the recycling of trade waste.

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 will transpose the revised Waste Framework Directive and will come into effect on 12 December 2010. One of their requirements is for the separate collection of waste paper, metal, plastic and glass by 2015. This covers commercial waste services operated by local authorities and the private sector. Separate collection does include commingled services where the waste is sorted to a high standard at a MRF. So, if Lambeth is to continue providing a commercial waste collection service, by 2015 it will legally have to offer a recycling service to its customers.

In 2009 Defra published a statement of aims for commercial waste². A key part of their vision is to achieve a greater convergence in policy and handling of commercial and households waste as there are no environmental benefits from handling the streams separately. The document states that by 2014 Defra would like to see that local authorities have considered whether there are benefits in dealing with commercial waste together with similar household wastes; ensuring that what they do with business waste fits with what they do with household and other wastes; ensuring that there is sufficient recycling collection/bring facilities for SMEs.

Policy 5

The Council will offer a service for the separate collection of commingled recyclables from businesses, offering discounted rates that reflect the lower disposal costs for recyclables. The

¹ Defra (2009) *Commercial and Industrial Waste in England. Statement of Aims and Actions*. Defra, London

² Defra (2009) *Commercial and Industrial Waste in England. Statement of Aims and Actions*. Defra, London

same material specification offered to households will be offered to businesses and the two waste streams will be co-collected to maximise efficiency and minimise the negative environmental impacts. If capacity exists, the recycling service will be offered to businesses without an existing Lambeth refuse contract.

The Government's second consultation on transposing the revised Waste Framework Directive proposes an amendment to the Environmental Protection Act 1990 which would mean that local authorities and others producing and carrying waste:

"...are legally required to take all measures as are reasonable in the circumstances to apply the waste hierarchy when you transfer waste, taking [Defra] guidance into account"³.

Defra are proposing to issue a guidance document⁴, revised annually, to provide advice on how to apply the waste hierarchy. The document aims to assist people who create or manage waste – local authorities, businesses, and their contractors – in preventing more of this waste, and in dealing with waste sustainably. The document summarises current research on the environmental impacts of various waste management options for a range of materials and products. It is not designed to be a comprehensive list, but covers the most common types of waste arising. Following this approach, Appendix 1 summarises how actions forming Lambeth's Waste Strategy, in conjunction with measures implemented by Western Riverside Waste Authority, will move the key waste streams collected by Lambeth up the waste hierarchy. From May 2011 no waste will be sent directly for disposal (the bottom rung of the hierarchy) so this is the only element of the hierarchy not included.

Objective 2. To meet legislative requirements and statutory obligations now and as policy evolves in the future

National waste policy is evolving rapidly, largely in response to EU Directives, with new legislation and Regulations being introduced at a fairly rapid pace. A new national Waste Strategy was published in 2007 and the EU Waste Framework was revised in 2008. As national policy changes place new responsibilities on local authorities, Lambeth must be flexible in responding and amending its own policy and actions. Best practice guidance is also regularly issued by Government agencies and ensuring services meet such guidelines where appropriate will yield a range of benefits. Lambeth's legislative obligations are covered in detail in the Baseline Report (Annex 1).

Policy 6

Current and future policy development will have regard to national waste strategies and other relevant legislation, policy and guidance on best practice. Lambeth will develop supplementary policies on waste management issues as appropriate, in response to legislative changes and will regularly review best practice policy and guidance from Government and statutory agencies and amend existing policy and practice or develop new policies as appropriate

The Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 requires local authorities to provide a separate collection of at least two recyclable materials to every domestic property by the end of 2010. At blocks of flats, convenient communal systems are permitted as an alternative to doorstep collections. The experience of waste management staff at Lambeth is that the provision of recycling facilities to flats is often hindered by an inadequate provision of space for containers, both inside individual flats and in bin stores or car parks.

Policy 7

Lambeth will provide a collection of a mix of recyclable materials to all domestic properties. This will be through the provision of either a kerbside service or easily accessible communal schemes

³ Documents can be accessed at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/waste-framework-revised/index.htm>

⁴ The draft document can be accessed at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/waste-framework-revised/index.htm>

Objective 3. To achieve general conformity with Regional Waste Policy

Defra guidance on producing municipal waste management strategies makes it clear that strategies must align with existing regional waste management frameworks. Under the GLA Act 2007, Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities in London must act in general conformity with the Mayor's Strategy when exercising any function under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. A detailed assessment of conformity with the Mayor's 2003 Strategy is provided in the Baseline Report (Annex 1). However, the Mayor's Strategy is currently undergoing revision, with the full draft document due to go out to consultation during October 2010. It is anticipated that Lambeth's strategy will achieve general conformity with the Mayor's revised strategy.

The London Plan (the spatial development strategy for Greater London) was first published in 2004 and is currently undergoing revision. Following a public consultation in 2009, an Examination in Public will take place in the summer and autumn of 2010. It is anticipated that the final version will be published late in 2011. In terms of managing municipal waste, the London Plan says that:

- The Mayor will work with boroughs to manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable; create positive environmental impacts from waste processing and work towards zero waste to landfill by 2031
- London will exceed recycling/composting rates for municipal waste of 45% by 2015, 50% by 2020 and aspire to achieve 60% by 2031
- London should be exceeding recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70% by 2020
- suitable waste and recycling storage facilities are required in all new developments.

Policy 8

Current and future waste planning and strategic policy development and contract specifications will be in general conformity with the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy and the London Plan

Objective 4. To work in close partnership with Western Riverside Waste Authority and the other constituent boroughs

The partnership with WRWA operates at several levels and Lambeth is committed to maximising the potential opportunities from the Riverside Partnership by engaging fully and proactively at all levels. This includes technical input, ensuring Lambeth's Action Plan reflects the Joint MWMS, regular attendance at the various meetings including Recycle Western Riverside (RWR) Advisory Groups and participating fully in RWR-led projects.

Policy 9

Lambeth will engage fully with WRWA and RWR to maximise opportunities arising from the Riverside Partnership and maintain a strong working relationship. Lambeth's Strategy Action Plan will include initiatives to implement the aims and objectives of WRWAs Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Objective 5. To manage waste in a way that protects human health and the environment

Securing the Future, the UK strategy for sustainable development provides a set of shared principles for sustainable development. The overall objective of Government policy on waste, as set out in the strategy for sustainable development, is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. These factors are covered under the policies on waste hierarchy, but there are other ways in which our waste management services can contribute to protecting health and the environment.

Waste management relies heavily on the use of heavy goods vehicles. The impact of road transport can be reduced by the use of emission controls. Both the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy and Waste Strategy require local authorities to adopt cleaner vehicle technology, in particular the 'Euro standards'.

The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy also states "*The Mayor encourages the use of the River Thames and London's other navigable waterways for freight, consistent with their roles for leisure use and as ecosystems*" (Policy 20).

Western Riverside Waste Authority's disposal contract will ensure the continued use of the Thames to transport Lambeth's waste to treatment facilities.

Policy 10

The Council will work with its contractors and partners to take all reasonable and affordable measures to minimise the environmental impact of transporting waste. It will use contract specifications to ensure that all vehicles collecting waste operate to high environmental standards and will review opportunities for introducing vehicles using alternative fuels on an ongoing basis

Policy 11

The Council will take information from WRATE lifecycle analyses and data on the overall environmental impact of different treatment methods into account when making decisions over changes to collection services

Objective 6. Deliver services that offer excellent customer service, achieving continuous improvement in service quality and customer satisfaction

One of Lambeth's six corporate priorities is: **Serving our Customers Well** – meaning the council has skilled and well-led staff who understand their community; our services represent value for money; services are supported by effective and efficient processes and customer satisfaction is improving. One of the three promises underpinning the corporate priorities is: Listen to and engage with our citizens. Lambeth will only become a better place if it reflects the hopes and aspirations of the people who live and work here. We are therefore committed to making sure that we listen to what matters to local people and we then share this information with partners and act on it.

A new Citizen's Charter – the Lambeth Promise – was introduced in 2009 and states:

"Lambeth Council is committed to ensuring you receive a high level of service. We will be helpful, open and honest with you and always aim to make a real difference."

In order to contribute to these corporate intentions and commitments to residents, Streetcare and Waste Management will enact the following policies.

Policy 12

Lambeth will sign up to the Waste Collection Commitment and ensure that service provision meets the required standards on an ongoing basis

Policy 13

Lambeth will use its contract procurement processes to ensure residents are provided with services that provide a high level of customer satisfaction. The Council will actively seek feedback from stakeholders about perceived service delivery and will seek continuous improvement in service quality and customer satisfaction

Objective 7. Minimise the costs of waste management while complying with legislative requirements

Over the next three years Lambeth needs to achieve budget savings of at least £62m. The costs of collecting and disposing of municipal waste form a significant proportion of Lambeth's budget.

Collection costs are minimised through regular tendering of the service and an ongoing contract review process as well as efficient contract management.

The Pre-Budget Report of December 2009⁵ specifically identified cuts in local authority spending on waste collection and disposal as necessary to help deliver £550 million a year savings in local government spending by 2012/13.

Since April 2009, disposal costs levied against the constituent boroughs of WRWA have been apportioned on a variable charging basis. Reducing waste arisings and moving waste from more expensive to less expensive disposal options bring immediate financial benefits. This mechanism provides a powerful incentive to shift the management of waste up the hierarchy.

Within this new Strategy Lambeth has taken several steps that will achieve cost savings. These include:

- Moving significant quantities of waste to cheaper forms of disposal, partly through the use of incentives
- Placing much more emphasis on preventing waste arising
- Introducing charges for services where legislation allows
- Not increasing the number of wheeled bins used for kerbside properties.

Lambeth will retain flexibility over its collection arrangements and constantly review these so that savings can be realised in the future as opportunities present themselves. For example, separate fleets collecting residual waste and recyclables from kerbside properties allows the option of either or both waste streams being collected fortnightly, or both being collected through the use of split-bodied vehicles should the present operational difficulties of this be overcome. In addition, officers are exploring the possibilities of federated services and joint procurement with other local authorities, principally within the Riverside Partnership.

Policy 14

Lambeth will actively seek out opportunities for joint procurement and federated services with the other boroughs forming the Riverside Partnership; as well as other local authorities should the opportunity arise

⁵ Available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407010852/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/prebud_pbr09_index.htm

Lambeth's strategic approach to applying the waste hierarchy

Material	Prevention (incl. reuse)	Prepare for Reuse	Recycling/ Composting	Recovery
Paper & card	Guidance and advice on stopping unwanted mail & dematerialising (using ICT to replace paper); home composting for card and shredded paper	-	Collected from all households; compulsory service; Recyclebank; RRCs; Recycle on the Go	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Food	LFHW campaign; subsidised home compost bins; community composting scheme	-	Separate collection for 18,000 households for composting (compulsory service)	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Garden waste	Chargeable collections; ban on placing in residual; promotion of home composting & grasscycling; community composting scheme	-	Opt-in collection service offered to all residents; RRCs; ban on placing into residual	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Textiles	Dense network of collection banks; promotion of charity shops; kerbside collection trial	Dense network of collection banks; promotion of charity shops; proposed kerbside collection	Dense network of collection banks; promotion of charity shops; proposed kerbside collection; proposed mattress recycling scheme	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Wood	Plans for RelY centre	-	RRCs; changes to bulky waste service	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Glass	Plans for RelY centre (flat glass)	-	Collected from all households; compulsory service; Recyclebank; RRCs; Recycle on the Go; flat glass collected at Lambeth's RRC; recovered from bottom ash at Belvedere	(No recovery value)
Metals	-	Partnership with Croydon ARC to take items from Lambeth's RRC to refurbish	Collected from all households; compulsory service; Recyclebank; RRCs; bulky waste service; foil at Lambeth's RRC; Recycle on the Go; proposed mattress recycling scheme; recovered from bottom ash at Belvedere	(No recovery value)
Plastics	Campaign to reduce single-use carrier bags; Waste Aware Shopping	-	Collected from all households (bottles & mixed packaging from 2011); compulsory service; Recyclebank; RRCs; Recycle on the Go; Lambeth RRC for large rigid plastics	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
WEEE	Give or Take events	WRWA refurbishment initiative; partnership with Croydon ARC for items from Lambeth's RRC; promotion of appliance repair	RRCs; Proposed kerbside collection banks for small WEEE; one-off collection programmes	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Tyres	-	-	All dumped tyres segregated for recycling into surfacing	
Cartons	-	-	Collected from all households; compulsory service; Recyclebank; RRCs; Recycle on the Go	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Books	Promotion of library services; establishment of book exchanges; network of media banks	-	Collected from all households; compulsory service; Recyclebank; RRCs	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Nappies	Membership of Real Nappies for London; voucher scheme; investigating loan scheme	-	-	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Carpet	-	-	Collected at Lambeth's RRC	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual

Material	Prevention (incl. reuse)	Prepare for Reuse	Recycling/ Composting	Recovery
DIY waste	Aiming to facilitate ReLY centre; charging for bulky waste	-	Rubble collected at WRWA RRCs	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Animal waste	-	-	-	Belvedere EfW facility
Hazardous	-	Fridge refurbishment scheme with third sector	RRCs for fridges, light bulbs, CRTs, batteries, WEEE and engine oil	London-wide collection scheme; Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Litter	-	-	Network of Recycle on the Go bins; barrow operatives segregating recyclables on some beats	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Detritus	-	-	Most sent by WRWA for recycling at FM Conway's	Belvedere EfW facility for remainder
Bulky waste	Introducing charges	WRWA refurbishment initiative	Appliances and metal items collected separately; plans to increase segregation	Belvedere EfW facility used for anything left in residual
Residual	Various measures within Waste Prevention Plan	-	Bottom ash from Belvedere EfW facility will be recycled into aggregates markets	Belvedere EfW facility used for residual